

FITC Anti-Mouse CD69 Antibody[H1.2F3]

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1187C

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

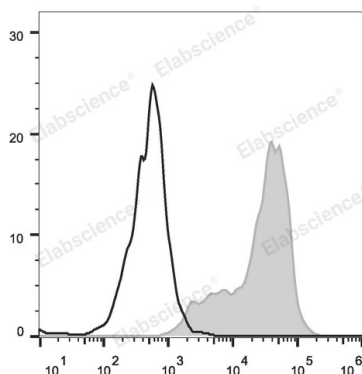
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG
Clone No.	H1.2F3
Isotype Control	FITC Armenian Hamster IgG Isotype Control[PIP] [Product E-AB-F09852C]
Conjugation	FITC
Conjugation Information	FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 1% BSA.

Applications

Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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Data



Cell Stimulation Cocktail-stimulated C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes (5 h) are stained with FITC Anti-Mouse CD69 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained stimulated splenocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	AIM;CLEC2C;EA1;GP32/28;MLR-3;VEA
Uniprot ID	P37217
Gene ID	12515

For Research Use Only

Background

CD69 is a 60 kD type II membrane protein composed of a 27/33 kD disulfide-linked homodimer, also known as Very Early Activation Antigen (VEA), AIM, EA1, MLR3, and gp34/28. It is expressed on a subset of thymocytes and platelets. CD69 is rapidly induced on activated T and B cells, neutrophils, and NK cells. It is a C-type lectin, closely related to the NKR-P1 and Ly-49 NK cell activation molecules. CD69 is involved in the early events of cell activation and thymocyte positive selection.