

Recombinant BLyS/TNFSF13B/BAFF Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300173P

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

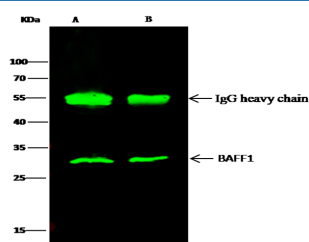
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human BLyS / TNFSF13B / BAFF protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	7B3
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

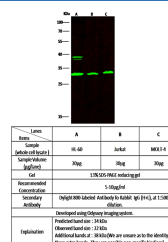
Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IP	1-4 µL/mg of lysate

Data



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 2 µL anti-BAFF Monoclonal Antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using BAFF Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:200. Lane A: 0.5 mg HeLa Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: 0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate
Observed-MW:31 kDa
Calculated-MW:31 kDa



Western Blot with BLyS / TNFSF13B / BAFF Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: HL-60 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lane C: MOLT-4 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:31 kDa
Calculated-MW:31 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

BAFF, a member of the TNF superfamily of proteins, is a homotrimeric transmembrane protein, which is cleaved to produce a soluble cytokine. BAFF may also further oligomerize into 60-mer structures. BAFF is expressed by monocytes, neutrophils, macrophages, dendritic cells, activated T cells, and epithelial cells. BAFF plays a key role in B cell development, survival, and activation. BAFF binds to three distinct receptors, BAFF-R, TACI, and BCMA. These receptors are differentially expressed during B cell development and among B cell subsets. While BAFF-R and BCMA bind to the homotrimeric form of BAFF, TACI only binds to membrane bound or higher order BAFF structures. The BAFF/BAFF-R interaction activates both canonical and non-canonical NF- κ B pathways, PI3K/Akt, and mTOR. Activation of the noncanonical NF- κ B pathway via BAFF-R is negatively regulated by TRAF3. Research studies have shown that elevated levels of BAFF may exacerbate many autoimmune disorders, making it a potential therapeutic target.