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CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1989a

Specification

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P15391
Other Accession	NP_001761.3, NP_001171569.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**61128**
Antigen Region	**505-532**

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - 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

Target/Specificity
This CD19 antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 505-532 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD19.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1600

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name CD19

Function Functions as a coreceptor for the B-cell antigen receptor complex (BCR) on B-lymphocytes. Decreases the threshold for activation of downstream signaling pathways and for

triggering B-cell responses to antigens (PubMed:2463100, PubMed:1373518, PubMed:16672701). Activates signaling pathways that lead to the activation of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and the mobilization of intracellular Ca(2+) stores (PubMed:9382888, PubMed:9317126, PubMed:12387743, PubMed:16672701). Is not required for early steps during B cell differentiation in the blood marrow (PubMed: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:2463100, PubMed:1373518). Required for normal levels of serum immunoglobulins, and for production of high-affinity antibodies in response to antigen challenge (PubMed:9317126, PubMed:12387743, PubMed:16672701).

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}

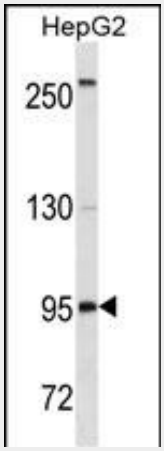
Tissue Location
Detected on marginal zone and germinal center B cells in lymph nodes (PubMed:2463100). Detected on blood B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:2463100, PubMed:16672701)

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Images



CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AM1989a) western blot analysis in HepG2 cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the CD19 antibody detected the CD19 protein (arrow).

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - Background

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.

CD19 Antibody (C-term) (Ascites) - References

Walter, K., et al. Oncogene 29(20):2927-2937(2010)
van Zelm, M.C., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 120(4):1265-1274(2010)
Mizuochi, T., et al. J. Interferon Cytokine Res. 30(4):243-252(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
El-Sayed, Z.A., et al. Egypt J Immunol 16(1):27-38(2009)