

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

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|---|---|
| <b>Clone ID</b>                         | DM4   |
| <b>Target</b>                           | BCMA  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | TNFRSF17  |
| <b>Host Species</b>                     | Rabbit  |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Anti-BCMA bispecific antibody(DM4)  |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | Q02223  |
| <b>IgG type</b>                         | Rabbit scfv   |
| <b>Clonality</b>                        | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Reactivity</b>                       | Human   |
| <b>Applications</b>                     | Flow Cyt; MM Tumor cell killing   |
| <b>Recommended Dilutions</b>            | Flow Cyt 1:100; MMTumor cell killing  |
| <b>Purification</b>                     | Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.<br>Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.   |
| <b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>           |   |
| <b>Background</b>                       | BiTE bispecific antibody is an Engineered fusion protein constructed from two single-chain variable fragments (scFvs) of different monoclonal antibodies. One of the scFvs will be constructed from an anti-CD3 monoclonal antibody; and the other scFv fragment which linked by a linker region will be made from an anti-Tumor cell specific monoclonal antibody. The B-cell maturation protein (BCMA or BCM) is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is preferentially expressed in mature B lymphocytes; and may be important for B cell development and autoimmune response. This receptor has been shown to specifically bind to the tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily; member 13b (TNFSF13B:TALL-1:BAFF); and to lead to NF-kappaB and MAPK8;JNK activation. This receptor also binds to various TRAF family members; and thus may transduce signals for cell survival and proliferation. [provided by RefSeq; Jul 2008] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated  |



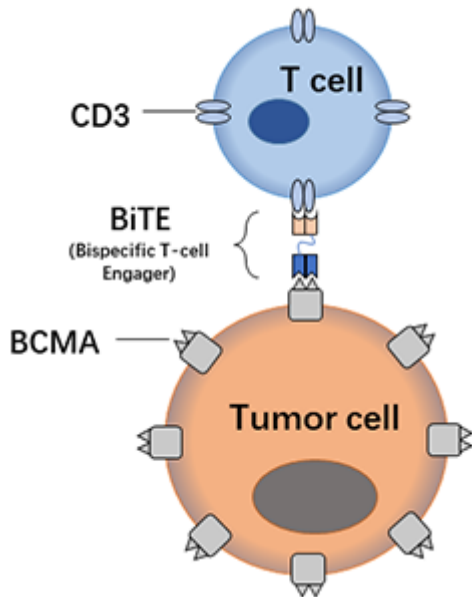


Figure 1. The basic principle of BiTE cell killing assay. The BiTE molecule can effectively bring T cells to tumor target cells and stimulate tumor cell killing activity of T cells.

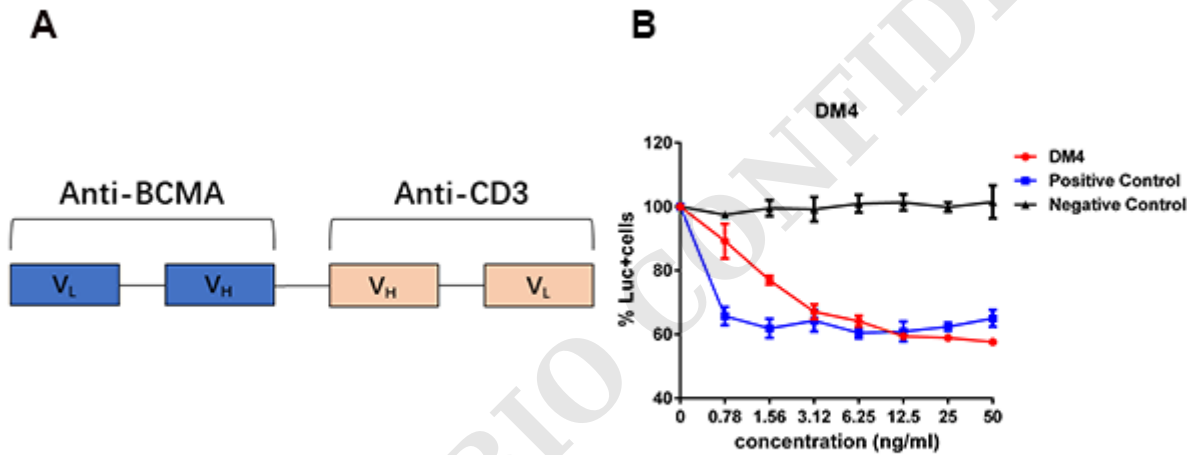


Figure 2. A: The scheme of Anti-BCMA BiTE molecule. B: Tumor cell killing assay. NCI-H929 cells (stably transfected with luciferase), were incubated with freshly isolated human PBMC, and different concentration of BiTE antibodies constructed from rabbit Anti-Human BCMA/TNFRSF17 Clone DM4 (red line), or BB2121 originated huC11D5.3 clone (blue line) or a no BCMA binding clone as negative control (black line). After 48hrs incubation, the viable NCI-H929 tumor cells were measured by luciferase activity assay.

