

DATASHEET Version 20181206

BCMA, Human

Cat. No.: Z02731-20 Size: 20.0 ug

Synonyms: (NULL)

Description:

BCMA, a member of the TNF receptor superfamily, binds to BAFF and APRIL. BCMA is expressed on mature B-cells and other B-cell lines and plays an important role in B cell development, function and regulation. BCMA also has the capability to activate NF-kappaB and JNK. The human BCMA gene codes for a 184 amino acid type I transmembrane protein, which contains a 54 amino acid extracellular domain, a 23 amino acid transmembrane domain, and a 107 amino acid extracellular domain.

Amino Acid Sequence:

00001 AGQCSQNEYF DSLLHACIPC QLRCSSNTPP LTCQRYCNAS 00041 VTNSVKGTNA Source: E. coli

Species: Human

Biological Activity: Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED_{50} as determined by its ability to inhibit APRIL-mediated proliferation of anti-IgM stimulated murine B cells is no less than 40 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of > 2.5 × 10⁴ IU/mg in the presence of 100 ng/ml human APRIL.

Molecular Weight: Approximately 5.4 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 50 amino acids.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 30 % acetonitrile, 0.1 % TFA.

Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Reconstitution: We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at \leq -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.

Purity: > 98 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.

Endotoxin Level: Less than 1 EU/ μ g of rHuBCMA as determined by LAL method.

Storage: This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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