

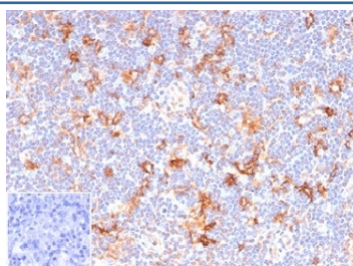
Recombinant CD86 Antibody [clone C86/6500R] (V9474)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9474-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9474-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9474SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

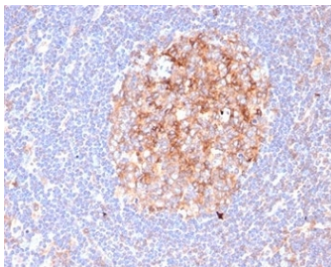
Recombinant **RABBIT MONOCLONAL**

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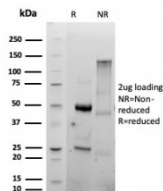
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	C86/6500R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P4208
Localization	Cell Surface
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant CD86 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human lymph node tissue with recombinant CD86 antibody (clone C86/6500R). Negative control inset: PBS used instead of primary antibody to control for secondary Ab binding. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human lymph node tissue with recombinant CD86 antibody (clone C86/6500R) at 2ug/ml in PBS for 30min RT. Staining of cell surface is observed. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD86 antibody (clone C86/6500R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

CD86 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface receptors. It is expressed at high levels on resting peripheral monocytes and dendritic cells and at very low density on resting B and T lymphocytes.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the recombinant CD86 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 66-195 was used as the immunogen for the recombinant CD86 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant CD86 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.