Technical Data Sheet

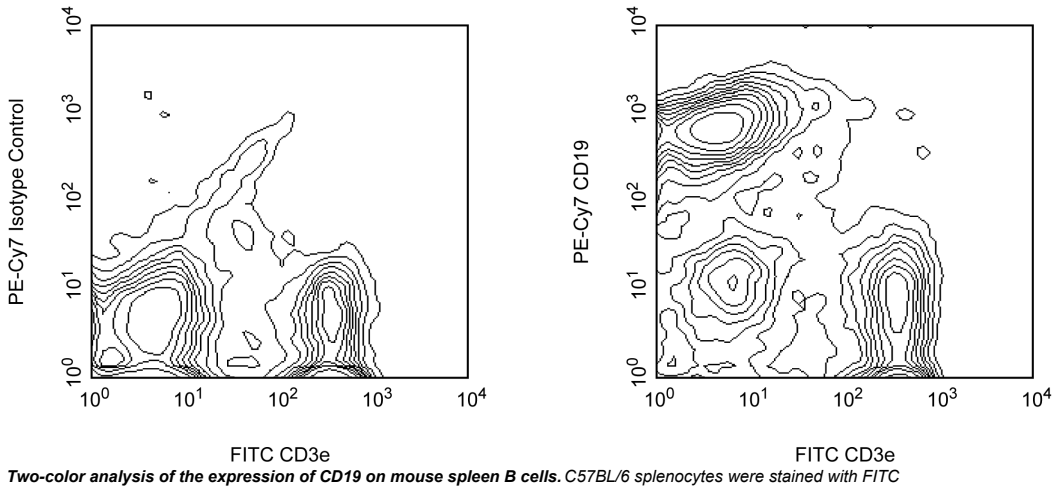
PE-Cy™7 Rat Anti-Mouse CD19

Product Information

Material Number:	**561739**
Size:	25 µg
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml
Clone:	1D3
Immunogen:	Mouse CD19 Transfected Cell Line
Isotype:	Rat (LEW) IgG2a, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Mouse
Storage Buffer:	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 transmembrance 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 peritonal 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. *C57BL/6 splenocytes were stained with FITC Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3e (Cat. No. 553061) and either PE-Cy™7 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Cat. No. 552784; Left Panel) or PE-Cy™7 Rat Anti-Mouse CD19 (Cat. No. 561739; Right Panel), in the presence of Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block™) (Cat. No. 553141). Please note that the nonviable leukocytes were not exluded in this experiment, and the typical diagonal dead-cell population appears in the left panel. The same dead-cell population is partially obscured in the right panel. Flow cytometry was performed on a BD FACSCalibur™ 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 PE-Cy7 under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE-Cy7 were removed.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested

BD Biosciences

bdbiosciences.com

United States	Canada	Europe	Japan	Asia Pacific	Latin America/Caribbean
877.232.8995	888.268.5430	32.53.720.550	0120.8555.90	65.6861.0633	0800.771.7157

For country-specific contact information, visit **bdbiosciences.com/how_to_order/**

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
553061	FITC Hamster Anti-Mouse CD3e	0.1 mg	145-2C11
552784	PE-Cy™7 Rat IgG2a, κ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	R35-95
553141	Purified Rat Anti-Mouse CD16/CD32 (Mouse BD Fc Block™)	0.1 mg	2.4G2

