

## **BAFF Receptor Antibody** Catalog # ASC10185

### **Specification**

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#### **BAFF Receptor Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O96RJ3</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">AAK91826</a> , <a href="#">115650</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	20 kDa KDa
Application Notes	BAFF Receptor antibody can be used for detection of BAFF Receptor by Western blot at 5 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 µg/mL.

#### **BAFF Receptor Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **115650**

##### **Other Names**

BAFF Receptor Antibody: BAFFR, CD268, CVID4, BAFF-R, BROMIX, prolixin, BAFFR, BR3, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13C, B-cell-activating factor receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 13C

##### **Target/Specificity**

BAFF Receptor antibody was raised against a synthetic peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the carboxy terminus of human BAFF Receptor. The peptide sequence is identical between human and mouse origin. The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of BAFF Receptor.

##### **Reconstitution & Storage**

BAFF Receptor antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

##### **Precautions**

BAFF Receptor Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### **BAFF Receptor Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** TNFRSF13C

**Synonyms** BAFFR, BR3

### Function

B-cell receptor specific for TNFSF13B/TALL1/BAFF/BLyS. Promotes the survival of mature B-cells and the B-cell response.

### Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein

### Tissue Location

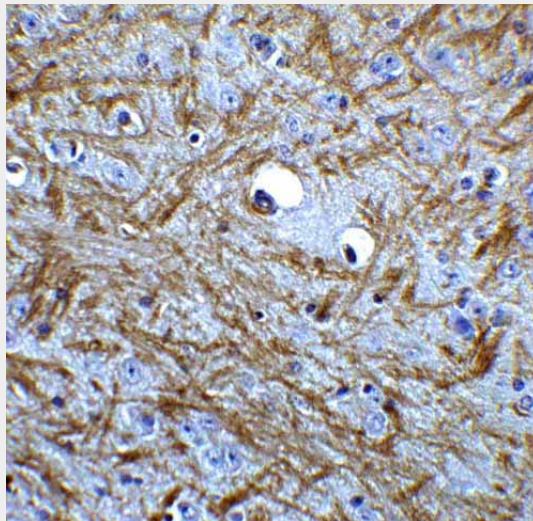
Highly expressed in spleen and lymph node, and in resting B-cells. Detected at lower levels in activated B-cells, resting CD4+ T-cells, in thymus and peripheral blood leukocytes

## BAFF Receptor Antibody - 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](#)

## BAFF Receptor Antibody - Images



Immunohistochemistry of BAG 1 in mouse brain tissue with BAG 1 Antibody at 5 µg/mL.

## BAFF Receptor Antibody - Background

BAFF Receptor Antibody: Members in the TNF superfamily regulate immune responses and induce apoptosis. A novel member in the TNF family was recently identified by several groups and designated BAFF, BLyS, TALL-1, THANK, and zTNF4. BAFF/BLyS was characterized as a B cell activator since it induced B cell proliferation and immunoglobulin secretion. Two receptors, TACI and BCMA, for BAFF were originally identified. A third receptor was identified recently and designated BAFF-R and BR3 for BLyS receptor 3. Unlike BCMA and TACI, which bind to BAFF and April, BAFF-R/BR3 is specific for BAFF and plays a predominant role in BAFF induced B cell development and survival. BAFF and its receptors are involved in B cell associated autoimmune

diseases, and activate NF- $\kappa$ B and c-jun N-terminal kinase.

### **BAFF Receptor Antibody - References**

- Moore PA, Belvedere O, Orr A, et al. BLyS: member of the tumor necrosis factor family and B lymphocyte stimulator. *Science* 1999;285:260-3
- Schneider P, MacKay F, Steiner V, et al. BAFF, a novel ligand of the tumor necrosis factor family, stimulates B cell growth. *J Exp Med* 1999;189:1747-56
- Shu HB, Hu WH, Johnson H. TALL-1 is a novel member of the TNF family that is down-regulated by mitogens. *J Leukoc Biol* 1999;65:680-3
- Mukhopadhyay A, Ni J, Zhai Y, Yu GL, Aggarwal BB. Identification and characterization of a novel cytokine, THANK, a TNF homologue that activates apoptosis, nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B, and c-Jun NH2-terminal kinase. *J Biol Chem* 1999 ;274:15978-81