

**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP14039a****Specification**

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**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q96RJ3](#)**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - 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**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP14039a was selected from the N-term region of TNFRSF13C. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - 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

**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images****TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

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.

**TNFRSF13C Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Mihalcik, S.A., et al. J. Immunol. 185(2):1045-1054(2010) Parameswaran, R., et al. Cancer Res. 70(11):4346-4356(2010) Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Yuan, H., et al. DNA Cell Biol. 29(3):133-139(2010) Yuan, H.X., et al. Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xue Za Zhi 26(2):111-114(2010)