

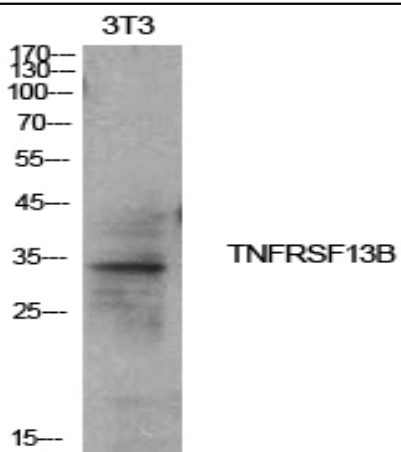
## CD267 Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5632
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD267
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Intestinal immune network for IgA production;>>Primary immunodeficiency
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TNFRSF13B
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 13B
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	23495
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O14836
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	57916
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9ET35
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human TNFRSF13B. AA range:81-130
<b>Specificity :</b>	CD267 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD267 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

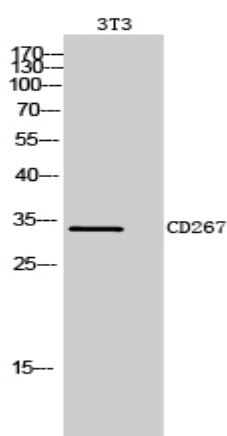
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<b>Storage Stability :</b>	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
<b>Observed Band :</b>	<u>32kD</u>
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	<u>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Intestinal immune network for IgA production;Primary immunodeficiency;</u>
<b>Background :</b>	<u>The protein encoded by this gene is a lymphocyte-specific member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor superfamily. It interacts with calcium-modulator and cyclophilin ligand (CAML). The protein induces activation of the transcription factors NFAT, AP1, and NF-kappa-B and plays a crucial role in humoral immunity by interacting with a TNF ligand. This gene is located within the Smith-Magenis syndrome region on chromosome 17. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</u>
<b>Function :</b>	<u>disease:Defects in TNFRSF13B are a cause of common variable immunodeficiency (CVID) [MIM:240500]. CVID is characterized by a deficiency in all immunoglobulin (Ig) isotypes. Individuals with CVID suffer from recurrent sinopulmonary and gastrointestinal infections and have an increased incidence of autoimmune disorders and of lymphoid and non-lymphoid malignancies. There is evidence for a global isotype switching defect in some individuals with CVID. But CVID is a complex and heterogeneous disease in which defects in B-cell survival, number of circulating CD27+ memory B-cells (including IgM+CD27+ B-cells), B-cell activation after antigen receptor cross-linking, T-cell signaling and cytokine expression have been observed.,disease:Defects in TNFRSF13B are a cause of immunoglobulin A deficiency 2 (IGAD2) [MIM:609529]. Selective deficiency of immunoglobulin A (IGAD) is the most common form of</u>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<u>Membrane; Single-pass type III membrane protein.</u>
<b>Expression :</b>	<u>Highly expressed in spleen, thymus, small intestine and peripheral blood leukocytes. Expressed in resting B-cells and activated T-cells, but not in resting T-cells.</u>

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using CD267 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using CD267 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000