

Recombinant Human CD19/Leu-12 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030468

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

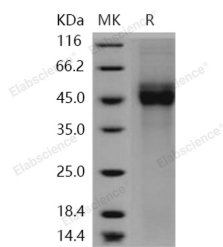
Description

Synonyms	B-Lymphocyte Antigen CD19;B-Lymphocyte Surface Antigen B4;Differentiation Antigen CD19;T-Cell Surface Antigen Leu-12;CD19;CVID3
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Lys 291
Accession	P15391
Calculated Molecular Weight	31.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	47 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of

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cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. Cluster of differentiation 19 (CD19) is a member of CD system. CD19 is a cell surface molecule that assembles with the antigen receptor of B-cells. This results in a descent in threshold for antigen receptor-dependent stimulation. A simplified view holds that the ability of B-cells to respond to the various antigens in a specific and sensitive manner is achieved in the presence of low-affinity antigen receptors. CD19 primarily acts as a B-cell coreceptor in conjunction with CD21 and CD81. The formation of the receptor complex is induced by antigen and CD19; induced by exogenous antigen; has been found cytoplasmic tail phosphorylated and bind to sIg.