ARG62427
anti-CD79a antibody [HM47/A9]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [HM47/A9] recognizes CD79a
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat, Bov, Mk, Pig
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Specificity	This antibody labels precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia samples, making it the most reliable B-cell marker for this disorder. In a study by Mason, et al on a total of 454 paraffin-embedded tissues, it reacted with 97% of B-cell neoplasms. We have data to indicate that this antibody may not cross react with Opossum. However, this has not been conclusively tested and expression levels may vary in certain cell lines/tissues.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	HM47/A9
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD79a
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide (GTYQDVGSLNIADVQ), corresponding to C terminal amino acids 208-222 of Human CD79a
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Surface IgM-associated protein; B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain; Membrane-bound immunoglobulin-associated protein; Ig-alpha; MB-1 membrane glycoprotein; MB-1; IGA; CD antigen CD79a

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
IHC-P	Assay-dependent
WB	0.5 - 2 µg/ml

Application Note

IHC: 0.5 - 1 µg/ml
FACS: 0.01µg for 106 cells
WB: 0.5 - 1 µg/ml
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid

Purification	Protein G purified
Buffer	10mM PBS (pH 7.4), 0.2% BSA and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD79A
Gene Full Name	CD79a molecule, immunoglobulin-associated alpha
Background	CD79a: 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	CD79a is 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. [UniProt]
Highlight	Related products: CD79a antibodies; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies; Related news: Lymphoma Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes (TILs)
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	25 kDa
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. Phosphorylated by LYN. Phosphorylation of serine and threonine residues may prevent subsequent tyrosine phosphorylation. Arginine methylation in the ITAM domain may interfere with the binding of SYK. It promotes signals leading to B-cell differentiation (By similarity).