

## 12-9316: Anti-BAFF-R antibody(DM143), Rabbit mAb

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	DM143
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	BAFFR,TNFRSF13C,BAFF-R,BROMIX,CD268,CVID4,prolixin

### Description

B cell-activating factor (BAFF) enhances B-cell survival in vitro and is a regulator of the peripheral B-cell population. Overexpression of Baff in mice results in mature B-cell hyperplasia and symptoms of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Also, some SLE patients have increased levels of BAFF in serum. Therefore, it has been proposed that abnormally high levels of BAFF may contribute to the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases by enhancing the survival of autoreactive B cells. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for BAFF and is a type III transmembrane protein containing a single extracellular cysteine-rich domain. It is thought that this receptor is the principal receptor required for BAFF-mediated mature B-cell survival.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	Not Sterile
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at -20°C for 12 months (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing)

### Application Note

ELISA 1/5000-10000;FACS 1/100

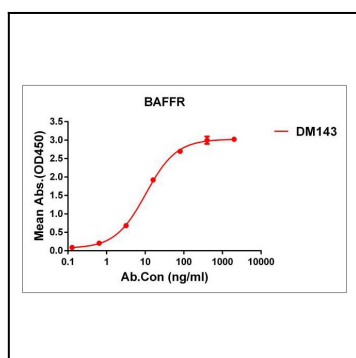


Figure 1. ELISA plate pre-coated by 1 µg/ml (100 µl/well) Human BAFFR protein, mFc tagged protein can bind Rabbit anti-BAFFR monoclonal antibody(clone: DM143) in a linear range of 0.8-50

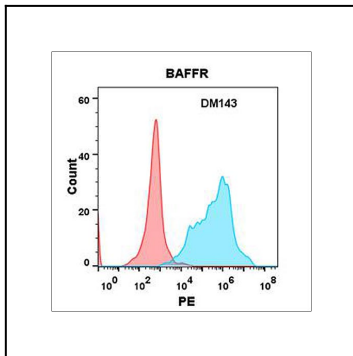


Figure 2. Flow cytometry analysis with Anti-BAFFR (DM143) on Expi293 cells transfected with human BAFFR (Blue histogram) or Expi293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram).