

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CVID3/155]
Catalog # AH12653

Specification

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Application | ,3,4, |
| Primary Accession | P15391 |
| Other Accession | 930 , 652262 |
| Reactivity | Human, Monkey |
| Host | Mouse |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Isotype | Mouse / IgG1, kappa |
| Calculated MW | 95kDa KDa |

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 930

Other Names

B-lymphocyte antigen CD19, B-lymphocyte surface antigen B4, Differentiation antigen CD19, T-cell surface antigen Leu-12, CD19, CD19

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name CD19

Function

Functions as a coreceptor for the B-cell antigen receptor complex (BCR) on B-lymphocytes (PubMed: [29523808](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29523808)). Decreases the threshold for activation of downstream signaling pathways and for triggering B-cell responses to antigens (PubMed: [1373518](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1373518), PubMed: [16672701](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16672701), PubMed: [2463100](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2463100)). Activates signaling pathways that lead to the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and the mobilization of intracellular Ca(2+) stores (PubMed: [12387743](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12387743), PubMed: [16672701](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16672701), PubMed: [9317126](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9317126), PubMed: [9382888](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382888)). Is not required for early steps during B cell differentiation in the blood marrow (PubMed:

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9317126" target="_blank">9317126). Required for normal differentiation of B-1 cells (By similarity). Required for normal B cell differentiation and proliferation in response to antigen challenges (PubMed:1373518, PubMed:2463100). Required for normal levels of serum immunoglobulins, and for production of high-affinity antibodies in response to antigen challenge (PubMed:12387743, PubMed:16672701, PubMed:9317126).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P25918}; Single-pass type I membrane protein
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P25918}

Tissue Location

Detected on marginal zone and germinal center B cells in lymph nodes (PubMed:2463100).
Detected on blood B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:16672701, PubMed:2463100)

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Recognizes a protein of 95kDa, identified as CD19. CD19 is a transmembrane glycoprotein that contains two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains. CD19 is present in both benign and malignant B-cells and is considered to be the most reliable surface marker of this lineage over a wide range of maturational stages. In normal lymphoid tissue, CD19 is observed in germinal centers, in mantle zone cells, and in scattered cells of the inter-follicular areas. Anti-CD19 exhibits an overall immunoreactivity pattern similar to those of the antibodies against CD20 and CD22. However, in contrast to CD20, expression of CD19 is continuous throughout B-cell development and through terminal differentiation of B-cells into plasma cells. Anti-CD19 positivity is seen in the vast majority of B-cell neoplasms commonly at a lower intensity than normal B-cell counterparts. Plasma cell neoplasms are nearly always negative, as are T-cell neoplasms.

CD19 (B-Lymphocyte Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Reinherz EL, Haynes BF, Nadler LM, Berstein ID, ed. Leukocyte Typing I Human B Lymphocytes. New York: Springer-Verlag New York Inc; 1986:3-560. | Knap W, Dorken B, Riebr EP, et. al., ed. Leukocyte Typing IV. New York: Oxford University Pres; 198.(Biology