

TNFRSF13C Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C37764



Package Size: #C37764-AF350 100ul #C37764-AF405 100ul #C37764-AF488 100ul
 #C37764-AF555 100ul #C37764-AF594 100ul #C37764-AF647 100ul
 #C37764-AF680 100ul #C37764-AF750 100ul #C37764-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
 Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	TNFRSF13C Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total TNFRSF13C protein.
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C terminal of human tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	BAFFR; CD268; CVID4; BAFF-R; BROMIX; prolixin
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q96RJ3NCBI Gene ID:115650NCBI mRNA#:NCBI Protein#:NP_003986
Uniprot	Q96RJ3
GeneID	115650;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	19
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250
 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only