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. This product is subject to proprietary rights of Amersham Biosciences Corp. and Carnegie Mellon University and made and sold under license from Amersham Biosciences Corp. This product is licensed for sale only for research. It is not licensed for any other use. If you require a commercial license to use this product and do not have one return this material, unopened to BD Biosciences, 10975 Torreyana Rd, San Diego, CA 92121 and any money paid for the material will be refunded.
3. Cy is a trademark of Amersham Biosciences Limited. This conjugated product is sold under license to the following patents: US Patent Nos. 5,486,616; 5,569,587; 5,569,766; 5,627,027.
4. PE-Cy7 is a tandem fluorochrome composed of R-phycoerythrin (PE), which is excited by 488-nm light and serves as an energy donor, coupled to the cyanine dye Cy7, which acts as an energy acceptor and fluoresces maximally at 780 nm. PE-Cy7 tandem fluorochrome emission is collected in a detector for fluorescence wavelengths of 750 nm and higher. Although every effort is made to minimize the lot-to-lot variation in the efficiency of the fluorochrome energy transfer, differences in the residual emission from PE may be observed. Therefore, we recommend that individual compensation controls be performed for every PE-Cy7 conjugate. PE-Cy7 is optimized for use with a single argon ion laser emitting 488-nm light, and there is no significant overlap between PE-Cy7 and FITC emission spectra. When using dual-laser cytometers, which may directly excite both PE and Cy7, we recommend the use of cross-beam compensation during data acquisition or software compensation during data analysis.
5. 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.
6. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
7. Please observe the following precautions: Absorption of visible light can significantly alter the energy transfer occurring in any tandem fluorochrome conjugate; therefore, we recommend that special precautions be taken (such as wrapping vials, tubes, or racks in aluminum foil) to prevent exposure of conjugated reagents, including cells stained with those reagents, to room illumination.
8. Warning: Some APC-Cy7 and PE-Cy7 conjugates show changes in their emission spectrum with prolonged exposure to formaldehyde. If you are unable to analyze fixed samples within four hours, we recommend that you use BD™ Stabilizing Fixative (Cat. No. 338036).
9. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

Engel P, Zhou LJ, Ord DC, Sato S, Koller B, Tedder TF. Abnormal B lymphocyte development, activation, and differentiation in mice that lack or overexpress the CD19 signal transduction molecule. *Immunity*. 1995; 3(1):39-50. (Biology)

Fearon DT. The CD19-CR2-TAPA-1 complex, CD45 and signaling by the antigen receptor of B lymphocytes. *Curr Opin Immunol.* 1993; 5(3):341-348. (Biology)

Gommerman JL, Oh DY, Zhou X, et al. A role for CD21/CD35 and CD19 in responses to acute septic peritonitis: a potential mechanism for mast cell activation. *J Immunol.* 2000; 165(12):6915-6921. (Biology)

Inaoki M, Sato S, Weintraub BC, Goodnow CC, Tedder TF. CD19-regulated signaling thresholds control peripheral tolerance and autoantibody production in B lymphocytes. *J Exp Med.* 1997; 186(11):1923-1931. (Biology)

Krop I, de Fougerolles AR, Hardy RR, Allison M, Schlissel MS, Fearon DT. Self-renewal of B-1 lymphocytes is dependent on CD19. *Eur J Immunol.* 1996; 26(1):238-242. (Immunogen: Functional assay, Immunoprecipitation)

Krop I, Shaffer AL, Fearon DT, Schlissel MS. The signaling activity of murine CD19 is regulated during cell development. *J Immunol.* 1996; 157(1):48-56. (Biology: Functional assay)

Rickert RC, Rajewsky K, Roes J. Impairment of T-cell-dependent B-cell responses and B-1 cell development in CD19-deficient mice. *Nature*. 1995; 376(6538):352-355. (Biology)

Roederer M, Kantor AB, Parks DR, Herzenberg LA. Cy7PE and Cy7APC: bright new probes for immunofluorescence. *Cytometry*. 1996; 24(3):191-197. (Methodology: Flow cytometry)

Sato S, Jansen PJ, Tedder TF. CD19 and CD22 expression reciprocally regulates tyrosine phosphorylation of Vav protein during B lymphocyte signaling. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 1997; 94(24):13158-13162. (Biology)

Sato S, Miller AS, Howard MC, Tedder TF. Regulation of B lymphocyte development and activation by the CD19/CD21/CD81/Leu 13 complex requires the cytoplasmic domain of CD19. *J Immunol.* 1997; 159(7):3278-3287. (Biology)

Sato S, Ono N, Steeber DA, Pisetsky DS, Tedder TF. CD19 regulates B lymphocyte signaling thresholds critical for the development of B-1 lineage cells and autoimmunity. *J Immunol.* 1996; 157(10):4371-4378. (Biology)

Sato S, Steeber DA,Jansen PJ, Tedder TF. CD19 expression levels regulate B lymphocyte development: human CD19 restores normal function in mice lacking endogenous CD19. *J Immunol.* 1997; 158(10):4662-4669. (Biology)

Tedder TF, Zhou LJ, Engel P. The CD19/CD21 signal transduction complex of B lymphocytes. *Immunol Today.* 1994; 15(9):437-442. (Biology)