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Biotin Human BCMA (CD269) Protein (C-Fc-Avi)

Catalog Number:	802203, 802204
Size:	25 ug, 100 ug
Target Name:	TNFRSF17, CD269, BCM, BCMA
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Application:	ELISA, BLI
Format:	Liquid, Biotinylated
Expression Host:	HEK293
Species:	Human
Sources:	Human BCMA protein (NP_001183.2) (Met1-Ala54) with C-terminus Human IgG1 Fc-Avi tag is expressed in HEK293 cells. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase.
Accession Number:	Q02223
Molecular Weight:	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 34.3kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 35-45 kDa on SDS-PAGE.
Affinity Tag:	C-Fc-Avi
Purity:	>95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
Formulation:	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 μm filtered
Endotoxin level:	Not tested
Protein Concentration:	25μg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 μg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage and Handling:	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 μm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.
Recommended Usage:	For detection, use a secondary reagent with this product.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

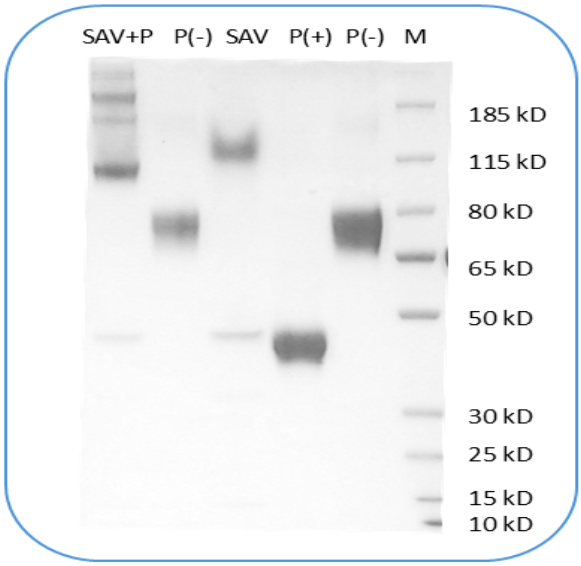
B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA), also known as CD269 or TNFRSF17, is a transmembrane glycoprotein that serves as a critical regulator of B cell development and function. It belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily and is predominantly expressed on plasma cells and a subset of late-stage B cells. BCMA’s primary biological role is to promote the survival, differentiation, and long-term maintenance of antibody-producing plasma cells by mediating signals from specific ligands in the TNF family.

Structurally, BCMA is a type I transmembrane protein consisting of an extracellular cysteine-rich domain responsible for ligand binding, a single transmembrane region, and a short cytoplasmic tail that interacts with intracellular signaling molecules. The cytoplasmic domain lacks death domains but recruits TRAF (TNF receptor-associated factor) adaptor proteins to activate downstream pathways such as NF-κB and MAPK. These signaling cascades enhance plasma cell survival and immunoglobulin production, contributing to humoral immunity maintenance. Soluble BCMA, generated through proteolytic cleavage by γ-secretase, can act as a decoy receptor to regulate ligand availability in the serum.

BCMA binds two main ligands: B-cell activating factor (BAFF, also known as BLyS) and a proliferation-inducing ligand (APRIL). Both ligands are produced by myeloid and stromal cells and support B cell homeostasis. Among these, APRIL binds BCMA with higher affinity and is the primary mediator of BCMA-dependent signaling in plasma cells. The BAFF/APRIL–BCMA axis thus serves as a crucial checkpoint for sustained antibody production and plasma cell survival.

In disease contexts, BCMA is strongly implicated in multiple myeloma (MM) and certain B-cell lymphomas. Its selective overexpression on malignant plasma cells makes it an important diagnostic marker and a therapeutic target. BCMA-directed treatments have revolutionized therapy for multiple myeloma, including antibody-drug conjugates (e.g., belantamab mafodotin), bispecific T cell engagers (e.g., teclistamab, elranatamab), and CAR-T cell therapies (e.g., idecabtagene vicleucel, ciltacabtagene autoleucel). These agents exploit BCMA's restricted expression pattern to deliver targeted cytotoxicity, leading to durable responses in refractory disease. Consequently, BCMA has emerged as a prototypical target in the development of next-generation immunotherapies for hematologic malignancies.

PRODUCT DATA



Human BCMA (C-Fc-Avi) was biotinylated in vitro using BirA ligase. SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (P+) and non-reducing (P−) conditions shows the protein has a purity greater than 95%. A gel shift assay using co-incubation with streptavidin indicates that the biotinylation efficiency of the BCMA protein exceeds 95%.

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