

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD79B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD79B is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster cell line CHO-derived recombinant human CD79B Ala29-Asp159 Accession # P40259
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

CyTOF-ready	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CD79B (also known as B29, Igβ and B cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein β-chain) is a 36-40 kDa member of the Ig-Superfamily. It is expressed on B cells, and forms a covalent heterodimer with 44-49 kDa CD79A. This complex interacts noncovalently with membrane Ig, forming the B cell antigen receptor. Within this complex, membrane Ig detects antigen while CD79A:B initiates signaling. Mature human CD79B is a 201 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane glycoprotein (aa 29-229). It contains an extracellular region with one V-type Ig-like domain (aa 38-138) and an ITAM-containing cytoplasmic domain (aa 181-229). There is an alternative splice form that shows a deletion of aa 41-144 and appears after B cell activation. Human CD79A and B share only 26% aa identity. Over aa 29-159, human CD79B shares 54% aa identity with mouse CD79B.

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