



Mouse Anti-Human CD19 Monoclonal antibody, clone 4G7 (CABT-L4515)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The 4G7 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD19, a B cell-specific 95 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein of the immunoglobulin superfamily.
Target	Human CD19
Immunogen	Human chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) cells
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	4G7
Purification	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Applications	FC, FuncS, IF, Chimeric antigen receptor construction (see?Poirot, L., et al. reference)
Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Format	0.2 µM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	5 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free]

Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay
Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04

Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction The 4G7 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD19, a B cell-specific 95 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein of the immunoglobulin superfamily. CD19 contains two extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains and an extensive cytoplasmic tail. It functions as a positive regulator of B-cell receptor signaling in conjunction with CD21 and CD81. CD19 is highly expressed in most lymphomas and leukemias including some early B-cell malignancies that do not express CD20. For these reasons CD19 is quickly becoming an attractive alternative target for the immunotherapy of lymphoproliferative disorders.

Keywords CD19;CD19 antigen;AW495831;B-lymphocyte antigen CD19;differentiation antigen CD19;

GENE INFORMATION

Official Symbol	CD19 antigen
Synonyms	CD19; CD19 antigen; AW495831; B-lymphocyte antigen CD19; differentiation antigen CD19;
References	Miltiades, P., et al. (2015). "Three-fold higher frequency of circulating chronic lymphocytic leukemia-like B-cell clones in patients with Ph-Myeloproliferative neoplasms." Leuk Res. PubMed;