

## Anti-CD1B Polyclonal Antibody

### Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 35 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

### Applications

1. Blank control (Black line): Molt-4 (Black).  
 Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-CD1B antibody (TMAB-03892)  
 Dilution: 1 µg /10<sup>6</sup> cells;  
 Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.  
 Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647  
 Dilution: 1 µg /test.

#### Protocol

#### Verified Activity:

The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human liver carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (CD1B) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-03892) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.

Application: IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF,FCM

Recommended IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1µg/Test

### Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

### Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human CD1B  
Antigen Species: Human  
Gene ID: 910  
Uniprot ID: P29016

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### Research 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]

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Tel: 781-999-4286 E\_mail: info@targetmol.com Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481