

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BCMA/TNFRSF17 in ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1042028
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human BCMA/TNFRSF17 Pro100-Lys330 Accession # Q6PE46
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

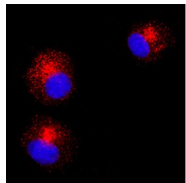
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

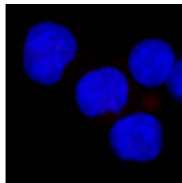
	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed U266 human myeloma cell line
Immunohistochemistry	5-25 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



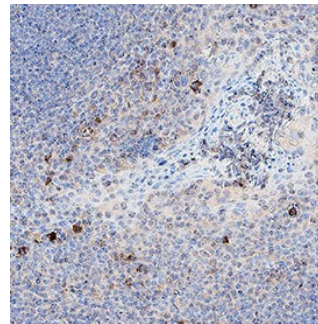
Positive (U266 cells)



Negative (K562 cells)

BCMA/TNFRSF17 in U266 Human Cell Line .
BCMA/TNFRSF17 was detected in immersion fixed U266 human myeloma cell line (positive staining) and K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line (negative staining) using Mouse Anti-Human BCMA/TNFRSF17 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB10762) at 8 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. Staining was performed using our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.

Immunohistochemistry



BCMA/TNFRSF17 in Human Tonsil.
BCMA/TNFRSF17 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human tonsil using Mouse Anti-Human BCMA/TNFRSF17 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB10762) at 5 µg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Mouse IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC001). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # CTS013). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to lymphocytes. Staining was performed using our protocol for IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

BCMA, B cell maturation antigen, is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily. It has been designated TNFRSF17. BCMA is a type III membrane protein containing one extracellular cysteine rich domain. Within the TNFRSF, it shares the highest homology with TACI. BCMA and TACI have both been shown to bind to APRIL and BAFF, members of the TNF ligand superfamily. BCMA expression has been found in immune organs and mature B cell lines. Although some expression has been observed at the cell surface, BCMA appears to be localized to the Golgi compartment. The binding of BCMA to APRIL or BAFF has been shown to stimulate IgM production in peripheral blood B cells and increase the survival of cultured B cells. This data suggests that BCMA may play an important role in B cell development, function and regulation. Human BCMA is a 184 amino acid (aa) protein consisting of a 54 aa extracellular domain, a 23 aa transmembrane domain, and a 107 aa intracellular domain. Mouse and human BCMA share 62% amino acid identity.

References:

1. Madry, C. *et al.* (1998) *Int. Immunol.* **10**:1693.
2. Gras, M. *et al.* (1995) *Int. Immunol.* **7**:1093.
3. Kwon, B. *et al.* (1999) *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* **11**:340.
4. Marsters, S. *et al.* (2000) *Curr. Biol.* **10**:785.
5. Thompson, J. *et al.* (2000) *J. Exp. Med.* **192**:129.