



PC-305-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD19 PerCP (25 tests)

Clone:	LT19
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody LT19 reacts with CD19 (B4), a 95 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein (immunoglobulin superfamily) expressed on B lymphocytes and follicular dendritic cells; it is lost on plasma cells.
Immunogen:	Daudi human Burkitt lymphoma cell line
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Peridinin-chlorophyll-protein complex (PerCP) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label. Short-term exposure to room temperature should not affect the quality of the reagent. However, if reagent is stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 10 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10 ⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.25 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD19 is a transmembrane glycoprotein of Ig superfamily expressed by B cells from the time of heavy chain rearrangement until plasma cell differentiation. It forms a tetrameric complex with CD21 (complement receptor type 2), CD81 (TAPA-1) and Leu13. Together with BCR (B cell antigen receptor), this complex signals to decrease B cell threshold for activation by the antigen. Besides being signal-amplifying coreceptor for BCR, CD19 can also signal independently of BCR coligation and it turns out to be a central regulatory component upon which multiple signaling pathways converge. Mutation of the CD19 gene results in hypogammaglobulinemia, whereas CD19 overexpression causes B cell hyperactivity.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.



Antibodies

References:

- *Fujimoto M, Poe JC, Jansen PJ, Sato S, Tedder TF: CD19 amplifies B lymphocyte signal transduction by regulating Src-family protein tyrosine kinase activation. *J Immunol.* 1999 Jun 15;162(12):7088-94.
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- *Lin CW, Liu TY, Chen SU, Wang KT, Medeiros LJ, Hsu SM: CD94 1A transcripts characterize lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia of immature natural killer cell origin with distinct clinical features. *Blood.* 2005 Nov 15;106(10):3567-74. Epub 2005 Jul 26.

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