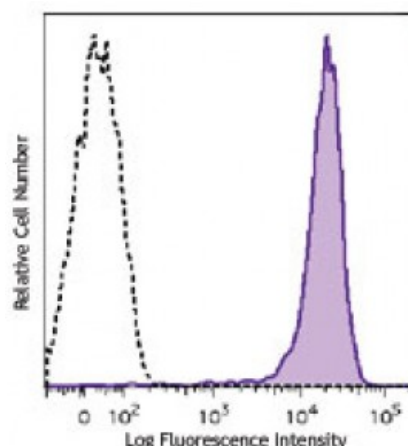


**Brilliant Violet 605™ anti-mouse CD69**

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	1122650 / 50 µg 1122645 / 125 µl
<b>Clone:</b>	H1.2F3
<b>Isotype:</b>	Hamster IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Mouse dendritic epidermal T cell line Y245
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Mouse
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 605™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 605™ and unconjugated antibody.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
<b>Concentration:</b>	microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml microL sizes: lot-specific



PMA+ionomycin-stimulated (6 hours) C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with CD69 (clone H1.2F3) Brilliant Violet 605™ (filled histogram).

**Applications:**

<b>Applications:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining using the microg size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. For immunofluorescent staining using the microL size, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 605™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 603 nm. The bandpass filter 610/20 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. **Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel.** Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 605™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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<b>Application Notes:</b>	The H1.2F3 antibody has been reported to augment T cell activation. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: <i>in vitro</i> T cell and NK cell activation <sup>1-3</sup> , immunohistochemistry <sup>4,5</sup> , and immunoprecipitation <sup>1</sup> .
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This antibody has been characterized in the literature as containing a λ (λ) light chain.

- Application** 1. Yokoyama WM, *et al.* 1988. *J. Immunol.* 141:369. (IP)
- References:** 2. Sobel ES, *et al.* 1993. *J. Immunol.* 150:673.  
3. Karlhofer FM, *et al.* 1991. *J. Immunol.* 146:3662.  
4. Zhou X, *et al.* 2005. *J. Biol. Chem.* 280:31240. (IHC)  
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8. Epardaud M, *et al.* 2008. *Cancer Res.* 15:2972. [PubMed](#)  
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**Description:** 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.

- Antigen** 1. Barclay AN, *et al.* 1997. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook Academic Press.
- References:** 2. Testi R, *et al.* 1994. *Immunol. Today* 15:479.  
3. Moretta A, *et al.* 1991. *J. Exp. Med.* 174:1393.  
4. Yokoyama WM,