Anti-CD79a [JCB117] rAb

Catalogue number: 154818
Sub-type: Primary antibody
Images:

Contributor

Inventor:
Institute: Absolute Antibody; University of Oxford
Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-CD79a [JCB117] rAb

Alternate name: CD79a Molecule; Membrane-Bound Immunoglobulin-Associated Protein; Surface IgM-Associated Protein; MB-1 Membrane Glycoprotein; Ig-Alpha; IGA; CD79a Antigen; MB1

Class: Recombinant
Conjugate: Unconjugated
Description: The B-cell Antigen receptor constitutes a disulphide linked heterodimer, consisting of CD79a (mb1) and CD79b / B29 polypeptides which are non-covalently associated with membrane bound immunoglobulins on B-cells. CD79a first appears at pre B-cell stage and persists until the plasma cell stage where it is found as an intracellular component. CD79a is found in B-cell lymphomas, in B-cell lines, the majority of acute leukemias of precursor B-cell type and in some myelomas. The CD79a/b heterodimer interacts with at least one tyrosine kinase (Lyn). The induction of tyrosine kinase activity after antigen binding leads to phosphorylation of the CD79a/b dimer, and also of other molecules, thereby initiating intracellular signalling. CD79a is widely used as an adjunct to CD20 as a biomarker for normal and neoplastic B-cells in tissues sections.
Purpose:
Parental cell:
Organism:
Tissue:
Model:
Gender:
Isotype: IgG1
Reactivity: Human
Selectivity:
Host: Mouse
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide of 14 amino acids representing residues 202-216 of the human mb-1

cDNA sequence
Immunogen UNIPROT ID:
Sequence:
Growth properties:
Production details:
Formulation:
Recommended controls:
Bacterial resistance:
Selectable markers:
Additional notes:

Target details

Target: CD79a

Target alternate names:

Target background: The B-cell Antigen receptor constitutes a disulphide linked heterodimer, consisting of CD79a (mb1) and CD79b / B29 polypeptides which are non-covalently associated with membrane bound immunoglobulins on B-cells. CD79a first appears at pre B-cell stage and persists until the plasma cell stage where it is found as an intracellular component. CD79a is found in B-cell lymphomas, in B-cell lines, the majority of acute leukemias of precursor B-cell type and in some myelomas. The CD79a/b heterodimer interacts with at least one tyrosine kinase (Lyn). The induction of tyrosine kinase activity after antigen binding leads to phosphorylation of the CD79a/b dimer, and also of other molecules, thereby initiating intracellular signalling. CD79a is widely used as an adjunct to CD20 as a biomarker for normal and neoplastic B-cells in tissues sections.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application:
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid
Concentration:
Passage number:
Growth medium:
Temperature:
Atmosphere:
Volume:
Storage medium:

Storage buffer:
Storage conditions:
Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: CD79a: a novel marker for B-cell neoplasms in routinely processed tissue samples. ; Detection of T and B cells in many animal species using cross-reactive anti-peptide antibodies. ; Jones et al. 1993. J Immunol. 150(12):5429-35. PMID: 8515069. ; Mason et al. 1991. J Immunol. 147(11):2474-82. PMID: 1747162. ; Mason et al. 1992. Eur J Immunol. 22(10):2753-6. PMID: 1396979. ; Mason et al. 1995. Blood. 86(4):1453-9. PMID: 7632952. ; The B29 and mb-1 polypeptides are differentially expressed during human B cell differentiation. ; The IgM-associated protein mb-1 as a marker of normal and neoplastic B cells. ; The membrane IgM-associated heterodimer on human B cells is a newly defined B cell antigen that contains the protein product of the mb-1 gene. ; van Noesel et al. 1991. J Immunol. 146(11):3881-8. PMID: 2033258.