



CD1B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-10666
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	CD1B
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 60-100
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous CD1B
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD1B;T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1b (CD antigen CD1b)
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endosome membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Lysosome 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	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 le

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],

matters needing attention

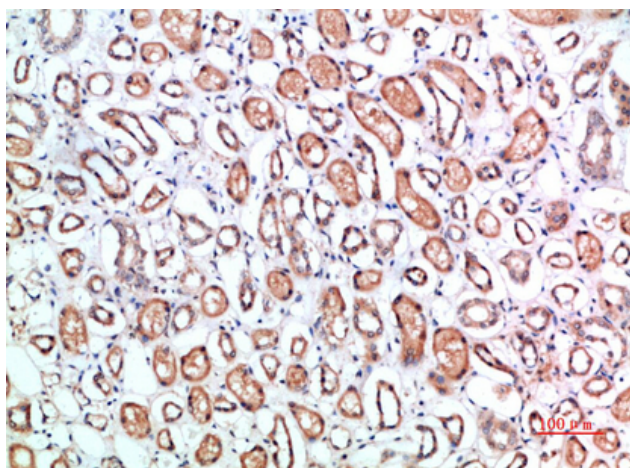
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

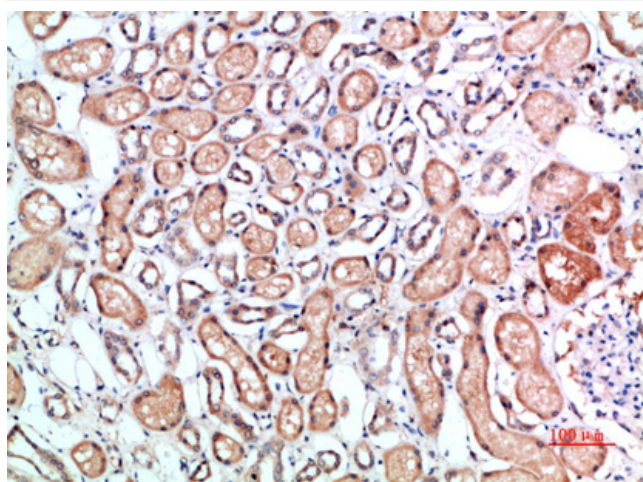
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



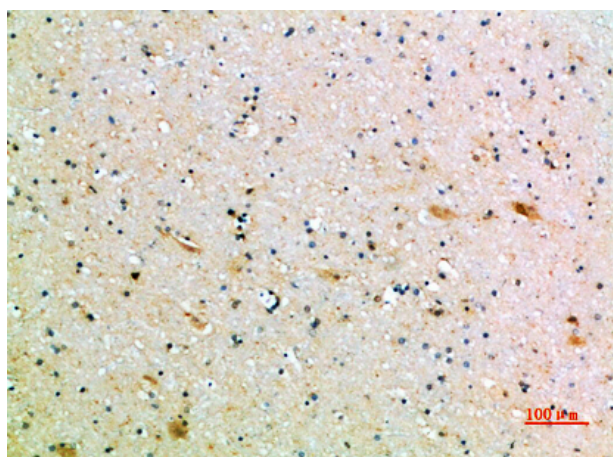
Products Images



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