

Brilliant Violet 750™ anti-human CD69

Catalog # / 2154770 / 100 tests
Size: 2154765 / 25 tests

Clone: FN50

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

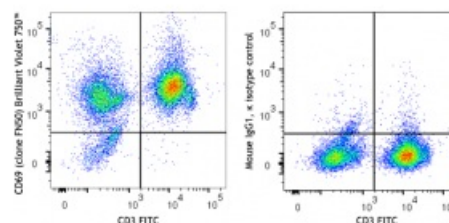
Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 750™ under optimal conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA)

Workshop Number: IV A91

Concentration: Lot-specific



PMA+ ionomycin stimulated (6 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD3 FITC and CD69 (clone FN50) Brilliant Violet 750™ (left), or mouse IgG1, κ isotype control (right).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 μ L per million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or 5 μ L per 100 μ L of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 750™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 750 nm. The bandpass filter 780/60 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 750™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.

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Application Notes: Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections² and immunofluorescence microscopy³.

**Application
References:**

1. Knapp WB, et al. 1989. Leucocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York.
 2. Sakkas LI, et al. 1998. *Clin. and Diag. Lab. Immunol.* 5:430. (IHC)
 3. Kim JR, et al. 2005. *BMC Immunol.* 6:3. (IF)
 4. Verjans GM, et al. 2007. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 104:3496.
 5. Lu H, et al. 2009. *Toxicol Sci.* 112:363. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 6. Thakral D, et al. 2008. *J. Immunol.* 180:7431. (FC) [PubMed](#)
 7. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
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Description:

CD69 is a 27-33 kD type II transmembrane protein also known as activation inducer molecule (AIM), very early activation antigen (VEA), and MLR3. It is a member of the C-type lectin family, expressed as a disulfide-linked homodimer. Other members of this receptor family include NKG2, NKR-P1 CD94, and Ly49. CD69 is transiently expressed on activated leukocytes including T cells, thymocytes, B cells, NK cells, neutrophils, and eosinophils. CD69 is constitutively expressed by a subset of medullary mature thymocytes, platelets, mantle B cells, and certain CD4⁺ T cells in germinal centers of normal lymph nodes. CD69 is involved in early events of lymphocyte, monocyte, and platelet activation, and has a functional role in redirected lysis mediated by activated NK cells.

**Antigen
References:**

1. Schlossman S, et al. Eds. 1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
2. Testi R, et al. 1994. *Immunol. Today* 15:479.