### 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 of one day old H.B15 (Bu-1a/b) strain of chicken origin.

### 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.

### 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.

Molecular Weight of Bu-1a: 24 kDa.

### SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS


### 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.