

## 36-3535: Anti-CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: CD19/3116)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	CD19/3116
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,FACS,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CD19
<b>Gene ID :</b>	930
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P15391
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	B-lymphocyte antigen CD19; B-lymphocyte surface antigen B4; CVID3; Leu-12; T-cell surface antigen Leu-12
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human CD19 protein (around aa96-281) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

CD19 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that contains two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains. CD19 is present in both benign and malignant B-cells and is considered to be the most reliable surface marker of this lineage over a wide range of maturational stages. In normal lymphoid tissue, CD19 is observed in germinal centers, in mantle zone cells, and in scattered cells of the inter-follicular areas. Anti-CD19 exhibits an overall immunoreactivity pattern similar to those of the antibodies against CD20 and CD22. However, in contrast to CD20, expression of CD19 is continuous throughout B-cell development and through terminal differentiation of B-cells into plasma cells. Anti-CD19 positivity is seen in the vast majority of B-cell neoplasms commonly at a lower intensity than normal B-cell counterparts. Plasma cell neoplasms are nearly always negative, as are T-cell neoplasms.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order antibody without BSA); ,Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); ,Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

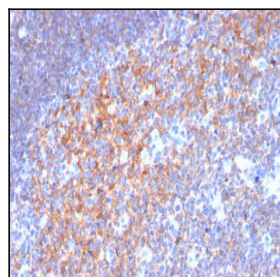


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD19 Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD19/3116).

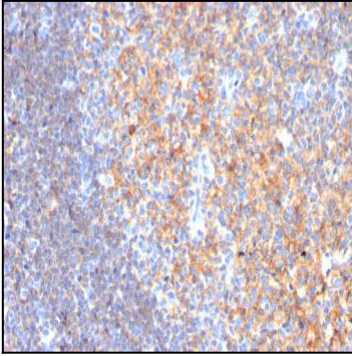


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD19 Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD19/3116).

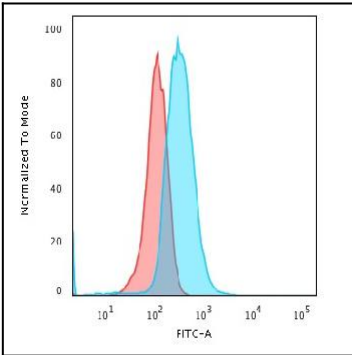


Fig. 3: Flow Cytometric Analysis of Raji cells using CD19 Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD19/3116) followed by Goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).

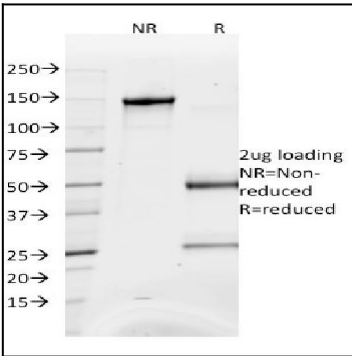


Fig. 4: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD19 Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD19/3116). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

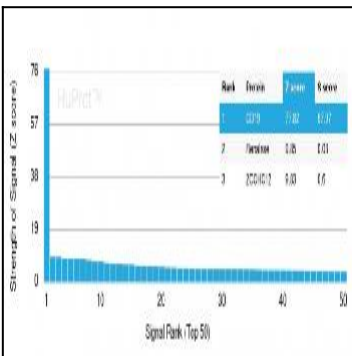


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD19 Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD19/3116). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD'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'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 be 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.