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In Vivo Star Anti-Mouse CD20 Antibody

Catalog Number:	515401, 515402, 515403
Size:	1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg
Target Name:	CD20, MS4A-1, MS4A1
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	18B12
Application:	ELISA, WB, Flow cytometry, IHC, ICC, animal model study
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	Liquid
Product Description:	In Vivo Grade Recombinant Anti-mouse CD20 Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a Kappa
Antibody Type:	Recombinant
Purity:	>95% by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Storage Conditions:	4ºC
Grade:	In vivo
Recommended Usage:	This product is suitable for in vivo animal use. Optimal amounts need to be determined empirically for each experiment.
Hidden Synonyms:	InVivoMab, InVivoPlus, GoInVivo, In Vivo Gold
RRID:	AB_3739430
GeneID:	12482

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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