

ARG23170 anti-CD1d antibody [1B1]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rat Monoclonal antibody [1B1] recognizes CD1d Rat anti Mouse CD1d antibody, clone 1B1 recognizes mouse CD1d, a glycoprotein expressed on cortical thymocytes, certain T cell leukemias and various other antigen presenting cells. CD1d binds self and non-self glycolipids and presents them to T cell receptors on natural killer cells. When activated, natural killer cells produce Th1 and Th2 cytokines.
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-Fr, IP
Host	Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1B1
Isotype	IgG2b
Target Name	CD1d
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Mouse CD1d cDNA-transfected RMA-S mouse T lymphoma
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD antigen CD1d; CD1A; R3G1; Antigen-presenting glycoprotein CD1d; R3

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:10 - 1:20
	IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
	IP	Assay-dependent
Application Note	FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100 µl. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified by affinity chromatography.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	Cd1d1
Gene Full Name	CD1d1 antigen
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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Antigen-presenting protein that binds self and non-self glycolipids and presents them to T-cell receptors on natural killer T-cells. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	38 kDa