

Product Information

Contents: Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) anti-human CD1a

Catalog Number: 11-0019

Sizes: 25 tests, 100 tests

Formulation: Phosphate buffer pH 7.2,
150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN₃, 0.2% BSA

Storage Conditions: Store at 4°C.

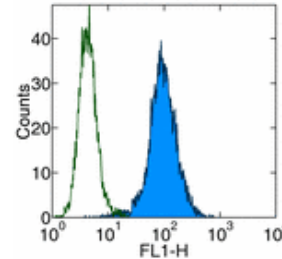
DO NOT FREEZE.

LIGHT-SENSITIVE MATERIAL.

Clone: HI149

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

HLDA No.: V 5T CD01.01



Surface staining of MOLT-4 cells with anti-human CD1a (HI149) FITC. Appropriate isotype controls were used (open histogram). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

Available Formats of This Product

Cat. No.	Format	Excite (nm)	Emit (nm)	Reported Applications
11-0019	FITC anti-human CD1a	488	518	FC
12-0019	PE anti-human CD1a	488	575	FC
14-0019	Affinity Purified anti-human CD1a	N/A	N/A	FC IHC

Description

The HI149 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD1a, a 49 kDa protein expressed by cortical thymocytes and dendritic cells including Langerhans cells. The CD1 family of proteins share some structural and functional characteristics with the MHC class I molecules; however, members of the CD1 family are not polymorphic. Similar to MHC class I, CD1a associates with the β₂-microglobulin and is thought to play a role in antigen presentation.

Usage

For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. The HI149 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis.

Applications Tested

The HI149 antibody has been pre-titrated and tested by flow cytometric analysis of human peripheral blood leukocytes. This can be used at 20 μl per 100 μl blood (or per 1 million cells in 100 μl total staining volume).

Related Products

- Cat. 12-0019 PE anti-human CD1a (clone HI149)
- Cat. 14-0019 Affinity Purified anti-human CD1a (clone HI149)
- Cat. 11-4714 Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) Mouse IgG1, K Isotype Control

References

- Knapp, W., B. Dorken, et al. eds. (1989). Leucocyte Typing IV: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, et al. eds (1995). Leucocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens. Oxford University Press. New York.

