

## 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>	PE-conjugated Anti-BAFF-R antibody(DM143); Rabbit mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	3-4 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q96RJ3
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Liquid□PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% BSA
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at 2°C-8°C for 6 months
<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>	PE-conjugated

