

CD20 Protein, Cynomolgus, Recombinant (aa 213-297, His)

General Information

Synonyms:	membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 1
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus CD20 (NP_001274241.1) (Glu213-Pro297) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Glu 213
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	M4ZHZ6
Molecular Weight:	11.2 kDa (predicted); 24-27 and 18 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:
It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:
In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

CD20 (membrane-spanning 4-domains, subfamily A, member 1), also known as MS4A1, is a member of the membrane-spanning 4A gene family. Members of this nascent protein family are characterized by common structural features and similar intron/exon splice boundaries and display unique expression patterns among hematopoietic cells and nonlymphoid tissues. CD20 / MS4A1 is expressed in all stages of B cell development except the first and last. CD20 / MS4A1 is present from pre-pre B cells through memory cells, but not on either pro-

B cells or plasma cells. It is a B-lymphocyte surface molecule that plays a role in the development and differentiation of B-cells into plasma cells. CD20 / MS4A1 may be involved in the regulation of B-cell activation and proliferation. Defects in CD20 / MS4A1 are the cause of immunodeficiency common variable type 5 (CVID5). CVID5 is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by antibody deficiency, hypogammaglobulinemia, recurrent bacterial infections, and an inability to mount an antibody response to antigen. The defect results from a failure of B-cell differentiation and impaired secretion of immunoglobulins; the numbers of circulating B-cells are usually in the normal range but can be very low. Cancer Immunotherapy/Immune Checkpoint/Immunotherapy/Targeted Therapy

Reference

Tedder TF, et al. (1988) Isolation and structure of a cDNA encoding the B1 (CD20) cell-surface antigen of human B lymphocytes. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 85(1): 208-12.

Cragg MS, et al. (2005) The biology of CD20 and its potential as a target for mAb therapy. Curr Dir Autoimmun. 8: 140-74.

Polyak MJ, et al. (2003) A cholesterol-dependent CD20 epitope detected by the FMC7 antibody. Leukemia. 17(7): 1384-9.

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