

## **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP58026

## **Product Information**

**Application** IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E

Primary Accession Q96RJ3

**Reactivity** Rat, Dog, Bovine

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 18864
Physical State Liquid

**Immunogen** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human BAFFR

Epitope Specificity 121-184/184

**Isotype** IgG

**Purity** affinity purified by Protein A

**Buffer** 

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

SIMILARITY DISEASE 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein (Probable).

Contains 1 TNFR-Cys repeat.

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

**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'.