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BAFF-R

Catalog # PVGS1043

Product Information

Primary Accession	Q96RJ3
Species	Human
Sequence	Met1-Gly76
Purity	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level	
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by its ability to block BAFF induced mouse splenocyte survival is 1.0-5.0 μg/ml in the presence of 1.0 μg/ml of rHuBAFF.
Expression System	E. coli
Theoretical Molecular Weight	7.8 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in 20 mM PB, pH 8.0, 500 mM NaCl.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1% BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Storage & Stability	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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 Background	BAFF Receptor (BAFF-R), a member of the TNFR superfamily, is highly expressed in spleen, lymph node, and resting B cells and to some extent in activated B cells, resting $CD4^+$ cells and peripheral blood leukocytes. BAFF-R is a type III transmembrane protein that binds with high specificity to BAFF (TNFSF13B). BAFF-R/BAFF signaling plays a critical role in B cell survival and maturation.

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