PE-Labeled Human BAFFR / TNFRSF13C Protein, His Tag (Site-specific conjugation)

Catalog # BAR-HP2H6

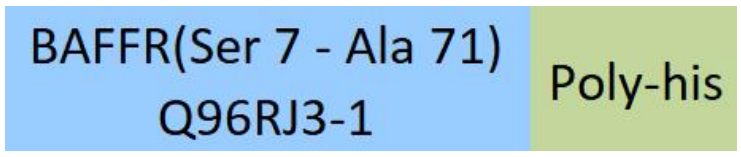
Synonym

BAFFR,TNFRSF13C,BROMIX,CD268,CVID4,prolixin,BAFF-R

Source

PE-Labeled Human BAFFR Protein, His Tag (BAR-HP2H6) is produced via site-specific conjugation of PE to Human BAFFR Protein, His Tag under optimal conditions with a proprietary technology. Human BAFFR Protein, His Tag is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ser 7 - Ala 71 (Accession # Q96RJ3-1).
Predicted N-terminus: Ser 7

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus

The protein has a calculated MW of 10.1 kDa.

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, 0.5% BSA, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

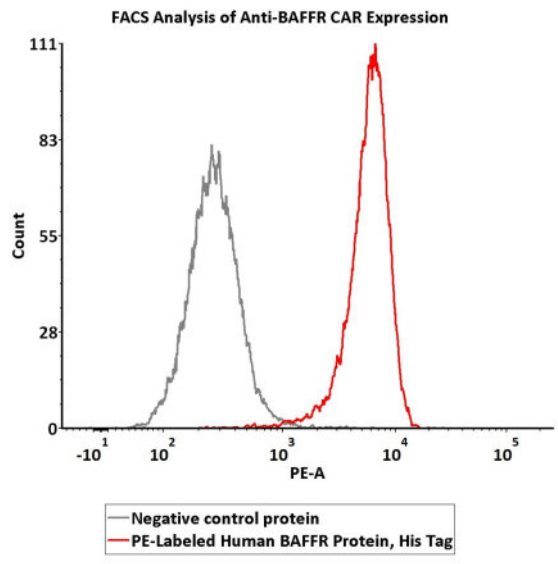
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Bioactivity-FACS



5e5 of anti-BAFFR CAR-293 cells were stained with 100 μL of 1:25 dilution (4 μL stock solution in 100 μL FACS buffer) of PE-Labeled Human BAFFR Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. BAR-HP2H6) and negative control protein respectively. PE signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

BAFF receptor (B-cell activating factor receptor, BAFF-R), also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C (TNFRSF13C), is a membrane protein of the TNF receptor superfamily which recognizes BAFF. 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.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.