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CD79A Antibody (C-term)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1946b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P11912
Other Accession	NP_001774.1
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Clone Names	299CT22.1.2
Calculated MW	25038
Antigen Region	160-188

Additional Information

Gene ID	973
Other 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, CD79a, CD79A, IGA, MB1
Target/Specificity	This CD79A antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 160-188 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD79A.
Dilution	WB~~1:500~1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD79A Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD79A
Synonyms	IGA, MB1

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 Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=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.
Tissue Location	B-cells.

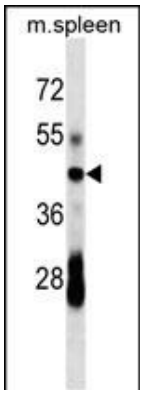
Background

The B lymphocyte antigen receptor is a multimeric complex that includes the antigen-specific component, surface immunoglobulin (Ig). Surface Ig non-covalently associates with two other proteins, Ig-alpha and Ig-beta, which are necessary for expression and function of the B-cell antigen receptor. This gene encodes the Ig-alpha protein of the B-cell antigen component. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Hoeller, S., et al. Histopathology 56(2):217-228(2010)
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)
Tanaka, T., et al. Pathol. Int. 59(11):804-808(2009)

Images



CD79A Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AM1946b) western blot analysis in mouse spleen tissue lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the CD79A antibody detected the CD79A protein (arrow).