

Purified Anti-Mouse CD1d Antibody[1B1], Functional Grade

catalog number: AN003560

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

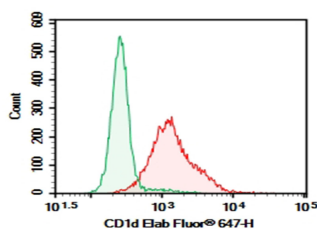
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD1d protein
Host	Rat
Isotype	Rat IgG2b, κ
Clone	1B1
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 µg/mL (0.5×10 ⁶ -1×10 ⁶ cells)
Block	Reported in the literature

Data



C57/BL6 Mouse splenocytes were stained with 0.2 µg Purified Anti-Mouse CD1d Antibody[1B1], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 µg Rat IgG2b, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

CD1d, known as CD1.1 and Ly-38, is a 48 kD type I membrane glycoprotein with structural similarities to MHC class I and is non-covalently associated with β 2-microglobulin. In humans, CD1 family consists of group I proteins (CD1a, CD1b, and CD1c), group II (CD1d), and group III (CD1e). But CD1d is the only CD1 molecule has been found in mouse. Mouse CD1d has broad tissue distribution, and is found on leukocytes, dendritic cells, epithelial cells, and thymocytes. CD1d plays a role in non-peptide glycolipid antigen presentation to CD1d-restricted T cells. It has been shown that PKC δ is a critical regulator of CD1d-mediated antigen presentation.

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Suzana Brozovic, et al. Nat Med. 2004 May;10(5):535-9.