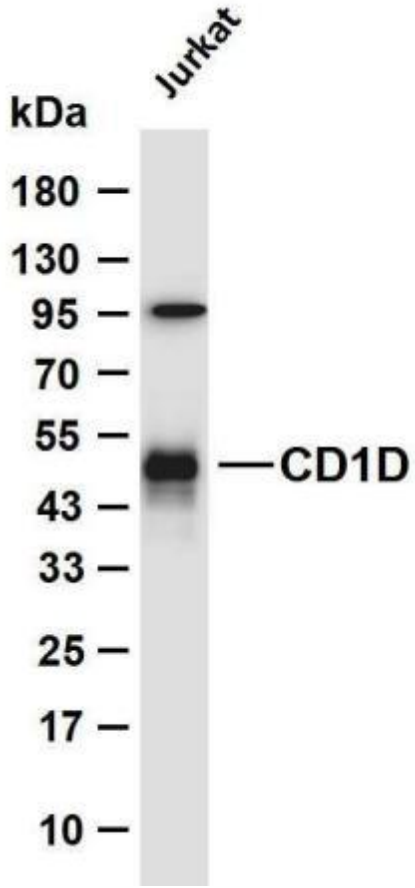
CD1D Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-16882
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB,IF,IP,ELISA
Gene Name	CD1D
Protein Name	Antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200;
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	CD1D;Antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d;CD1D ; Antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d ; R3G1 ; CD1d
Observed Band	50kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	38kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Basolateral cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Lysosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Subject to intracellular trafficking between the cell membrane, endosomes and lysosomes. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed on cortical thymocytes, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues.
Function	Antigen-presenting protein that binds self and non-self glycolipids 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, before trafficking back to the cell surface.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subcellular location:Subject to intracellular trafficking between the cell membrane, endosomes and lysosomes.,subunit:Heterodimer with B2M (beta-2-microglobulin). Interacts with MHC II.,tissue specificity:Expressed on

cortical thymocytes, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues.,

Background	This gene encodes a divergent 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. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD1D antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Jurkat Predicted band size: 38kDa Observed band size: 50kDa