Purified Anti-Human CD19 Antibody[4G7], Functional Grade

catalog number: **E-AB-F11270**

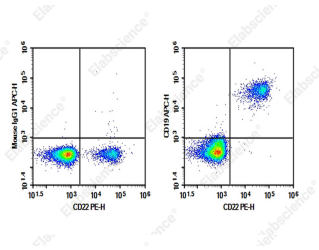
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD19 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	4G7
Purification	> 98%, Protein A/G purified, ≥ 95% monomer by analytical SEC
Endotoxin	< 1 EU/mg determined by LAL assay
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	≤ 0.2 μg per million cells in 100 μL volume
FA	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human CD19 Antibody[4G7], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Human CD22 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze/thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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CD19 protein is a 95 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that plays a central role in B cell activation and humoral immune responses . CD19 is expressed throughout B cell development from pre-B cells through mature B cells, and it is commonly used as a B cell lineage marker . It is required for the responsiveness of mature B cell to antigen stimulation, germinal center development, and antibody affinity maturation . The CD19 protein associates with the B cell antigen receptor (BCR), CD81, CD38, CD21, CD22, and IFITM1/CD225/Leu13. These associations enable CD19 to amplify B cell signaling and reduce the threshold for antigen stimulation through the BCR.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Zakaria Grada, et al. Mol Ther Nucleic Acids. 2013 Jul 9;2(7):e105.