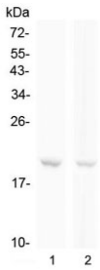
BCMA Antibody / CD269 / TNFRSF17 (RQ4272)

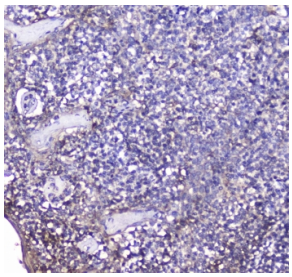
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4272	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q02223
Localization	Cell membrane, cytoplasm
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml IHC (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml ELISA (Capture) : 1-5ug/ml
Limitations	This BCMA antibody is available for research use only.



Western blot testing of human 1) Raji and 2) Jurkat cell lysate with BCMA antibody at 0.5ug/ml. Expected molecular weight: 20-27 kDa depending on glycosylation level.



IHC testing of FFPE human tonsil tissue with BCMA antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

Description

B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA or BCM), also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 17 (TNFRSF17), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TNFRSF17 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is preferentially expressed in mature B lymphocytes, and may be important for B cell development and autoimmune response. This receptor has been shown to specifically bind to the tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 13b (TNFSF13B/TALL-1/BAFF), and to lead to NF-kappaB and MAPK8/JNK activation. This receptor also binds to various TRAF family members, and thus may transduce signals for cell survival and proliferation.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BCMA antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant human protein corresponding to amino acids M1-A54 was used as the immunogen for the BCMA antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the BCMA antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.