

# Anti-CD19 [PDR134]

**Catalogue number:** 151352

**Sub-type:** Primary antibody

**Images:**

## Contributor

**Inventor:** Karen Pulford

**Institute:** University of Oxford

**Images:**

## Tool details

**\*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

**Name:** Anti-CD19 [PDR134]

**Alternate name:** CD19 Molecule; B-Lymphocyte Surface Antigen B4; T-Cell Surface Antigen Leu-12; Differentiation Antigen CD19; CD19 Antigen; CVID3; B4

**Class:** Monoclonal

**Conjugate:** Unconjugated

**Description:** CD19 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and has two Ig like domains. It is a single chain glycoprotein, present on the surface of normal and neoplastic B-cells. CD19 is expressed at an early stage by progenitor B-cells in bone marrow and during all stages of B-cell maturation. This antigen is lost upon terminal differentiation to plasma cells. CD19 is important for detecting both normal and neoplastic B-cells. CD19 is present on neoplasms arising from early B-cells (e.g. acute leukemia of pre-B-cells) and more differentiated B-cell neoplasms (e.g. chronic lymphocytic leukemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma). Leukemia phenotype studies have demonstrated that the earliest and broadest B cell restricted antigen is the CD19 antigen. The CD19 cytoplasmic domain binds tyrosine kinases and PI-3 kinase.

**Purpose:**

**Parental cell:**

**Organism:**

**Tissue:**

**Model:**

**Gender:**

**Isotype:** IgM

**Reactivity:** Human

**Selectivity:**

**Host:** Mouse

**Immunogen:** Pokeweed-stimulated Daudi and Raji cells

**Immunogen UNIPROT ID:**

**Sequence:**  
**Growth properties:**  
**Production details:**  
**Formulation:**  
**Recommended controls:**  
**Bacterial resistance:**  
**Selectable markers:**  
**Additional notes:**

## Target details

**Target:** CD19

**Target alternate names:**

**Target background:** CD19 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and has two Ig like domains. It is a single chain glycoprotein, present on the surface of normal and neoplastic B-cells. CD19 is expressed at an early stage by progenitor B-cells in bone marrow and during all stages of B-cell maturation. This antigen is lost upon terminal differentiation to plasma cells. CD19 is important for detecting both normal and neoplastic B-cells. CD19 is present on neoplasms arising from early B-cells (e.g. acute leukemia of pre-B-cells) and more differentiated B-cell neoplasms (e.g. chronic lymphocytic leukemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma). Leukemia phenotype studies have demonstrated that the earliest and broadest B cell restricted antigen is the CD19 antigen. The CD19 cytoplasmic domain binds tyrosine kinases and PI-3 kinase.

**Molecular weight:**

**Ic50:**

## Applications

**Application:** FACS ; IHC ; IF ; IP ; WB

**Application notes:**

## Handling

**Format:** Liquid  
**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml  
**Passage number:**  
**Growth medium:**  
**Temperature:**  
**Atmosphere:**  
**Volume:**  
**Storage medium:**  
**Storage buffer:**

PBS with 0.02% azide

**Storage conditions:** -15° C to -25° C

**Shipping conditions:** Shipping at 4° C

## Related tools

**Related tools:**

## References

**References:** Schmidt RE (1993) CD16 cluster workshop report. In Schlossman SF, et al (eds) Leucocyte Typing V, Vol 1, Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York and Tokyo, p 805-806

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