

anti-human CD1a APC-conjugated

APC- conjugated monoclonal antibody HI 149 to CD1a (Human)

Cat-No: **21270016**

500 µl

Clone: HI149

Specificity: The antibody recognizes CD1a antigen, a 49 KDa polypeptide associated with beta2-microglobulin expressed on cortical thymocytes (strongly), Langerhans cells, dendritic cells and some T cell leukemias and lymphomas. The antibody does not react with peripheral blood T and B lymphocytes, monocytes, granulocytes, platelets and erythrocytes. CD1a antigen is thought to have a role in presentation of lipid antigens.

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Form: The purified antibody is conjugated with cross-linked Allophycocyanin (APC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2)

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label

Storage conditions: Store at 4 °C. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Application: Flow Cytometry

References: Leucocyte Typing V. Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).

Background: CD1a, together with CD1b and c, belongs to group 1 of CD1 glycoproteins. These proteins serve as antigen-presenting molecules for a subset of T cells that responds to specific lipids and glycolipids found in the cell walls of bacterial pathogens or self-glycolipid antigens such as gangliosides, and they have also roles in antiviral immunity. Unlike CD1b, CD1a is excluded from late endosomal compartments and instead traffics independently in the recycling pathway of the early endocytic system, and CD1a antigen presentation is independent upon vesicular acidification.

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

This material is offered for **research use only**. Not for use in human. For in vitro use only. ImmunoTools will not be held responsible for patent infringement or other violations that may occur with the use of our products.

ImmunoTools Excellent Quality - Advantageously priced

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