

### **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP58026

## **Specification**

# **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Calculated MW
Physical State
Immunogen

Epitope Specificity Isotype **Purity** 

affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

SIMILARITY DISEASE

Important Note

IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E

Q96RI3

Rat, Dog, Bovine

Rabbit Polyclonal 19 KDa Liquid

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

from human BAFFR

121-184/184

laG

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%

Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane

protein (Probable).

Contains 1 TNFR-Cys repeat.

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.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### **Background Descriptions**

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. [provided by RefSeq].



## **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

#### Gene ID 115650

### **Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C, B-cell-activating factor receptor, BAFF receptor, BAFF-R, BLyS receptor 3, CD268, TNFRSF13C, BAFFR, BR3

### Target/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.

## **Dilution**

<span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \> <span class
="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \> <span class
="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \> <span class ="dilution\_E">E~~N/A</span>

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

# **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**

#### Name TNFRSF13C

Synonyms BAFFR, BR3

#### **Function**

B-cell receptor specific for TNFSF13B/TALL1/BAFF/BLyS. Promotes the survival of mature B-cells and the B-cell response.

### **Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein

## **Tissue Location**

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

## **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## **BAFFR Polyclonal Antibody - Images**



