Recombinant Human CD20/MS4A1 Protein (TrxA Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030304

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

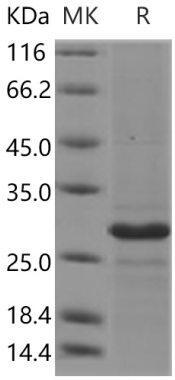
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human CD20/MS4A1 protein Ile 141-Ser 188, with an N-terminal Trx
Calculated MW	23.9 kDa
Accession	NP_068769.2
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD20 (membrane-spanning 4-domains; subfamily A; member 1); also known as MS4A1; is a member of the membrane-spanning 4A gene family. Members of this nascent protein family are characterized by common structural features and similar intron/exon splice boundaries and display unique expression patterns among hematopoietic cells and nonlymphoid tissues. CD20 / MS4A1 is expressed on all stages of B cell development except the first and last. CD20 / MS4A1 is present from pre-pre B cells through memory cells; but not on either pro-B cells or plasma cells. It is a B-lymphocyte surface molecule which plays a role in the development and differentiation of B-cells into plasma cells. CD20 / MS4A1may be involved in the regulation of B-cell activation and proliferation. Defects in CD20 / MS4A1 are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 5(CVID5). CVID5 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.

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