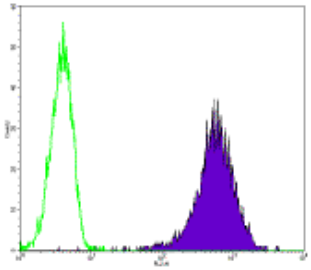
eBioscience
the new standard of excellence™

Tel: 888.999.1371 or 858.642.2058
Fax: 858.642.2046
Web: www.ebioscience.com
E-mail: info@ebioscience.com

Product Information

Contents: Phycoerythrin (PE) anti-human CD1a
Catalog Number: 12-0019
Sizes: 25 tests, 100 tests
Formulation: Phosphate buffer pH 7.2, 150 mM NaCl, 0.09% NaN_3, 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



Molt-4 (human T leukemia cell line) stained with PE conjugated HI149.

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. 11-0019 FITC anti-human CD1a (clone HI149)
Cat. 14-0019 Affinity Purified anti-human CD1a (clone HI149)
Cat. 12-4714 Phycoerythrin (PE) 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.