

Technical Data Sheet

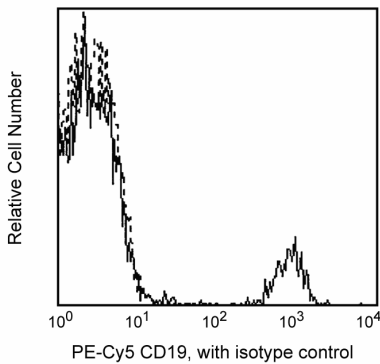
PE-Cy™5 Mouse Anti-Human CD19

Product Information

Material Number:	555414
Size:	100 tests
Vol. per Test:	20 µl
Clone:	HIB19
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human
Workshop:	V CD19.11
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA and ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The HIB19 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to the 95 kDa type I transmembrane CD19 glycoprotein. CD19 is expressed during all stages of B-cell maturation and differentiation, except on plasma cells. CD19 is also present on follicular dendritic cells. It is not found on T cells or on normal granulocytes. CD19 is a signal transduction molecule that regulates B cell development, activation, proliferation and differentiation. It associates with the complement receptor 2 (CD21), TAPA-1 (CD81), Leu 13, and/or MHC class II to form a signal transduction complex on the surface of B cells. Anti-CD19 clone HIB19 partially blocks the binding of clone B43, another CD19-specific monoclonal antibody.



Profile of peripheral blood lymphocytes analyzed on a FACScan (BDIS, San Jose, CA)

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. The antibody was conjugated with PE-Cy5 (formerly known as BD Cy-Chrome™) under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE-Cy5 were removed. Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
----------------	------------------

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
555750	PE-Cy™5 Mouse IgG1 κ Isotype Control	100 tests	MOPC-21

Product Notices

1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use 1×10^6 cells in a 100-µl experimental sample (a test).
2. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
3. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
4. 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.

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/

Conditions: The information disclosed herein is not to be construed as a recommendation to use the above product in violation of any patents. BD Biosciences will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products. Purchase does not include or carry any right to resell or transfer this product either as a stand-alone product or as a component of another product. Any use of this product other than the permitted use without the express written authorization of Becton Dickinson and Company is strictly prohibited.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Not for resale.

BD, BD Logo and all other trademarks are the property of Becton, Dickinson and Company. ©2011 BD



5. 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.
6. PE-Cy5 is optimized for use with a single argon ion laser emitting 488-nm light. Because of the broad absorption spectrum of the PE-Cy5 tandem fluorochrome, extra care must be taken when using dual-laser cytometers which may directly excite both PE and Cy5™.
7. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
8. PE-Cy5 is a tandem fluorochrome composed of R-phycoerythrin (PE), which is excited by the 488 nm light of an Argon ion laser and serves as an energy donor, coupled to the cyanine dye Cy5, which acts as an energy acceptor and fluoresces at 670 nm. BD Biosciences Pharmingen has maximized the fluorochrome energy transfer in PE-Cy5, thus maximizing its fluorescence emission intensity, minimizing residual emission from PE, and minimizing lot-to-lot variation.
9. 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.
10. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

References

Bradbury LE, Goldmacher VS, Tedder TF. The CD19 signal transduction complex of B lymphocytes. Deletion of the CD19 cytoplasmic domain alters signal transduction but not complex formation with TAPA-1 and Leu 13. *J Immunol.* 1993; 151(6):2915-2927. (Biology)

Favaloro EJ, Moraitis N, Koutts J, Exner T, Bradstock KF. Endothelial cells and normal circulating haemopoietic cells share a number of surface antigens. *Thromb Haemost.* 1989; 61(2):217-224. (Biology)

Knapp W, Dorken B, Rieber EP, et al, ed. *Leucocyte Typing IV*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1989:1-1208. (Biology)

Nadler LM, Anderson KC, Marti G, et al. B4, a human B lymphocyte-associated antigen expressed on normal, mitogen-activated, and malignant B lymphocytes. *J Immunol.* 1983; 131(1):244-250. (Biology)

Schlossman SF, Boumsell L, Gilks W, et al, ed. *Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1995. (Clone-specific)

Uckun FM, Muraguchi A, Ledbetter JA, et al. Biphenotypic leukemic lymphocyte precursors in CD2+CD19+ acute lymphoblastic leukemia and their putative normal counterparts in human fetal hematopoietic tissues. *Blood.* 1989; 73(4):1000-1015. (Biology)