CD69 Monoclonal Antibody (H1.2F3), PE-
Cyanine5
Catalog Number
A16351
Product data sheet

| Details | $50 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Size | Armenian hamster / IgG |
| Host/lsotope | Monoclonal |
| Class | Antibody |
| Type | H 1.2 F 3 |
| Clone | Murine dendritic epidermal T cell <br> line Y245. |
| Immunogen | PE-Cyanine5 |
| Conjugate | Liquid |
| Form | $0.2 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{mL}$ |
| Concentration | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Conditions |  |


| Species Reactivity |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Species reactivity | Mouse |
| Published species | Mouse |
| Tested Applications | Dilution * |
| Flow Cytometry (Flow) | Assay-dependent |
| Published Applications |  |
| Miscellaneous PubMed (Misc) | See 1 publications below |

## Background/Target Information

CD69 (AIM, Active Inducer Molecule) is a gp28/34 disulfide bonded homodimer with a molecular weight of 60 kDa under non-reducing conditions. CD69 contains one or two N linked oligosacaride and the molecule is present on activated platelets. In normal peripheral blood a variable percentage of cells express the CD69 antigen, and it is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. Expression CD69 is induced upon activation of T lymphocytes, and may play a role in proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may act to transmit signals in natural killer cells and platelets. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants of CD69. Diseases associated with CD69 dysfunction include coccidiodomycosis and asthma.

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## CD69 Antibody (A16351) in Flow

Staining of non-stimulated (top) and 5-hour PMA activated C57BI/6 splenocytes with staining buffer (autofluorescence) (open histogram) or $0.25 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ Anti-Mouse CD69 PE-Cyanine5 (filled histogram, A16351). Total cells were used for analysis.

A16351 was used in flow cytometry to use the Friend retrovirus mouse model to elucidate the mode of action of poly(I:C) in antiretroviral immunotherapy

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950) (Nov 2010; 185: 6179)
"Polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid treatment of Friend retrovirus-infected mice improves functional properties of virus-specific T cells and prevents virus-induced disease."
Author(s):Gibbert K,Dietze KK,Zelinskyy G,Lang KS,Barchet W,Kirschning CJ,Dittmer U
PubMed Article URL:http://dx.doi.org/10.4049/jimmunol. 1000858

