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| <b>Product name:</b>  | CD1B Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody  |
| <b>Cat number:</b>    | ABN08260   |
| <b>Conjugate:</b>     | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Size:</b>          | 100µL  |
| <b>Clone:</b>         | Polyclonal   |
| <b>Concentration:</b> | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>Host:</b>          | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype:</b>       | IgG  |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>     | Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 60-100                                     |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>    | Human,Rat,Mouse  |
| <b>Applications:</b>  | IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000                                       |
| <b>Purification:</b>  | Affinity purification  |
| <b>Form:</b>          | Liquid   |
| <b>Buffer:</b>        | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.           |
| <b>Storage:</b>       | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |

**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.,