

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse BAFF/BLyS/TNFSF13B in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 121834
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse BAFF/BLyS/TNFSF13B Ala127-Leu309 Accession # Q9WU72
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.

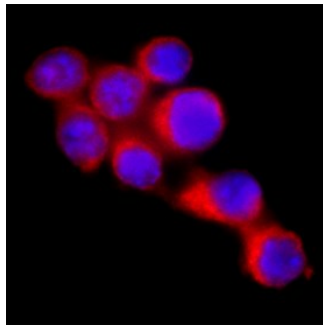
APPLICATIONS

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	See Below

DATA

Immunocytochemistry



BAFF/BLyS/TNFSF13B in RAW264.7 Mouse Cell Line. BAFF/BLyS/TNFSF13B was detected in immersion fixed RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line using Rat Anti-Mouse BAFF/BLyS/TNFSF13B Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB13571) at 8 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL013) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

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

BAFF (also known as TALL-1, BLyS, THANK) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the TNF superfamily and has been designated as TNF superfamily member 13B (TNFSF13B). Mouse BAFF is a 309 aa protein consisting of a 248 aa extracellular domain, a 21 aa transmembrane region and a 45 aa cytoplasmic tail (1, 2). BAFF has the typical structural characteristics of the TNF superfamily ligands. It is a homotrimeric protein having the structurally conserved motif known as TNF homology domain (3, 4). A higher ordered structure composed of a cluster of trimeric units resembling the structure of a viral capsid has also been reported (4). Mouse BAFF may be shed from the cell surface by proteolytic cleavage between R126 and Ala 127 to yield a soluble form of the protein detectable in serum (1, 5). Within the TNF superfamily BAFF shares the highest homology (48%) with APRIL (1). BAFF shares with APRIL the ability to bind to BCMA and TACI and also binds specifically to BAFF receptor (BAFF R, also known as BR3 or TNFSFR13C), which is the principal BAFF receptor (6 - 8). All three receptors are type III transmembrane proteins that are expressed in B cells. BAFF and APRIL can form active heteromers that bind TACI (9). BAFF is expressed in peripheral blood mononuclear cells, in spleen and lymph nodes. Its expression in resting monocytes is upregulated by IFN- α , IFN- β , LPS and IL-10. BAFF provides critical survival signals to a subset of B cells with intermediate maturation status (T2 B cells) during the immune response (10). BAFF also plays an important role in the development of lymphoid tissue and enhances the survival of activated memory B cells (7, 11). Human and mouse BAFF share 86% aa sequence identity (1).

References:

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