

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Clone ID</b>	DM143
<b>Target</b>	BAFF-R
<b>Synonyms</b>	BAFFR;TNFRSF13C;BAFF-R;BROMIX;CD268;CVID4;prolixin
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	Biotinylated Anti-BAFF-R antibody(DM143); Rabbit mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	2-3 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q96RJ3
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA; Flow Cyt; IHC
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	ELISA 1:5000-10000; Flow Cyt 1:100; IHC 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	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.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Biotinylated

