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Rabbit Anti-CD21/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL3792R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-CD21/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的 2 型补体受体抗体
Alias	C3DR; CD 21; CD21 antigen; Complement C3d receptor; Complement component (3d/Epstein Barr virus) receptor 2; Complement component receptor 2; Complement receptor type 2; Cr 2; Cr2; EBV receptor; Epstein Barr virus receptor.
Research Area	Cell biology immunology The cell membrane 受体 Bacteria and viruses
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat)
Applications	Flow-Cyt=1μg/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	111kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD21 C-terminus.
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Product Detail	**background:** CD21 also known as complement receptor 2 (CR2), C3d receptor or EBV receptor is a 140 kDa protein. CD21 is a glycosylated type I transmembrane protein consisting of an extracellular face of a series of 15 or 16 CCP domains. CD21 is the receptor for complement components C3d and iC3b as well as the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) glycoprotein gp350/220. The soluble CD21 (sCD21) was shown to efficiently trigger CD23 signalling pathways in human monocytes. By inducing release of proinflammatory cytokines and upregulating expression of molecules involved in antigen presentation, sCD21 modulates critical monocyte functions that may be relevant to allergic and inflammatory disorders.

Function:
Receptor for complement C3Dd, for the Epstein-Barr virus on human B-cells and T-cells and for HNRPU. Participates in B lymphocytes activation.

Subunit:
Interacts (via Sushi domain 1 and 2) with C3dg.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:
Mature B-lymphocytes, T-lymphocytes, pharyngeal epithelial cells, astrocytes and follicular dendritic cells of the spleen.

DISEASE:
Genetic variations in CR2 are associated with susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus type 9 (SLEB9) [MIM:610927]. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease with a complex genetic basis. SLE is an inflammatory, and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue characterized principally by involvement of the skin, joints, kidneys, and serosal membranes. It is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system.
Defects in CR2 are the cause of immunodeficiency, common variable, type 7 (CVID7) [MIM:614699]. 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:
Belongs to the receptors of complement activation (RCA) family.
Contains 15 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 1380 Human

Entrez Gene: 12902 Mouse

Omim: 120650 Human

SwissProt: P20023 Human

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SwissProt: P19070 Mouse

Unigene: 445757 Human

Unigene: 235387 Mouse