Recombinant Rhesus macaque CD19 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSQ050079



Description		
Species	Rhesus macaque	
Mol_Mass	57.2 kDa	
Accession	F7F486	
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.	
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80	
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquot	
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.	
	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.	

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

kDa	MK	R
120		
90		
60		-
40		
30		
20	a disability	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Data

CD19 is a single-pass type I membrane protein containing 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. CD19 is expressed on follicular dendritic cells and B cells. In fact, it is present on B cells from earliest recognizable B-lineage cells during development to B-cell blasts but is lost on maturation to plasma cells. CD19 primarily acts as a B cell co-receptor in conjunction with CD21 and CD81. Upon activation, the cytoplasmic tail of CD19 becomes phosphorylated, which leads to binding by Src-family kinases and recruitment of PI-3 kinase. CD19 Assembles with the antigen receptor of B lymphocytes in order to decrease the threshold for antigen receptor-dependent stimulation. Defects in CD19 are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 3 (CVID3) which is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections and an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen.

For Research Use Only