

Product datasheet

Anti-CD19 antibody [CB19] ab1255

3 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-CD19 antibody [CB19]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [CB19] to CD19
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: 0.5% BSA
Purity	Affinity purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	CB19
Myeloma	unknown
Isotype	IgG1
Light chain type	unknown

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab1255** in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
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Flow Cyt

Application notes	Characterization of leukemias and lymphomas in human lysed whole peripheral blood or mononuclear cells separated by density gradient.
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CD19 immunofluorescence analysis can be performed on a flow cytometer equipped with an excitation source of 488nm and fitted with logarithmic amplifiers.

10µl of CD19 is sufficient for labelling of 1×10^6 cells.

Target

Function	Assembles with the antigen receptor of B lymphocytes in order to decrease the threshold for antigen receptor-dependent stimulation.
Involvement in disease	Defects in CD19 are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 3 (CVID3) [MIM:613493]; also called antibody deficiency due to CD19 defect. CVID3 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 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated on serine and threonine upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylated on tyrosine following B-cell activation.
Cellular localization	Membrane.

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