

Product Data Sheet

CD79A Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72709
Synonyms:	B-cell antigen receptor complex-associated protein alpha chain; CD79a; IGA; MB1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P11912 (L33-R143)
Gene ID:	973
Molecular Weight:	25-40 kDa

PROPERTIES	
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AA Sequence	LWMHKVPASL MVSLGEDAHF QCPHNSSNNA NVTWWRVLHG NYTWPPEFLG PGEDPNGTLI IQNVNKSHGG IYVCRVQEGN ESYQQSCGTY LRVRQPPPRP FLDMGEGTKN R
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein) recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

BackgroundThe CD79A protein is essential for the initiation of the signal transduction cascade in response to antigen binding to the B-
cell antigen receptor complex (BCR). It plays a crucial role in internalizing the BCR complex, trafficking it to late endosomes,
and facilitating antigen presentation. CD79A is also necessary for the surface expression of the BCR and efficient
differentiation of pro- and pre-B-cells. It promotes the autophosphorylation and activation of SYK, a key signaling molecule,
by binding to BLNK and bringing it into proximity with SYK, allowing for the phosphorylation of BLNK. CD79A also interacts
with certain Src-family tyrosine kinases, such as FYN and LYN, increasing their activity. Notably, it represses BCR signaling
during the development of immature B-cells. CD79A forms a disulfide-linked heterodimer with CD79B, and together they
constitute the B-cell antigen receptor complex, where the alpha/beta chain heterodimer is non-covalently associated with
an antigen-specific membrane-bound surface immunoglobulin composed of two heavy chains and two light chains. CD79A

It is

interacts with SYK through its phosphorylated ITAM domain, facilitating SYK autophosphorylation and activation. Additionally, when phosphorylated on Tyr-210, CD79A interacts with the SH2 domain of BLNK/SLP65, bringing BLNK into proximity with SYK and allowing SYK to phosphorylate BLNK, which is necessary for the trafficking of the BCR to late endosomes.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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