Technical Data Sheet

PerCP-Cy™5.5 Hamster Anti-Mouse CD69

Product Information

| 561931 |
|--|
| VEA; Very Early Activation Antigen; AIM; Activation Induced Molecule |
| 25 μg |
| 0.2 mg/ml |
| H1.2F3 |
| Mouse Dendritic Epidermal T Cell Line Y245 |
| Armenian Hamster IgG1, λ3 |
| QC Testing: Mouse |
| Aqueous buffered solution containing $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide. |
| |

Description

The H1.2F3 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD69 (Very Early Activation antigen), an 85 kDa disulfide-linked homodimer of differentially glycosylated subunits. CD69 is a C-type lectin, most closely related to the NKR-P1 and Ly-49 NK cell-activation molecules. Its expression is rapidly induced upon activation of lymphocytes (T, B, NK, and NK-T cells), neutrophils, and macrophages. CD69 is expressed also on thymocytes that are undergoing positive selection; its role in that process is unclear. H1.2F3 mAb augments PMA-induced T-cell stimulation and IFN-γ-induced macrophage stimulation. IL-2-activated NK cells express CD69, and H1.2F3 mAb induces redirected lysis of FcR-bearing target cells by NK cells.

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with PerCP-Cy5.5 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PerCP-Cy5.5 were removed. Storage of PerCP-Cy5.5 conjugates in unoptimized diluent is not recommended and may result in loss of signal intensity.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry

Routinely Tested

Recommended Assay Procedure:

PerCP has been reported to undergo significant photobleaching, the magnitude of which increases as laser power is increased or beam focus is narrowed. For tandem conjugates incorporating PerCP (e.g., PerCP-Cy5.5), the excitation and emission properties of PerCP and the kinetics of energy exchange between the fluorochromes of the tandem dye may limit their effectiveness on high-speed and/or sorting flow cytometers. Therefore, for third color flow-cytometric analysis using \geq 25-mW laser power, we recommend PE-Cy7-conjugated reagents (Cat. No. 552879).

It is recommended that a 712/20-nm band-pass filter be used with stream-in-air instruments such as the BD FACStarTM and BD FACSVantageTM flow cytometry systems.

Suggested Companion Products

| Catalog Number | Name | Size | Clone |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|
| 552879 | PE-Cy [™] 7 Hamster Anti-Mouse CD69 | 0.1 mg | H1.2F3 |
| 550763 | PerCP-Cy [™] 5.5 Hamster IgG1, κ Isotype Control | 0.1 mg | A19-3 |
| 554656 | Stain Buffer (FBS) | 500 ml | (none) |

Product Notices

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 3. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
- 4. Although hamster immunoglobulin isotypes have not been well defined, BD Biosciences Pharmingen has grouped Armenian and Syrian hamster IgG monoclonal antibodies according to their reactivity with a panel of mouse anti-hamster IgG mAbs. A table of the hamster IgG groups, Reactivity of Mouse Anti-Hamster Ig mAbs, may be viewed at http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/hamster_chart_11x17.pdf.
- PerCP-Cy5.5–labelled antibodies can be used with FITC- and R-PE–labelled reagents in single-laser flow cytometers with no significant
 - spectral overlap of PerCP-Cy5.5, FITC, and R-PE fluorescence.

BD Biosciences

| bdbiosciences. | com | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| United States 877 232 8995 | Canada 888 268 5430 | Europe 32,53,720,550 | Japan 0120 8555 90 | Asia Pacific 65.6861.0633 | Latin America/Caribbean | | |
| er rieseresse | 000120010 100 | 5215517261556 | 0120100001000 | m/how_to_order | | | |
| Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to result or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited. For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale. BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2011 BD | | | | | | | |



- 6. PerCP-Cy5.5 is optimized for use with a single argon ion laser emitting 488-nm light. Because of the broad absorption spectrum of the tandem fluorochrome, extra care must be taken when using dual-laser cytometers, which may directly excite both PerCP and Cy5.5™. We recommend the use of cross-beam compensation during data acquisition or software compensation during data analysis.
- 7. Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited. This conjugated product is sold under license to the following patents: US Patent Nos. 5,486,616; 5,569,587; 5,569,766; 5,627,027.
- 8. This product is subject to proprietary rights of Amersham Biosciences Corp. and Carnegie Mellon University and made and sold under license from Amersham Biosciences Corp. This product is licensed for sale only for research. It is not licensed for any other use. If you require a commercial license to use this product and do not have one return this material, unopened to BD Biosciences, 10975 Torreyana Rd, San Diego, CA 92121 and any money paid for the material will be refunded.
- 9. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 10. Please observe the following precautions: Absorption of visible light can significantly alter the energy transfer occurring in any tandem fluorochrome conjugate; therefore, we recommend that special precautions be taken (such as wrapping vials, tubes, or racks in aluminum foil) to prevent exposure of conjugated reagents, including cells stained with those reagents, to room illumination.

