



CD1e Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13885
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CD1E
Protein Name	T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e membrane-associated
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CD1E. AA range:217-266
Specificity	CD1e Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD1e protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD1E; T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e; membrane-associated; hCD1e; R2G1; CD antigen CD1e
Observed Band	36kD
Cell Pathway	[T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, membrane-associated]: Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome. Late endosome. Predominantly localized in the trans-Golgi network in immature dendritic cells, and as a cleaved, soluble protein in the lysosome lumen of mature dendritic cells.; [T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, soluble]: Lysosome lumen.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed on cortical thymocytes, dendritic cells, Langerhans cells, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues.
Function	function:Required for the presentation of glycolipid antigens on the cell surface.,PTM:Mono-ubiquitinated.,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved in endosomes to yield a soluble form.,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,subcellular location:Predominantly localized in the trans-Golgi network in immature dendritic cells, and as a cleaved, soluble protein in the lysosome lumen of mature dendritic cells.,subunit:Heterodimer with B2M (beta-2-microglobulin).,tissue specificity:Expressed on cortical thymocytes,

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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 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 desc

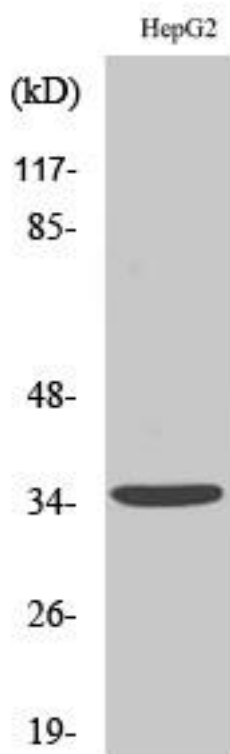
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD1e Monoclonal Antibody