

Technical Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat anti-Mouse Ly-6G and Ly-6C

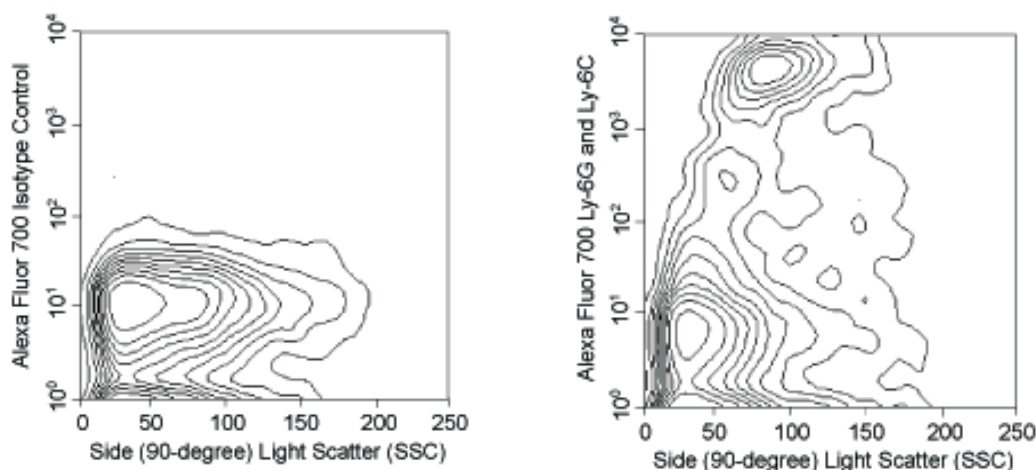
Product Information

Material Number:	557979
Alternate Name:	Gr-1
Size:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.2 mg/ml
Clone:	RB6-8C5
Immunogen:	Not Reported
Isotype:	Rat IgG2b, κ
Reactivity:	Mouse
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing protein stabilizer and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide.

Description

The RB6-8C5 antibody reacts with a common epitope on Ly-6G and Ly-6C, previously known as the myeloid differentiation antigen Gr-1. In the bone marrow, the level of antigen expression is directly correlated with granulocyte differentiation and maturation. The antigen is also expressed on the monocyte lineage in the bone marrow, but not on erythroid cells. In the periphery, RB6-8C5 antibody recognizes granulocytes (neutrophils and eosinophils) and monocytes. The RB6-8C5 mAb is a component of the "lineage cocktail" used in studies of hematopoietic lineages. The mAb 1A8 (Cat. No. 551461) specifically recognizes Ly-6G, but not Ly-6C.

Based on the comparison of the staining patterns of mAbs clones 1A8 and RB6-8C5 on total blood leukocytes, it is evident that mAb 1A8 stains the RB6-8C5-bright population, corresponding to Ly-6G-expressing granulocytes; whereas, the RB6-8C5-dim population is 1A8-negative and corresponds to Ly-6C-expressing lymphocytes and monocytes. Please refer to the TDS Cat. No. 551459 and 553128 for more detail information.



Two-parameter analysis of the expression of Ly-6G and/or Ly-6C on bone-marrow myeloid cells. C57BL/6 bone-marrow leukocytes were stained with either Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Rat IgG2b, κ isotype control mAb A95-1 (Cat. no. 557964, Panel A) or Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated mAb RB6-8C5 (Panel B) in the presence of Mouse BD Fc Block™ purified anti-mouse CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 (Cat. no. 553141/553142). Please note that the population of cells having the lowest SSC (erythroid and lymphoid cells) shows little expression of Ly-6G/Ly-6C, while most of the leukocytes with moderate-to-high SSC (myeloid cells) are Ly-6G/Ly-6C-positive. Flow cytometry was performed on a BD™ LSR II flow cytometry system.

Preparation and Storage

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

The antibody was conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 700 under optimum conditions, and unreacted Alexa Fluor® 700 was removed.

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

Application Notes

Application

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Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
557964	Alexa Fluor® 700 Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	A95-1

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Alexa Fluor® 700 has an adsorption maximum of ~700nm and a peak fluorescence emission of ~720nm. Before staining cells with this reagent, please confirm that your flow cytometer is capable of exciting the fluorochrome and discriminating the resulting fluorescence.
4. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Fluorochrome Web Page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.
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. The Alexa Fluor®, Pacific Blue™, and Cascade Blue® dye antibody conjugates in this product are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc. for research use only, excluding use in combination with microarrays, or as analyte specific reagents. The Alexa Fluor® dyes (except for Alexa Fluor® 430), Pacific Blue™ dye, and Cascade Blue® dye are covered by pending and issued patents.
7. Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, OR.

References

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Tepper RI, Coffman RL, Leder P. An eosinophil-dependent mechanism for the antitumor effect of interleukin-4. *Science*. 1992; 257(5069):548-551. (Clone-specific)