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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-CD19 , Alexa Fluor® 750 conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL4755R-AF750

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	CD19, Bodipy Fluor 750 conjugated
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD19: 151-250/556 <Extracellular>
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	Flow-Cyt=1µg /Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Pig,GuineaPig)
Predicted MW.:	59kDa
Subcellular Location:	The cell membrane
Background:	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

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	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. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 930 Human **Entrez Gene:** 12478 Mouse Omim: 107265 Human **SwissProt:** P15391 Human **SwissProt:** P25918 Mouse **Unigene:** 652262 Human **Unigene:** 4360 Mouse

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