

Product datasheet

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ARG23106 anti-CD1a antibody [NA1/34-HLK] (FITC)

Package: 50 μg Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description FITC-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [NA1/34-HLK] recognizes CD1a

Mouse anti Human CD1a antibody, clone NA1/34-HLK recognizes the human CD1a cell surface glycoprotein, a $^{\sim}49$ kDa single pass type 1 transmembrane glycoprotein containing a single Ig-like domain, expressed in association with beta 2 microglobulin. CD1a is expressed strongly by cortical thymocytes, and also by Langerhans cells and interdigitating cells. CD1a is involved in the presentation of lipids and glycolipids to NK cells (Sloma et al. 2008). Mouse anti Human CD1a, clone NA1/34-HLK is

routinely tested in flow cytometry on MOLT4 cells.

Tested Reactivity Hu, Dog, Mk

Tested Application FACS

Host Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone NA1/34-HLK

Isotype IgG2a
Target Name CD1a
Species Human

Immunogen Human thymocytes

Conjugation FITC

Alternate Names R4; FCB6; CD antigen CD1a; T6; T-cell surface antigen T6/Leu-6; hTa1 thymocyte antigen; T-cell surface

glycoprotein CD1a; CD1; HTA1

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	Neat

Application Note FACS: Use 10 μ l of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 μ l.

* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations

should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Purification with Protein G.

Buffer PBS, 0.09% Sodium azide and 1% BSA

Preservative 0.09% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 1% BSA

Concentration 0.1 mg/ml

Storage instruction Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. 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 CD1A

Gene Full Name CD1a molecule

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 the plasma membrane and to recycling vesicles of the early endocytic system. Alternatively spliced

transcript variants have been observed, but their biological validity has not been determined. [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. [UniProt]

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CD1a antibodies; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies;

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