References

Bendelac A, Matzinger P, Seder RA, Paul WE, Schwartz RH. Activation events during thymic selection. *J Exp Med.* 1992; 175(3):731-742. (Biology) Brandle D, Muller S, Muller C, Hengartner H, Pircher H. Regulation of RAG-1 and CD69 expression in the thymus during positive and negative selection. *Eur J Immunol.* 1994; 24(1):145-151. (Biology)

Gabor MJ, Godfrey DI, Scollay R. Recent thymic emigrants are distinct from most medullary thymocytes. *Eur J Immunol.* 1997; 27(8):2010-2050. (Biology) Greimers R, Trebak M, Moutschen M, Jacobs N, Boniver J. Improved four-color flow cytometry method using fluo-3 and triple immunofluorescence for analysis of intracellular calcium ion ([Ca2+]i) fluxes among mouse lymph node B- and T-lymphocyte subsets. *Cytometry.* 1996; 23(3):205-217. (Biology)

Karlhofer FM, Yokoyama WM. Stimulation of murine natural killer (NK) cells by a monoclonal antibody specific for the NK1.1 antigen. IL-2-activated NK cells possess additional specific stimulation pathways. *J Immunol.* 1991; 146(10):3662-3673. (Biology)

Keefe R, Dave V, Allman D, Wiest D, Kappes DJ. Regulation of lineage commitment distinct from positive selection. *Science*. 1999; 286(5442):1149-1153. (Biology)

Lauzurica P, Sancho D, Torres M, et al. Phenotypic and functional characteristics of hematopoietic cell lineages in CD69-deficient mice. *Blood.* 2000; 95(7):2312-2320. (Biology)

Marzio R, Jirillo E, Ransijn A, Mauel J, Corradin SB. Expression and function of the early activation antigen CD69 in murine macrophages. *J Leukoc Biol.* 1997; 62(3):349-355. (Clone-specific: Stimulation)

Merkenschlager M, Graf D, Lovatt M, Bommhardt U, Zamoyska R, Fisher AG. How many thymocytes audition for selection. J Exp Med. 1997; 186(7):1149-1158. (Biology)

Nishimura T, Kitamura H, Iwakabe K, et al. The interface between innate and acquired immunity: glycolipid antigen presentation by CD1d-expressing dendritic cells to NKT cells induces the differentiation of antigen-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes. *Int Immunol.* 2000; 12(7):987-994. (Biology)

Punt JA, Suzuki H, Granger LG, Sharrow SO, Singer A. Lineage commitment in the thymus: only the most differentiated (TCRhibcl-2hi) subset of CD4+CD8+ thymocytes has selectively terminated CD4 or CD8 synthesis. *J Exp Med.* 1996; 184(6):2091-2099. (Biology)

Shapiro HM. Practical Flow Cytometry, 3rd Edition. New York: Wiley-Liss, Inc; 1995:280-281. (Biology)

Sobel ES, Yokoyama WM, Shevach EM, Eisenberg RA, Cohen PL. Aberrant expression of the very early activation antigen on MRL/Mp-lpr/lpr lymphocytes. *J Immunol.* 1993; 150(2):673-682. (Clone-specific: Stimulation)

Wilkinson RW, Anderson G, Owen JJ, Jenkinson EJ. Positive selection of thymocytes involves sustained interactions with the thymic microenvironment. J Immunol. 1995; 155(11):5234-5240. (Biology)

Yokoyama WM, Koning F, Kehn PJ, et al. Characterization of a cell surface-expressed disulfide-linked dimer involved in murine T cell activation. *J Immunol.* 1988; 141(2):369-376. (Immunogen: Stimulation)

Yokoyama WM, Maxfield SR, Shevach EM. Very early (VEA) and very late (VLA) activation antigens have distinct functions in T lymphocyte activation. *Immunol Rev.* 1989; 109:153-176. (Biology)

Ziegler SF, Levin SD, Johnson L, et al. The mouse CD69 gene. Structure, expression, and mapping to the NK gene complex. *J Immunol.* 1994; 152(3):1228-1236. (Biology)

Ziegler SF, Ramsdell F, Alderson MR. The activation antigen CD69. Stem Cells. 1994; 12(5):456-465. (Biology)