

CD79A (PN0659) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0638 **Recombinant** 

Key Features

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Flow Cyt 1-2µg/Test

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

Formulation Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Purification Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

Clone Number PN0659

Immunogen Information

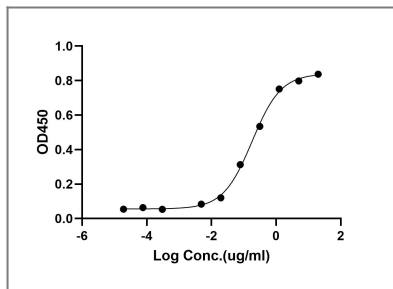
Immunogen Purified recombinant Human CD79A

Specificity This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD79A protein.

Target Information

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 CD79a)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	51348 ;	P11912 ;
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. .		
Tissue specificity	Strongly expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes and spleen, with weaker expression in lymph node and adult liver, and no expression detected in bone marrow, thymus, and fetal liver. Not expressed in brain, heart, placenta, lung, kidney, skeletal muscle, and pancreas. Within peripheral blood leukocyte and immunocyte cell lines, expression was predominant in NK cells but was also detected in monocytes.		
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 phosphorylate BLNK. Also interacts with and increases activity of some Src-family tyrosine kinases. Represses BCR signaling during development of immature B cells.,online information:CD79A mutation db,PTM: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. Phosphorylation of serine and threonine residues may prevent subsequent tyrosine phosphorylation.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ITAM domain.,subcellular location: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.,subunit:Heterodimer of alpha and beta chains; disulfide-linked. Part of the B-cell antigen receptor complex where the alpha/beta chain heterodimer is non-covalently associated with an antigen-specific membrane-bound surface immunoglobulin of two heavy chains and two light chains. Interacts through its phosphorylated ITAM domain with the SH2 domains of SYK which stimulates SYK autophosphorylation and activation. Also interacts, when phosphorylated on Tyr-210, with the SH2 domain of BLNK/SLP65, bringing BLNK into proximity with SYK and allowing SYK to phosphorylate BLNK which is necessary for trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes. Interacts with Src-family tyrosine kinases including FYN and LYN, increasing their activity.,tissue specificity:B-cells.,		

| Validation Data



Contact information

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CD79A (PN0659)
**Nb-FC recombinant
antibody**

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