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 pre-B cell 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-1b (5K94) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against bursal cells from 2-5 week-old CHA (Bu1b) strain avians.

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-1b (5K94) is available conjugated phycoerythrin (sc-70449 PE, 100 tests in 2 ml), for IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

APPLICATIONS

Bu-1b (5K94) is recommended for detection of Bu-1b 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.B15Ab strains.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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