abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human BAFF-R protein ab50233

Description

Product name	Recombinant human BAFF-R protein
Biological activity	Determined by its ability to block BAFF induced mouse splenocyte survival. The expected ED_{50} for this effect is 2.0-4.0 µg/ml in the presence of 1.0 µg/ml of human soluble BAFF.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MRRGPRSLRG RDAPAPTPCV PAECFDLLVR HCVACGLLRT PRPKPAGASS PAPRTALQPQ ESVGAGAGEA ALPLPG
Amino acids	1 to 76

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab50233** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE Inhibition Assay
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 4.00 Constituent: 0.129% Sodium citrate Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 ng per µg (1EU/µg). This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.

Reconstitution	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4oC for 1 week or -20oC for future use

General Info

Function	B-cell receptor specific for TNFSF13B/TALL1/BAFF/BLyS. Promotes the survival of mature B-cells and the B-cell response.
Tissue 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.
Involvement in disease	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.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 TNFR-Cys repeat.
Cellular localization	Membrane.

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- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
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