

PRODUCT ANALYSIS SHEET

Catalog Number:	APS0301
Lot Number:	See product label
Clone:	FN-18
Size:	0.5 mg, lyophilized
Formulation:	Lyophilized purified immunoglobulin. Lyophilized from 0.5 mL phosphate buffered saline containing 125 mM trehalose.
Purification:	Purified from tissue culture supernatant by ion exchange chromatography. Membrane filtered (0.22 µm).
Myeloma/Fusion Partners:	BALB/c mouse spleen cells were fused with SP2/O Ag14 mouse myeloma cells.
Immunogen:	Rhesus monkey peripheral blood leukocytes.
Isotype:	IgG1
Specificity:	The antigen recognized by this monoclonal antibody is the rhesus monkey RhT3 antigen (homologue of the human CD3 antigen) with a molecular mass of 20-25 kDa. This monoclonal antibody reacts with CD3 from <i>Macaca mulatta</i> (rhesus monkey), <i>Macaca arctoides</i> (stumptail monkey), <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> (cynomolgus monkey), <i>Cercocebus atys</i> (sooty mangabey), <i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i> (African green monkey), and <i>Papio anubis</i> (baboon). This antibody does not react with <i>Callithrix jacobus</i> (marmoset), nor does this antibody react with any of the Hominoidea tested (human, chimpanzee, gorilla, and orangutan).
Applications:	This antibody is suitable for use in flow cytometry. Use approximately 50 ng to label 1×10^6 cells. In mitogenic studies, use approximately 1 µg/mL. For inhibition of Con A/PMA induced proliferation, use approximately 10 µg/mL.
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute with 0.5 mL sterile, distilled water. Further dilutions should be made in phosphate buffered saline with 1% BSA.
Storage:	Store the lyophilized preparation at 2 to 8°C. Reconstituted antibody should be stored at $\leq -20^\circ\text{C}$ in aliquots. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiration Date:	Expires one year from date of receipt when stored as instructed.

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

www.invitrogen.com

Invitrogen Corporation • 542 Flynn Rd • Camarillo • CA 93012 • Tel: 800.955.6288 • E-mail: techsupport@invitrogen.com

PI APS0301

(Rev 11/08) DCC-08-1089

Important Licensing Information - These products may be covered by one or more Limited Use Label Licenses (see the Invitrogen Catalog or our website, www.invitrogen.com). By use of these products you accept the terms and conditions of all applicable Limited Use Label Licenses. Unless otherwise indicated, these products are for research use only and are not intended for human or animal diagnostic, therapeutic or commercial use.

References:

