

Product Name: CD1B Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab08260**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC, ICC/IF, ELISA
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio IHC 1:50-1:200, ICC/IF 1:50-1:200, ELISA 1:10000-1:20000

Molecular Weight

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CD1B
Alternative Names	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1b (CD antigen CD1b)
Gene ID	910.0
SwissProt ID	P29016
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 60-100

Background

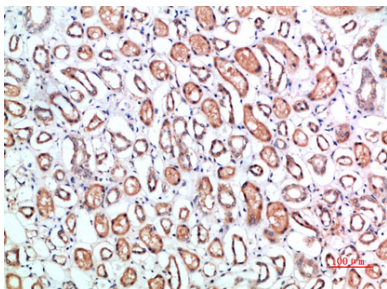
This gene encodes a member of the CD1 family of transmembrane glycoproteins, which are structurally related to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) proteins and form heterodimers with beta-2-microglobulin. The CD1 proteins mediate the

presentation of primarily lipid and glycolipid antigens of self or microbial origin to T cells. The human genome contains five CD1 family genes organized in a cluster on chromosome 1. The CD1 family members are thought to differ in their cellular localization and specificity for particular lipid ligands. The protein encoded by this gene localizes to late endosomes and lysosomes via a tyrosine-based motif in the cytoplasmic tail, and requires vesicular acidification to bind lipid antigens. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Antigen-presenting protein that binds self and non-self lipid and glycolipid antigens and presents them to T-cell receptors on natural killer T-cells.,miscellaneous:During protein synthesis and maturation, CD1 family members bind endogenous lipids that are replaced by lipid or glycolipid antigens when the proteins are internalized and pass through endosomes or lysosomes, before trafficking back to the cell surface. Interaction with saposin C is required for the loading of bacterial lipid antigens onto CD1B in the lysosome.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subcellular location:Subject to intracellular trafficking between the cell membrane, endosomes and lysosomes. Localizes to cell surface lipid rafts.,subunit:Heterodimer with B2M (beta-2-microglobulin). Interacts with saposin C.,tissue specificity:Expressed on cortical thymocytes, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues.,

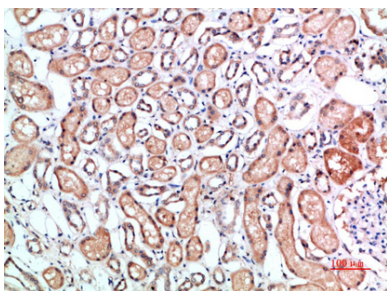
Research Area

Hematopoietic cell lineage;

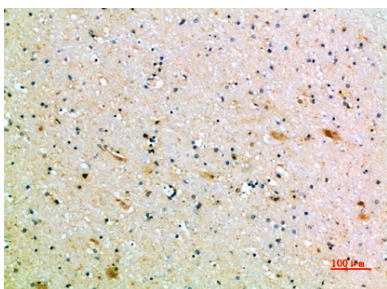
Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:200

