

Anti-Human CD1E Polyclonal Antibody

Polyclonal Antibody

Cat.NO.: PA06387

3th Edition

Description: 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 within Golgi compartments, endosomes, and lysosomes, and is cleaved into a stable soluble form. The soluble form is required for the intracellular processing of some glycolipids into a form that can be presented by other CD1 family members. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. Additional transcript variants have been found; however, their biological validity has not been determined. CD1E (CD1e Molecule) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with CD1E include Mycobacterium Malmoense and Autoimmune Disease Of Central Nervous System. Among its related pathways are Tight junction and Hematopoietic cell lineage. GO annotations related to this gene include lipid binding and lipopeptide binding. An important paralog of this gene is CD1B.

Antigen: Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human CD1E.

Form:

How to use: 1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

Stability: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

Dilution: PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Application: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

Specificity: Expressed on cortical thymocytes, dendritic cells, Langerhans cells, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues.