The regulation of cell death is important for the immune system to function properly. T and B lymphocytes must be censored during their development so that the body can remove the nonfunctional or self-reactive lymphocytes. Genetically polymorphic cell surface antigen (Bu-1) antigens are type I transmembrane glycoproteins that may have an important role in controlling cell survival and/or adhesion during B cell development. Bu-1 is expressed on B cells as well as on a subset of macrophages. Embryonic spleen and bone marrow cells carry the Bu-1 antigen, marking these tissues as prebursal precursors for B cells. Bu-1 can induce a rapid form of cell death similar to apoptosis. Bu-1a and Bu-1b represent the recessive and dominant allelic products, respectively, of the Bu-1 gene.

REFERENCES

SOURCE
Bu-1b (5-11G2) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against bursal cells from 2-5 week-old CHA (Bu1b) strain chickens.

RESEARCH USE
For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.