

## **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP58026

## **Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State Immunogen Epitope Specificity Isotype Purity	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E Q96RJ3 Rat, Dog, Bovine Rabbit Polyclonal 18864 Liquid KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BAFFR 121-184/184 IgG affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer SUBCELLULAR LOCATION SIMILARITY DISEASE	<ul> <li>0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.</li> <li>Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein (Probable).</li> <li>Contains 1 TNFR-Cys repeat.</li> <li>Defects in TNFRSF13C are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 4 (CVID4) [MIM:613494]; also called antibody deficiency due to BAFFR defect. CVID4 is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections and an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen. The defect results from a failure of B-cell differentiation and impaired secretion of immunoglobulins; the numbers of circulating B-cells is usually in the normal range, but can be low.</li> </ul>
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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].

## **Additional Information**

Gene ID

115650

**Other Names** 

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C, B-cell-activating

	factor receptor, BAFF receptor, BAFF-R, BLyS receptor 3, CD268, TNFRSF13C, BAFFR, BR3
Target/Specificity	Highly expressed in spleen and lymph node, and in resting B-cells. Detected at lower levels in activated B-cells, resting CD4+ T-cells, in thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

## **Protein Information**

Name	TNFRSF13C
Synonyms	BAFFR, BR3
Function	B-cell receptor specific for TNFSF13B/TALL1/BAFF/BLyS. Promotes the survival of mature B-cells and the B-cell response.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in spleen and lymph node, and in resting B-cells. Detected at lower levels in activated B-cells, resting CD4+ T-cells, in thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.