

FITC 标记小鼠抗人 CD19 单克隆抗体

产品货号： mIR30076

英文名称： human CD19-FITC

中文名称： FITC 标记小鼠抗人 CD19 单克隆抗体

别名： Antibody deficiency due to defect in CD19, included; AW495831; B lymphocyte antigen CD19; B lymphocyte surface antigen B4; B4; CD 19; CD19 antigen; CD19 molecule; Cd19 protein; Differentiation Antigen CD19; Leu 12; Leu12; Lymphocyte Surface Antigen; MGC109570; MGC12802; T-cell surface antigen Leu-12; CD19_HUMAN.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 干细胞 细胞表面分子 淋巴细胞 b-淋巴细胞

抗体来源： Mouse

克隆类型： Monoclonal

克隆号： HI19a

交叉反应： Human,



产品应用： Flow-Cyt=20ul/Test

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 59kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性状： Liquid

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein G

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： CD19 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is delectively expressed on the cell surface of B-lymphocytes,where it activates intracellular signaling cascades involving both Ras and phosphatidylinositol 3-

kinase pathways. Lymphocytes proliferate and differentiate in response to various concentrations of different antigens. The ability of the B cell to respond in a specific, yet sensitive manner to the various antigens is achieved with the use of low-affinity antigen receptors. This gene encodes a cell surface molecule which assembles with the antigen receptor of B lymphocytes in order to decrease the threshold for antigen receptor-dependent stimulation.

Function:

Assembles with the antigen receptor of B-lymphocytes in order to decrease the threshold for antigen receptor-dependent stimulation.

Subunit:

Forms a complex with CD21, CD81 and CD225 in the membrane of mature B-cells. Interacts with VAV. Interacts with GRB2 and SOS when phosphorylated on Tyr-348 and/or Tyr-378. Interacts with PLCG2 when phosphorylated on Tyr-409. Interacts with LYN.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated on serine and threonine upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR. Phosphorylated on tyrosine following B-cell activation. Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by LYN.

DISEASE:

Defects in CD19 are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 3 (CVID3) [MIM:613493]; also called antibody deficiency due to CD19 defect. CVID3 is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections and an inability to mount an antibody

response to antigen. The defect results from a failure of B-cell differentiation and impaired secretion of immunoglobulins; the numbers of circulating B-cells is usually in the normal range, but can be low.

Similarity:

Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

SWISS:

P25918

Gene ID:

930

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片

