

## Technical Data Sheet

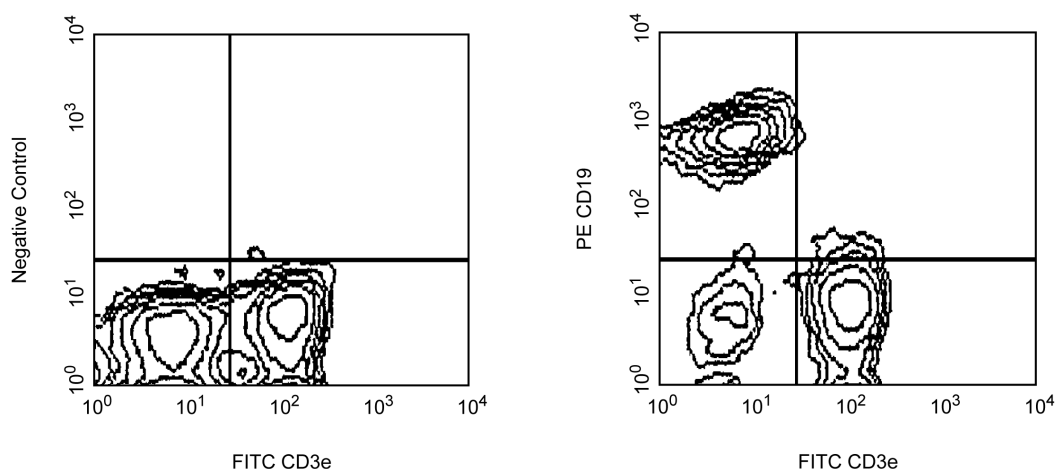
## PE Rat Anti-Mouse CD19

## Product Information

<b>Material Number:</b>	561736
<b>Size:</b>	25 µg
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.2 mg/ml
<b>Clone:</b>	1D3
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Mouse CD19 Transfected Cell Line
<b>Isotype:</b>	Rat (LEW) IgG2a, κ
<b>Reactivity:</b>	QC Testing: Mouse
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

## Description

The 1D3 antibody reacts with CD19, a B lymphocyte-lineage differentiation antigen. CD19, a 95-kDa transmembrane glycoprotein, is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and is expressed throughout B-lymphocyte development from the pro-B cell through the mature B-cell stages. Terminally differentiated plasma cells do not express CD19. On the surface of mature B cells, the CD19 molecule associates with CD21 (CR-2) and CD81 (TAPA-1), and this multimolecular complex synergizes with surface immunoglobulin to promote cellular activation. Studies with CD19-deficient mice have suggested that the level of CD19 expression affects the generation and maturation of B cells in the bone marrow and periphery. B-1 lineage B cells, also known as CD5+ B cells, are drastically reduced or absent in CD19-deficient mice. Increased levels of CD19 expression correlate with increased frequencies of peritoneal and splenic B-1 cells and reduced numbers of conventional B lymphocytes in the periphery. CD19 participates in B-lymphocyte development, B-cell activation, maturation of memory B cells and regulation of tolerance. CD19 has also been detected on peritoneal mast cells, co-localized with CD21/CD35, and it is proposed to play a role in complement-mediated mast-cell activation.



**Two-color analysis of the expression of CD19 on mouse spleen B cells.** BALB/c splenocytes were stained with FITC Hamster anti-Mouse CD3e (clone 145-2C11) in the absence (left panel) or presence (right panel) of PE Rat anti-Mouse CD19. Flow cytometry was performed on a BD FACScan™ flow cytometry system.

## Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with R-PE under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE were removed.

## Application Notes

## Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
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## Suggested Companion Products

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Clone</u>
553930	PE Rat IgG2a, $\kappa$ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	R35-95
553061	FITC Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3e	0.1 mg	145-2C11
561827	FITC Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3e	25 $\mu$ g	145-2C11
554714	BD Cytotfix/Cytoperm™ Fixation/Permeablization Kit	250 tests	(none)

## Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [wwwbdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols](http://wwwbdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols) for technical protocols.
3. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at [wwwbdbiosciences.com/colors](http://wwwbdbiosciences.com/colors).
4. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
5. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.

## References

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