

CD1B Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-17775

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

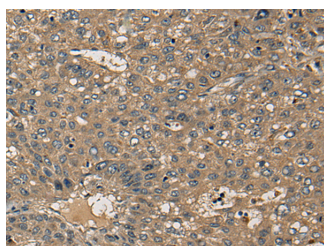
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human CD1B
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4

Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:50-1:300
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using CD1B Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:55(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Background

CD1B (CD1b Molecule) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with CD1B include Mycobacterium Malmoense and Immune System Organ Benign Neoplasm. Among its related pathways are Immunoregulatory interactions between a Lymphoid and a non-Lymphoid cell and Innate Immune System. GO annotations related to this gene include beta-2-microglobulin binding and endogenous lipid antigen binding. An important paralog of this gene is CD1C. 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.

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