- Amara, R.R., Villinger, F., et al. (2001) Control of a mucosal challenge and prevention of AIDS by a multiprotein DNA/MVA vaccine. *Science* 292(5514):69-74.
- Ansari, A.A., et al. (2002) Administration of recombinant rhesus interleukin-12 during acute simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) infection leads to decreased viral loads associated with prolonged survival in SIVmac251-infected rhesus macaques. *J. Virology* 76(4):1731-1743.
- Bostik, P., et al. (2001) Relative resistance in the development of T cell anergy in CD4(+) T cells from simian immunodeficiency virus disease-resistant sooty mangabeys. *J. Immunol.* 166(1):506-516.
- Brice, G.T., et al. (2000) A novel role for tumor necrosis factor- α in regulating susceptibility of activated CD4+ T cells from human and nonhuman primates for distinct coreceptor using lentiviruses. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* 24(1):10-22 (cites the use of monoclonal antibody FN-18 coated onto tosyl activated coated beads for cell stimulation).
- Chakrabarti, L.A., et al. (2000) Normal T-cell turnover in sooty mangabeys harboring active Simian Immunodeficiency Virus infection. *J. Virol.* February 2000:11209-11223.
- Chakrabarti, L.A., et al. (2000) Age-dependent changes in T-cell homeostasis and SIV load in sooty mangabeys. *J. Med. Primatol.* 29:158-165.
- Croix, D.A., et al. (2000) Effect of mycobacterial infection on virus loads and disease progression in Simian Immunodeficiency Virus-infected rhesus monkey. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses* 16(17):1895-1908.
- Croix, D.A., et al. (2002) Alterations in T lymphocyte profiles of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from SIV- and *Pneumocystis carinii*-coinfected rhesus macaques. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses* 18(5):391-401.
- Earl, P.L., et al. (2002) Comparison of vaccine strategies using recombinant env-gag-pol MVA with or without an oligomeric env protein boost in the SHIV rhesus macaque model. *Virology* 294(2):270-281.
- Giavedoni, L.D., et al. (2001) Expression of the interleukin-18 gene from rhesus macaque by the Simian Immunodeficiency Virus does not result in increased viral replication. *J. Interferon Cytokine Res.* 21:173-180.
- Harouse, J.M., et al. (2001) Mucosal transmission and induction of simian AIDS by CCR5-specific simian/human immunodeficiency virus SHIVSF162P3. *J. Virol.* 75(4):1990-1995.
- Keller, E.T., et al. (2001) The impact of chronic estrogen deprivation on immunologic parameters in the ovariectomized rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) model of menopause. *J. Reprod. Immunol.* 50(1):41-55.
- Kou, Z.-C., et al. (1998) In vivo effects of a bacterial superantigen on macaque TCR repertoires. *J. Immunol.* 160:5170-5180.
- Lafont, B.A.P., et al. (2000) One-round determination of seven leukocyte subsets in rhesus macaque blood by flow cytometry. *Cytometry* 41:193-202.
- Locher, C.P., et al. (2003) Expression patterns of phenotypic markers on lymphocytes from human immunodeficiency virus type 2-infected baboons. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses* 19(1):31-40.
- Ma, S., et al. (1997) Genetic construction and characterization of an anti-monkey CD3 single-chain immunotoxin with a truncated diphtheria toxin. *Bioconjug. Chem.* 8(5):695-701.
- Mohri, H., et al. (1998) Rapid turnover of T lymphocytes in SIV-infected rhesus macaques. *Science* 279(5354):1223-1227.
- Neville, D.M., et al. (1996) A new reagent for the induction of T-cell depletion, anti-CD3-CRM9. *J. Immunother. Emphasis Tumor Immunol.* 19(2):85-92.
- Nooij, F.J., et al. (1986) Differentiation antigens on rhesus monkey lymphocytes. II. Characterization of RhT3, a CD-3-like antigen on T cells. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 16(8):981-984.
- Nooij, F.J., et al. (1986) Polymorphism for RhT3, a CD3-like cell surface antigen, expressed on rhesus monkey T lymphocytes. *Immunology* 59(4):611-620.
- Schramm, B., et al. (2000) Cytotoxicity of human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2) in human lymphoid tissue is coreceptor dependent and comparable to that of HIV-1. *J. Virol.* Oct.: 9594-9600.
- Teranishi, K., et al. (2002) Depletion of anti-gal antibodies in baboons by intravenous therapy with bovine serum albumin conjugated to gal oligosaccharides. *Transplantation* 73(1):129-139.
- Thomas, J.M., et al. (1997) Preclinical studies of allograft tolerance in rhesus monkeys: a novel anti-CD3-immunotoxin given peritransplant with donor bone marrow induces operational tolerance to kidney allografts. *Transplantation* 64(1):124-135.
- Thomas, J.M., et al. (2000) Durable donor-specific T and B cell tolerance in rhesus macaques induced with peritransplantation anti-CD3 immunotoxin and deoxyspergualin. *Transplantation* 69:2497-2503.
- Villinger, F., et al. (2003) Evidence for antibody-mediated enhancement of simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) Gag antigen processing and cross presentation in SIV-infected rhesus macaques. *Journal of Virology* 77(1):10-24.
- Wilson, L.A., et al. (2000) Identification of SIV env-specific CTL in the jejunal mucosa in vaginally exposed, seronegative rhesus macaques (*Macaca mulatta*). *J. Med. Primatol.* 29:173-181.
- Xu, H., et al. (2003) Studies investigating pretransplant donor-specific blood transfusion, rapamycin, and the CD154-specific antibody IDEC-131 in a nonhuman primate model of skin allotransplantation. *J. Immunol.* 170(5):2776-2782.

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

www.invitrogen.com

Invitrogen Corporation • 542 Flynn Rd • Camarillo • CA 93012 • Tel: 800.955.6288 • E-mail: techsupport@invitrogen.com

PI APS0301

(Rev 11/08) DCC-08-1089

Important Licensing Information - These products may be covered by one or more Limited Use Label Licenses (see the Invitrogen Catalog or our website, www.invitrogen.com). By use of these products you accept the terms and conditions of all applicable Limited Use Label Licenses. Unless otherwise indicated, these products are for research use only and are not intended for human or animal diagnostic, therapeutic or commercial use.