

CD79A (PN0140) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

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| Catalog No : | YA0510 |
| Reactivity : | Human |
| Applications : | ELISA |
| Target : | CD79A |
| Gene Name : | CD79A IGA MB1 |
| 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 C) |
| Human Gene Id : | 973 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P11912 |
| Immunogen : | Purified recombinant Human CD79A |
| Specificity : | This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD79A protein. |
| Formulation : | Phosphate-buffered solution |
| Source : | Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell |
| Dilution : | ELISA 1:5000-100000 |
| Purification : | Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified |
| Concentration : | Please check the information on the tube |
| Storage Stability : | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles) |
| 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function :

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. 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 phos

Subcellular Location :

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. .

Expression :

B-cells

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