



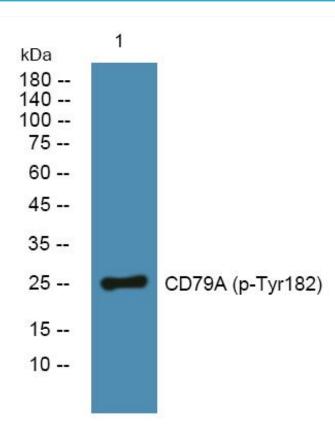
CD79A (phospho-Tyr182) mouse mAb

| Catalog No | BYmab-13858 |
|--------------------|--|
| lsotype | lgG |
| Reactivity | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications | WB |
| Gene Name | CD79A IGA MB1 |
| Protein Name | CD79A (Tyr182) |
| Immunogen | Synthesized phosho peptide around human CD79A (Tyr182) |
| Specificity | This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human CD79A (phospho-Tyr182) |
| Formulation | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source | Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG |
| Purification | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Dilution | WB 1:500-2000 |
| Concentration | 1 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -20°C/1 year |
| Synonyms | 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) |
| Observed Band | 25kD |
| Cell Pathway | 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 | B-cells. |
| 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.,function:Required in cooperation with CD79B for initiation of the signal transduction cascade activated by binding of antigen to the B-cell antigen |

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| | 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 |
| 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], |
| matters needing attention | Avoid repeated freezing and thawing! |
| Usage suggestions | This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel. |

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD79A (phospho-Tyr182) mouse mAb

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