

**CD79b (PN0152) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0516
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD79b
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD79B B29 IGB
<b>Protein Name :</b>	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein beta chain (B-cell-specific glycoprotein B29) (Ig-beta) (Immunoglobulin-associated B29 protein) (CD antigen CD79b)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	974
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P40259
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD79b
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD79b protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
<b>Dilution :</b>	ELISA 1:5000-100000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration :</b>	Please check the information on the tube
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	B_Cell_Antigen;

**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-beta protein of the B-cell antigen component. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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**Function :** 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.,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 been shown

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**Subcellular Location :** 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. .

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**Expression :** B-cells

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