

Anti-CD79a antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD79a.
Model	STJ92142
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD79a
Immunogen Region	110-190 aa, Internal
Gene ID	973
Gene Symbol	CD79A
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CD79a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD79a protein.
Tissue Specificity	B-cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain Ig-alpha MB-1 membrane glycoprotein Membrane-bound immunoglobulin-associated protein Surface IgM-associated protein CD antigen CD79a
Molecular Weight	25 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1698OMIM:112205
Alternative Names	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain Ig-alpha MB-1 membrane glycoprotein Membrane-bound immunoglobulin-associated protein Surface IgM-associated protein CD antigen CD79a
Function	Required in cooperation with CD79B for initiation of the signal transduction cascade activated by binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen receptor complex (BCR) which leads to internalization of the complex, trafficking to late endosomes and antigen presentation. Also required for BCR surface expression and for efficient differentiation of pro- and pre-B-cells. Stimulates SYK autophosphorylation and activation. Binds to BLNK, bringing BLNK into proximity with SYK and allowing SYK to phosphorylate BLNK. Also interacts with and increases activity of some Src-family tyrosine kinases. Represses BCR signaling during development of immature B-cells.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein. Following antigen binding, the BCR has been shown to translocate from detergent-soluble regions of the cell membrane to lipid rafts although signal transduction through the complex can also occur outside lipid rafts.
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on tyrosine, serine and threonine residues upon B-cell activation. Phosphorylation of tyrosine residues by Src-family kinases is an early and essential feature of the BCR signaling cascade. The phosphorylated tyrosines serve as docking sites for SH2-domain containing kinases, leading to their activation which in turn leads to phosphorylation of downstream targets. Phosphorylated by LYN. Phosphorylation of serine and threonine residues may prevent subsequent tyrosine phosphorylation. Arginine methylation in the ITAM domain may interfere with the binding of SYK. It promotes signals leading to B-cell differentiation .