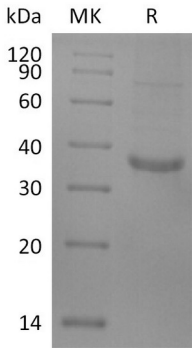
Product Name: Recombinant Human CD20 (C-Flag)
Catalog #: PHH2421

Summary

Name	CD20/B-lymphocyte antigen CD20
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human B-lymphocyte antigen CD20 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Pro297 is expressed with a Flag tag at the C-terminus.*The product is not recommended for cell based experiments.
Accession #	P11836
Host	Human cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	34.3 KDa
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50mM HEPES, 150mM NaCl, 0.06% DDM, 0.012% CHS, 10% Glycerol, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Alternative Names	B-lymphocyte antigen CD20; B-lymphocyte surface antigen B1; Leukocyte surface antigen Leu-16; Membrane-spanning 4-domains subfamily A member 1; Bp35;

Product Name: Recombinant Human CD20 (C-Flag)
Catalog #: PHH2421

Background	CD20; MS4A1 CD20 is a 33-37 kDa non-glycosylated protein expressed on the surface of normal and malignant B lymphocytes, and belongs to the MS4A (membrane-spanning 4-domain family A) protein family. CD20 protein consists of four hydrophobic transmembrane domains, one intracellular and two extracellular domains (large and small loops) with both N- and C- termini residing within the cytosol. CD20 is also known to be physically coupled to major histocompatibility complex class II (MHCII), CD40 molecule, BCR, and the C-terminal src kinase-binding protein (CBP) that interacts with Src kinases such as LYN, FYN, and LCK. CD20 deficiency resulted in a reduced number of circulating memory B cells, reduced isotype switching of Ig, and decreased IgG antibody levels. In agreement with this observation, challenging the patient' s primary B cells in vitro using T-dependent and Tindependent antigens led to the normal proliferation and secretion of IgM but reduced production of IgG.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.