**BACKGROUND**

The regulation of cell death is important for the immune system to function properly. T and B lymphocytes must be censored during their development so that the body can remove the nonfunctional or self-reactive lymphocytes. Genetically polymorphic cell surface antigen (Bu-1) antigens are type I transmembrane glycoproteins that may have an important role in controlling cell survival and/or adhesion during B cell development. Bu-1 is expressed on B cells as well as on a subset of macrophages. Embryonic spleen and bone marrow cells carry the Bu-1 antigen, marking these tissues as prebursal precursors for B cells. Bu-1 can induce a rapid form of cell death similar to apoptosis. Bu-1a and Bu-1b represent the recessive and dominant allelic products, respectively, of the Bu-1 gene.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

Bu-1a (5K98) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against bursal cells from one day old H.B15 (Bu-1a/b) strain avian.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4°C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 μg IgG1 in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Bu-1a (5K98) is available conjugated phycoerythrin (sc-70447 PE, 100 tests in 2 ml), for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

**APPLICATIONS**

Bu-1a (5K98) is recommended for detection of Bu-1a on bursal cells, thymocytes, spleen cells and peripheral blood cells of avian origin by immunoprecipitation [1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 μg per 1 x 10⁶ cells); non cross-reactive with cells from CHA and H.B15 strains by immunofluorescence.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.