

PE Human CD20 Protein (TrxA tag)

Catalog Number:	801201, 801202
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	CD20, B1, Bp35, MS4A1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	Flow Cytometry
Format:	Liquid, PE
Expression Host:	E.coli
Species:	Human
Sources:	Recombinant Human CD20 protein with C-terminusTrxA tag is expressed in E.coli and conjugated to PE.
Accession Number:	P11836
Molecular Weight:	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 54kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 70 kDa on SDS-PAGE prior to conjugation.
Affinity Tag:	C-TrxA
Formulation:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.09% NaN3 with a carrier protein
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25µg size is bottled at 0.1mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is bottled at lot specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial may be stored at 2-8°C for up to six months.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD20 is a B cell-specific surface molecule that plays a key role in B cell activation and regulation and is best known as one of the most successful therapeutic targets in immunology and oncology. It is expressed on B cells from the late pre-B cell stage through mature and memory B cells but is absent on early pro-B cells and terminally differentiated plasma cells. This expression pattern makes CD20 an ideal marker for identifying and targeting the majority of circulating and tissue-resident B cells.

Structurally, CD20 is a small, non-glycosylated integral membrane protein with four transmembrane helices, two extracellular loops, and intracellular N- and C-terminal domains. Unlike many CD molecules, CD20 does not belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily and lacks a long cytoplasmic signaling motif. Instead, CD20 is thought to function as part of a membrane complex involved in ion transport, particularly calcium flux, which is critical for B cell activation and proliferation. Functionally, CD20 contributes to the regulation of B cell receptor (BCR) signaling by influencing calcium entry following antigen engagement. Through modulation of intracellular calcium levels, CD20 affects B cell activation, cell cycle progression, and differentiation. While CD20 is not essential for

B cell development, it plays an important role in optimizing B cell responses during immune activation. A notable feature of CD20 is that it does not have a clearly defined natural ligand. Its activity appears to be mediated through homotypic interactions, association with other membrane proteins, and organization within lipid rafts rather than classical ligand-receptor binding. This lack of ligand has not limited its therapeutic utility, as CD20 is stably expressed and poorly internalized, properties that are advantageous for antibody-based targeting.

CD20 is implicated in a range of diseases characterized by pathological B cell activity. It is highly expressed on most B cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas and chronic lymphocytic leukemia, making it a valuable diagnostic marker. In autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and systemic lupus erythematosus, autoreactive CD20⁺ B cells contribute to disease progression through autoantibody production and antigen presentation.

Therapeutically, CD20 has revolutionized the treatment of B cell-mediated diseases. Monoclonal antibodies targeting CD20 deplete B cells through mechanisms including antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity, complement-dependent cytotoxicity, and induction of apoptosis. CD20-targeted therapies are widely used in hematologic malignancies and autoimmune disorders and have established B cell depletion as a powerful and durable therapeutic strategy.

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