

Product Information

Contents: Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) anti-human CD69

Catalog Number: 11-0699

Sizes: 25 tests, 100 tests

Formulation: Phosphate buffer pH 7.2,
150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN₃, 0.2% BSA

Storage Conditions: Store at 4°C.

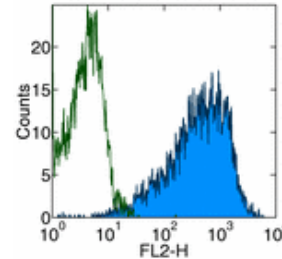
DO NOT FREEZE.

LIGHT-SENSITIVE MATERIAL.

Clone: FN50

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

HLDA No.: IV A091



Surface staining of PHA stimulated human PBMC with anti-human CD69 (FN50) PE. Appropriate isotype controls were used (open histogram). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

Available Formats of This Product

Cat. No.	Format	Excite (nm)	Emit (nm)	Reported Applications
11-0699	FITC anti-human CD69	488	518	FC
12-0699	PE anti-human CD69	488	575	FC
14-0699	Affinity Purified anti-human CD69	N/A	N/A	FC IHC
17-0699	Allophycocyanin (APC) anti-human CD69	633	660	FC
25-0699	Coming Soon! - Phycoerythrin-Cy7 (PE-Cy7) anti-human CD69	488	760	FC

Description

The FN50 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD69, also known as very early activation antigen (VEA). CD69 is approximately 30 kDa and is expressed on the surface as a disulfide-linked dimer. CD69 is rapidly upregulated and expressed on the surface of lymphocytes, monocytes and platelets upon activation.

Usage

For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. The FN50 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

The FN50 antibody has been pre-titrated and tested by flow cytometric analysis of resting and 6-hour TPA-activated human PBMC. This can be used at 20 µl per million cells in a 100 µl total staining volume.

Related Products

- Cat. 12-0699 PE anti-human CD69 (clone FN50)
- Cat. 14-0699 Affinity Purified anti-human CD69 (clone FN50)
- Cat. 11-4714 Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) Mouse IgG1, K Isotype Control

References

- Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, et al. eds (1995). Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Knapp, W., B. Dorken, et al. eds. (1989). Leucocyte Typing IV: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.

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