

## CD79b Polyclonal Antibody

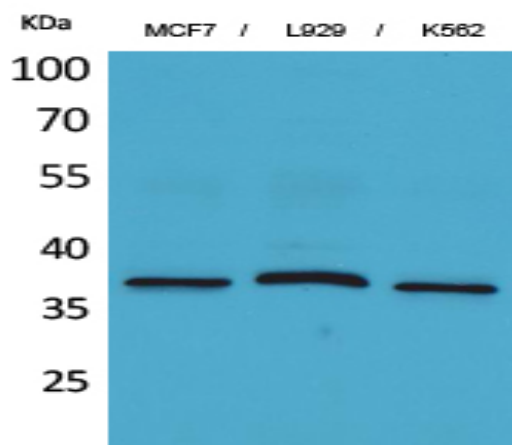
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5255
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD79b
<b>Fields :</b>	>>B cell receptor signaling pathway
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD79B
<b>Protein Name :</b>	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein beta chain
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	974
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P40259
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P15530
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CD79B. AA range:61-110
<b>Specificity :</b>	CD79b Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD79b protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

---

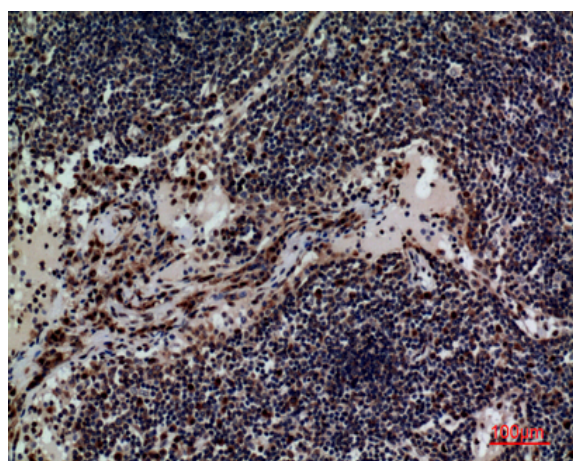
<b>Observed Band :</b>	37kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	B_Cell_Antigen;
<b>Background :</b>	<p>The B lymphocyte antigen receptor is a multimeric complex that includes the antigen-specific component, surface immunoglobulin (Ig). Surface Ig non-covalently associates with two other proteins, Ig-alpha and Ig-beta, which are necessary for expression and function of the B-cell antigen receptor. This gene encodes the Ig-beta protein of the B-cell antigen component. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>disease:Defects in CD79B 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.,function:Required in cooperation with CD79A for initiation of the signal transduction cascade activated by the B-cell antigen receptor complex (BCR) which leads to internalization of the complex, trafficking to late endosomes and antigen presentation. Enhances phosphorylation of CD79A, possibly by recruiting kinases which phosphorylate CD79A or by recruiting proteins which bind to CD79A and protect it from dephosphorylation.,online information:CD79B mutation db,PTM:Phosphorylated on tyrosine upon B-cell activation.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,similarity:Contains 1 ITAM domain.,subcellular location:Following antigen binding, the BCR has b</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<p>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. .</p>
<b>Expression :</b>	B-cells.
<b>Sort :</b>	3677
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

---

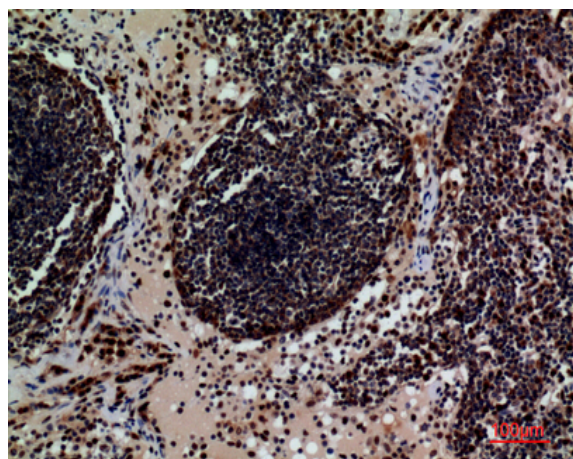
## Products Images



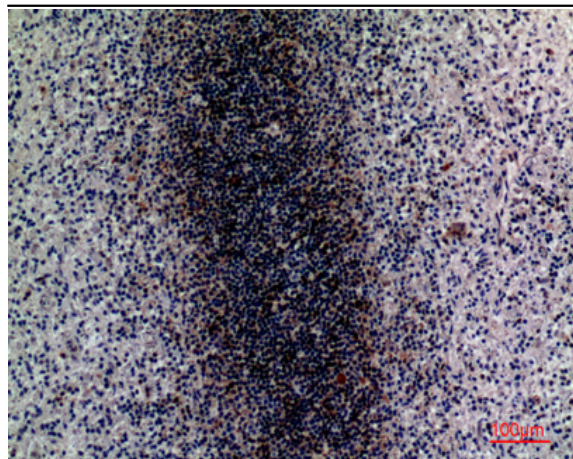
Western Blot analysis of MCF7, L929, K562 cells using CD79b Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



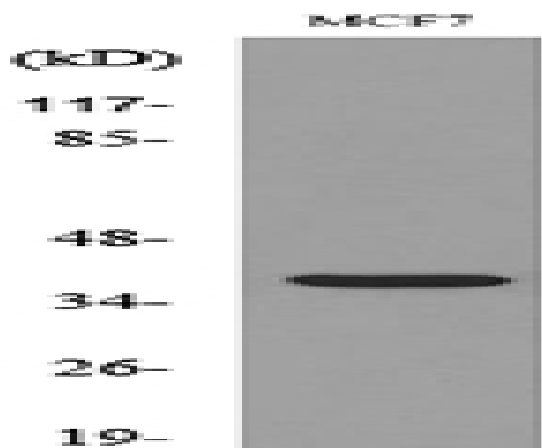
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lymph, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-lymph, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Western blot analysis of lysate from MCF7 cells, using CD79B Antibody.