

CD19 Antibody (YA807)

Cat. No.:	HY-P80597
Synonyms:	CD19 Antibody (YA807) is a non-conjugated and Mouse originated monoclonal antibody, targeting to CD19 (3G7). It can be used for ICC/IF,FC assays with tag free, in the background of Human.
Host:	Mouse
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Non-conjugated
SwissProt ID:	P15391
Research Field:	Immunology
Molecular Weight:	NA

PROPERTIES

Formulation	Supplied in 1*PBS (pH 7.3), 50% glycerol and 0.5% BSA. Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide.	
Purity	affinity purified	
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 1 year. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.	
Appearance	Liquid	
Application & Dilution Ratio	Application	Dilution Ratio
	IF	1:50-1:200
	FC	1:50-1:100
Shipping	Shipping with blue ice.	

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>CD19 (3G7): This gene encodes a member of the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. Expression of this cell surface protein is restricted to B cell lymphocytes. This protein is a reliable marker for pre-B cells but its expression diminishes during terminal B cell differentiation in antibody secreting plasma cells. The protein has two N-terminal extracellular Ig-like domains separated by a non-Ig-like domain, a hydrophobic transmembrane domain, and a large C-terminal cytoplasmic domain. This protein forms a complex with several membrane proteins including complement receptor type 2 (CD21) and tetraspanin (CD81) and this complex reduces the threshold for antigen-initiated B cell activation. Activation of this B-cell antigen receptor complex activates the phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signalling pathway and the subsequent release of intracellular stores of calcium ions. This protein is a target of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cells used in the treatment of lymphoblastic leukemia. Mutations in this gene are associated with the disease common variable immunodeficiency 3 (CVID3) which results in a failure of B-cell differentiation and impaired secretion of immunoglobulins. CVID3 is characterized by hypogammaglobulinemia, an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen, and recurrent bacterial infections. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2020]</p>
------------	--

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA