abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-CD79b antibody [HM79-11] (Phycoerythrin) ab23421

Overview

Product name	Anti-CD79b antibody [HM79-11] (Phycoerythrin)
Description	Armenian Hamster monoclonal [HM79-11] to CD79b (Phycoerythrin)
Host species	Armenian hamster
Conjugation	Phycoerythrin. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
Specificity	ab23421 reacts with murine CD79 beta, which is expressed by B cells as part of the B cell receptor complex (immunoglobulin and the CD79 alpha/beta heterodimer).
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse
Immunogen	CD79 alpha/CD79 beta heterodimer purified from WEH1231 B cells
General notes	This antibody is a B cell specific marker, valuable for the detection of B cells at all maturation stages. Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE).

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Constituents: 1% BSA, PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	Protein G purified
Primary antibody notes	This antibody is a B cell specific marker, valuable for the detection of B cells at all maturation stages.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	HM79-11
Myeloma	x63-Ag8.653
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab23421** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use 10µl for 10^6 cells. Use 10µl for 10^6 cells in 100µl.

Target

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.
Tissue specificity	B-cells.
Involvement in disease	Defects in CD79B are the cause of agammaglobulinemia type 6 (AGM6) [MIM:612692]. It is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by profoundly low or absent serum antibodies and low or absent circulating B cells due to an early block of B-cell development. Affected individuals develop severe infections in the first years of life.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Contains 1 ITAM domain.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated on tyrosine upon B-cell activation.
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. 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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