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InnoCyto Inc.

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Anti-Human CD20 Antibody

Catalog Number:	105601, 105602
Size:	100 ug, 500 ug
Target Name:	CD20, MS4A-1, MS4A1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	2H7
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	Purified
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2b
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide
Protein Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage and Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored between 2°C and 8°C
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use less than 0.25 µg of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application
Isotype Control:	301601
RRID:	AB_3738682

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.

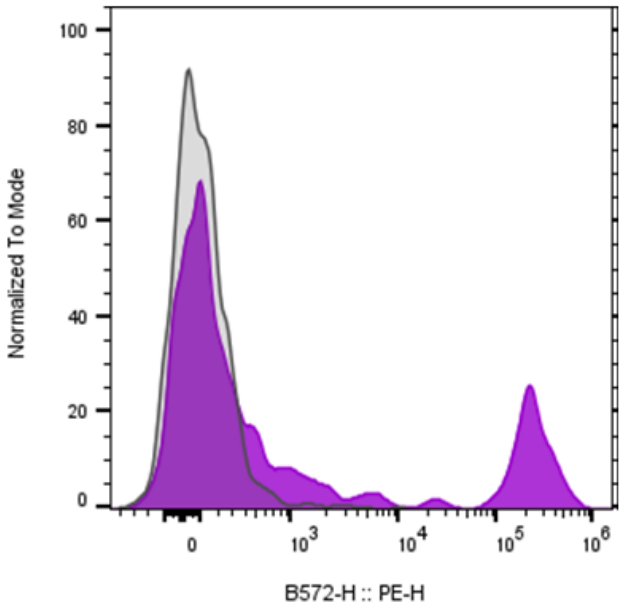
Structurally, CD20 is a small, non-glycosylated integral membrane protein with four transmembrane helices, two extracellular loops, and intracellular N- and C-terminal domains. Unlike many CD molecules, CD20 does not belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily and lacks a long cytoplasmic signaling motif. 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.

PRODUCT DATA



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained either with purified Anti-Human CD20 clone 2H7 (purple histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram), followed by PE anti-mouse IgG 2nd antibody.

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