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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 0.2 mg/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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