

ARG42458 anti-CD268 / BAFF R antibody [11C1]

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [11C1] recognizes CD268 / BAFF R
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-Fr, IHC-P
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody 11C1 recognizes an extracellular epitope of CD268 / BAFF R (B cell- activating factor receptor), a 19 kDa type III transmembrane protein expressed on resting B cells and CD4-positive T cells, but down regulated after activation.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	11C1
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	CD268 / BAFF R
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human CD268-transfected murine L1.2 cells.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD antigen CD268; BROMIX; BAFF-R; CD268; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C; BAFF receptor; BAFFR; B-cell-activating factor receptor; prolixin; CVID4; BLyS receptor 3

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 4 μg/ml
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate should be determined l	recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TNFRSF13C
Gene Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C
Background	B cell-activating factor (BAFF) enhances B-cell survival in vitro and is a regulator of the peripheral B-cell population. Overexpression of Baff in mice results in mature B-cell hyperplasia and symptoms of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Also, some SLE patients have increased levels of BAFF in serum. Therefore, it has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFF may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for BAFF and is a type III transmembrane protein containing a single extracellular cysteine-rich domain. It is thought that this receptor is the principal receptor required for BAFF-mediated mature B-cell survival. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	B-cell receptor specific for TNFSF13B/TALL1/BAFF/BLyS. Promotes the survival of mature B-cells and the B-cell response. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	19 kDa
Cellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein. [UniProt]