

## 36-2003: Monoclonal Antibody to CD269 / TNFRSF17 / BCMA (B-Cell Maturation Protein) (MHC II)(Clone : BCMA/2366)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | BCMA/2366   |
| <b>Application :</b>           | ELISA,IHC   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human   |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | CD269   |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 608   |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | Q02223  |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | B-cell maturation protein; BCMA; CD269; TNFR17; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 17 (TNFRSF17) |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse / IgG2c, kappa  |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant human CD269 protein fragment (around aa 78-184) (exact sequence is proprietary)                     |

### Description

The B cell maturation protein (BCMA) is a type I integral membrane protein that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNF-R) superfamily. It is expressed as a 184 amino acid peptide that is expressed only in mature B-lymphocytes and is located on the cis part of the Golgi apparatus. BCMA shares significant homology with TACI (transmembrane activator) within the cysteine-rich domain. TACI has been shown to bind CAML, which induces activation of NFAT (nuclear factor of activated T cells). Both BCMA and TACI have been shown to bind APRIL and TALL-1, which stimulate B cell proliferation in conjunction with other B-cell activators. When overexpressed, TALL-1 stimulates the development of systemic lupus erythaematosus (SLE).

### Product Info

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 20 µg / 100 µg   |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | Affinity Chromatography  |
| <b>Content :</b>           | Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml   |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months. For long-term storage; store at -20°C. |

### Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order antibody without BSA);,Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

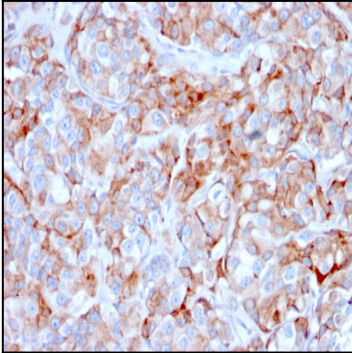


Fig-1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Gastric Carcinoma stained with CD269/TNFRSF17 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCMA/2366).

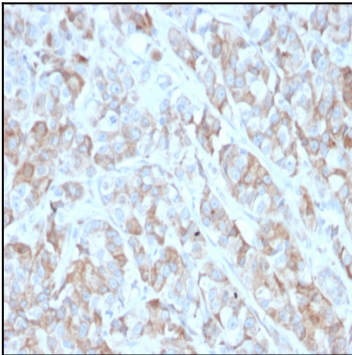


Fig-2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Gastric Carcinoma stained with CD269/TNFRSF17 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCMA/2366).

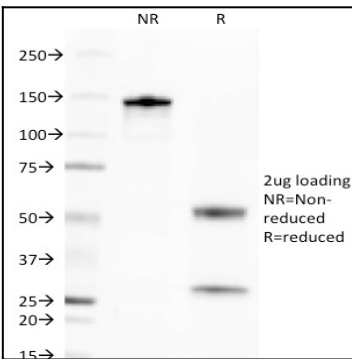


Fig-3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD269 / TNFRSF17 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCMA/2366). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

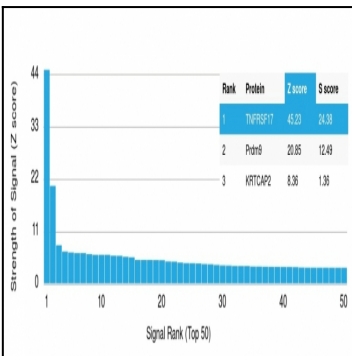


Fig-4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD269 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (BCMA/2366) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD<sup>TM</sup>s) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD<sup>TM</sup>s) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.