

**CD69 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP68956**Specification****CD69 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q07108</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**CD69 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 969**Other Names**

CD69; CLEC2C; Early activation antigen CD69; Activation inducer molecule; AIM; BL-AC/P26; C-type lectin domain family 2 member C; EA1; Early T-cell activation antigen p60; GP32/28; Leukocyte surface antigen Leu-23; MLR-3; CD antigen CD69

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**CD69 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** CD69**Synonyms** CLEC2C**Function**

Transmembrane protein expressed mainly on T-cells resident in mucosa that plays an essential role in immune cell homeostasis. Rapidly expressed on the surface of platelets, T-lymphocytes and NK cells upon activation by various stimuli, such as antigen recognition or cytokine signaling, stimulates different signaling pathways in different cell types (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24752896" target="\_blank">24752896</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26296369" target="\_blank">26296369</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35930205" target="\_blank">35930205</a>). Negatively regulates Th17 cell differentiation through its carbohydrate dependent interaction with galectin-1/LGALS1 present on immature dendritic cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24752896" target="\_blank">24752896</a>). Association of CD69 cytoplasmic tail with the JAK3/STAT5 signaling pathway regulates the transcription of RORgamma/RORC and, consequently, differentiation toward the Th17 lineage (By similarity). Acts

also via the S100A8/S100A9 complex present on peripheral blood mononuclear cells to promote the conversion of naive CD4 T-cells into regulatory T-cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26296369" target="\_blank">26296369</a>). Acts as an oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL) receptor in CD4 T- lymphocytes and negatively regulates the inflammatory response by inducing the expression of PDCD1 through the activation of NFAT (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35930205" target="\_blank">35930205</a>). Participates in adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cells (ASCs)-mediated protection against P. aeruginosa infection. Mechanistically, specifically recognizes P. aeruginosa to promote ERK1 activation, followed by granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and other inflammatory cytokines secretion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34841721" target="\_blank">34841721</a>). In eosinophils, induces IL-10 production through the ERK1/2 pathway (By similarity). Negatively regulates the chemotactic responses of effector lymphocytes and dendritic cells (DCs) to sphingosine 1 phosphate/S1P by acting as a S1PR1 receptor agonist and facilitating the internalization and degradation of the receptor (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37039481" target="\_blank">37039481</a>).

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein

### Tissue Location

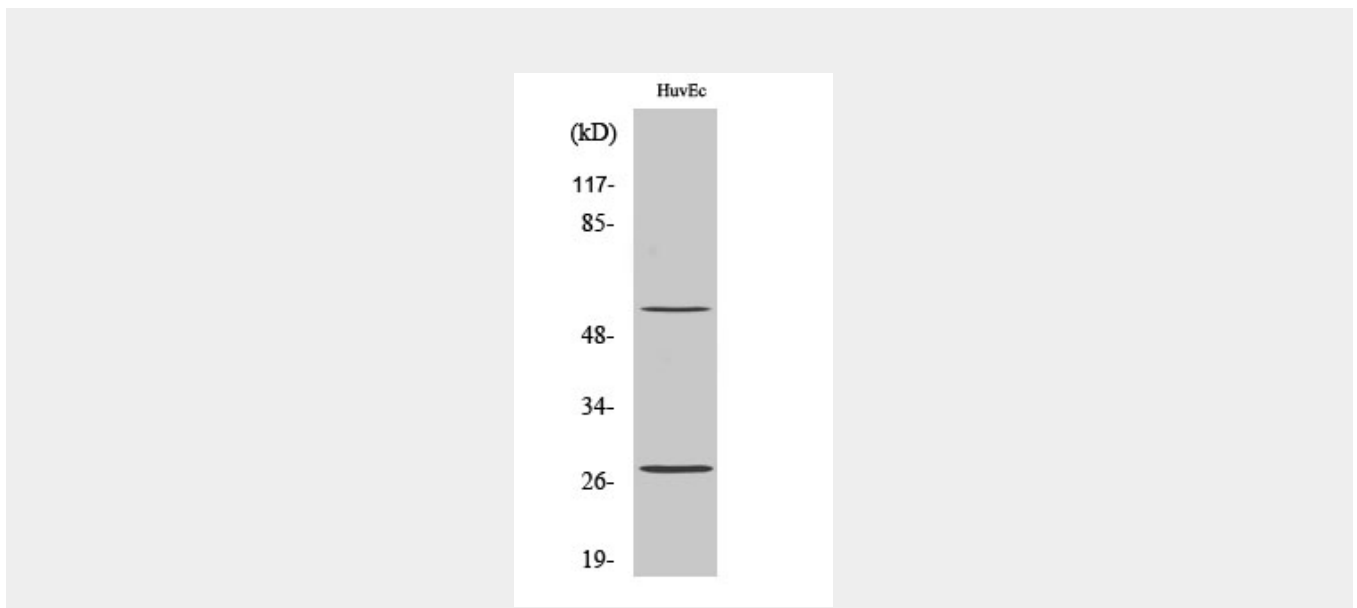
Expressed on the surface of activated T-cells, B- cells, natural killer cells, neutrophils, eosinophils, epidermal Langerhans cells and platelets

## CD69 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## CD69 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## **CD69 Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Involved in lymphocyte proliferation and functions as a signal transmitting receptor in lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, and platelets.