BCMA/TNFRSF17 Protein, Rhesus Macaque (Biotinylated, HEK293, Fc-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76167
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 17; CD269; TNFRSF17; BCM; BCMA
Species:	Rhesus Macaque
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	F7FFA0 (M1-A53)
Gene ID:	712212
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 34.5 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
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.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

BCMA is expressed preferentially by mature B lymphocytes, with minimal expression in hematopoietic stem cells or nonhematopoietic tissue[1]. BCMA is almost exclusively expressed on plasmablasts and PCs[2].
The amino acid sequence of human BCMA protein has low homology for mouse BCMA protein.
BCMA is a 184 amino acid and 20.2-kDa type III transmembrane glycoprotein, with the extracellular N terminus containing a conserved motif of 6 cysteines. BCMA has two agonist ligands: a proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL) and B cell activating factor (BAFF). Upon binding of the ligands to BCMA, activates B cells (NF-κβ), rat sarcoma/mitogen-activated protein kinase (RAS/MAPK), and phosphoinositide-3-kinase-protein kinase B/Akt (PI3K-PKB/Akt) signaling pathway. These pathways result in proliferation stimulation by modulating cell cycle checkpoints, increasing survival by upregulating anti-apoptotic proteins, and production of cell adhesion molecules, angiogenesis factors, and immunosuppressive molecules[2].
BCMA can be used as a promising antigen to target using a variety of immuno-therapy treatments including CART cells, for MM patients[3]. BCMA markedly reduces plasma IgA, IgG, and IgM levels and splenic Ig heavy chain mRNA levels in mouse[4].
In BCMA−/− mice, the long-term survival of PCs is impaired, but lack of BCMA has no effect in short-lived PCs, B cell development, or early humoral immune response, and the splenic architecture and germinal centers appear intact in these BCMA-deficient mice[5]. BCMA overexpression significantly promotes in vivo growth of xenografted MM cells in murine models[6].

REFERENCES

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[5]. O'Connor BP, et al. BCMA is essential for the survival of long-lived bone marrow plasma cells. J Exp Med. 2004 Jan 5;199(1):91-8.

[6]. Tai YT, et al. APRIL and BCMA promote human multiple myeloma growth and immunosuppression in the bone marrow microenvironment. Blood. 2016 Jun 23;127(25):3225-36.

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