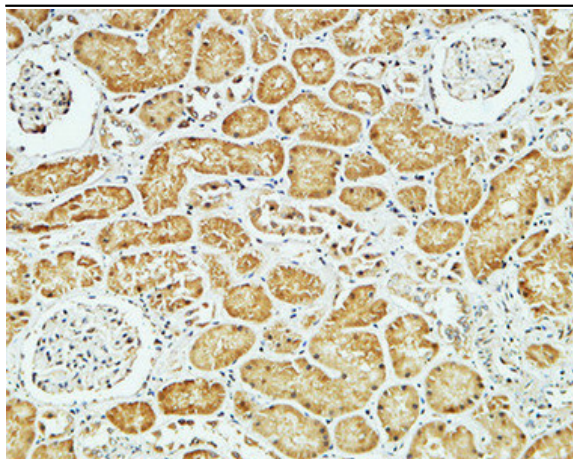


CD79a Polyclonal Antibody

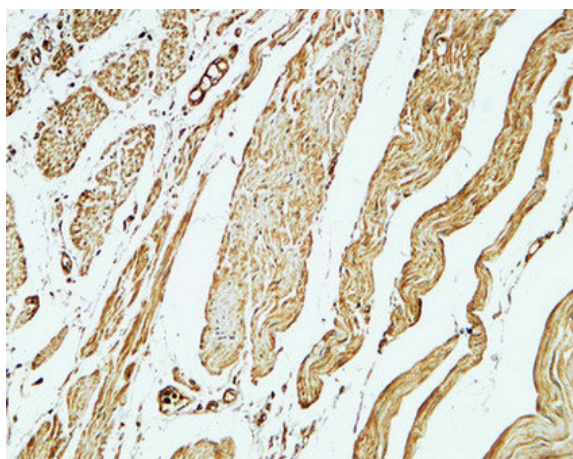
Catalog No :	YT0777
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	CD79A
Fields :	>>B cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Primary immunodeficiency
Gene Name :	CD79A
Protein Name :	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain
Human Gene Id :	973
Human Swiss Prot No :	P11912
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P11911
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CD79A. AA range:141-190
Specificity :	CD79a Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD79a protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC: 100-300.WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band :	25kD
Cell Pathway :	B_Cell_Antigen;Primary immunodeficiency;
Background :	<p>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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>
Function :	<p>disease:Defects in CD79A are a cause of non-Bruton type agammaglobulinemia [MIM:601495]. Agammaglobulinemia is an immunodeficiency disease which results in developmental defects in the maturation pathway of B-cells. Two different mutations, one at the splice donor site of intron 2 and the other at the splice acceptor site for exon 3, have been identified. Both mutations give rise to a truncated protein.,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 SY</p>
Subcellular Location :	<p>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. .</p>
Expression :	B-cells.
Sort :	3676
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

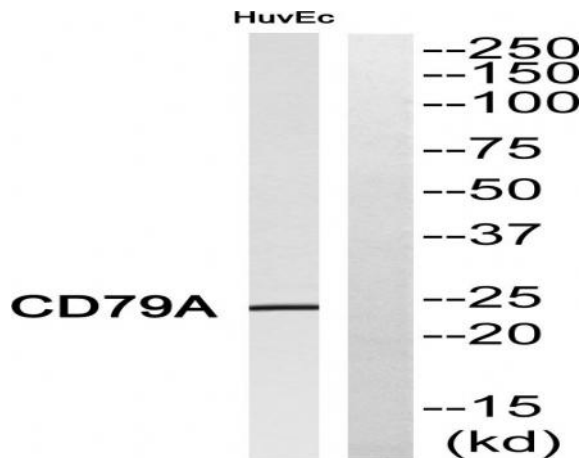
Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:400(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human stomach. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:400(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Western blot analysis of CD79A Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the CD79A peptide.