10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

CD1B Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP18475a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P29016
Other Accession	NP_001755.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB36689
Calculated MW	36939
Antigen Region	57-85

Additional Information

Gene ID	910
Other Names	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1b, CD1b, CD1B
Target/Specificity	This CD1B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 57-85 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human CD1B.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD1B Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD1B
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.

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Subject to intracellular trafficking between the cell membrane, endosomes and lysosomes.
Tissue Location	Expressed on cortical thymocytes, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues

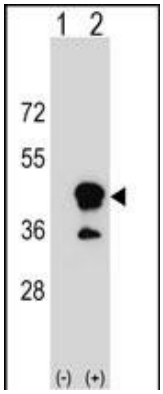
Background

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].

References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Felio, K., et al. J. Exp. Med. 206(11):2497-2509(2009)
Guiard, J., et al. J. Immunol. 182(11):7030-7037(2009)
Cui, Y., et al. Biol. Direct 4, 47 (2009) :
Zajonc, D.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 105(46):17925-17930(2008)

Images



Western blot analysis of CD1B (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal CD1B Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP18475a). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the CD1B gene.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.