

**CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone CBT6 ]**  
**Catalog # AH12587**

**Specification**

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**CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Application       | ,3,4,                                      |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P06126</a>                     |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">909</a> , <a href="#">1309</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Mouse                               |
| Host              | Mouse                                      |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                                 |
| Isotype           | Mouse / IgG1, kappa                        |
| Calculated MW     | 49kDa KDa                                  |

**CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 909

**Other Names**

T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1a, T-cell surface antigen T6/Leu-6, hTa1 thymocyte antigen, CD1a, CD1A

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

**Name** CD1A

**Function**

Antigen-presenting protein that binds self and non-self lipid and glycolipid antigens and presents them to T-cell receptors on natural killer T-cells.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Subject to intracellular trafficking between the cell membrane and endosomes (PubMed:11231314). Localizes to cell surface lipid rafts (PubMed:18178838).

**Tissue Location**

Expressed on cortical thymocytes, epidermal Langerhans cells, dendritic cells, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues.

### **CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**

#### **CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

At least five CD1 genes (CD1a, b, c, d, and e) are identified. CD1 proteins have been demonstrated to restrict T cell response to non-peptide lipid and glycolipid antigens and play a role in non-classical antigen presentation. CD1a is a non-polymorphic MHC Class I related cell surface glycoprotein, expressed in association with Beta-2 microglobulin. Anti-CD1a labels Langerhans cell histiocytosis (Histiocytosis X), extranodal histiocytic sarcoma, a subset of T-lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia, and interdigitating dendritic cell sarcoma of the lymph node. When combined with antibodies against TTF-1 and CD5, anti-CD1a is useful in distinguishing between pulmonary and thymic neoplasms since CD1a is consistently expressed in thymic lymphocytes in both typical and atypical thymomas, but only focally in 1/6 of thymic carcinomas and not in lymphocytes in pulmonary neoplasms. Anti-CD1a is reported to be a new marker for perivascular epithelial cell tumor (PEComa).

#### **CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

van de Rijn M et al. J Immunol 1983, 131(2):851-5 | Lerch PG et al. Hum Immunol 1983, 6(1):13-30 | Knapp W. et al. (eds) Leukocyte Typing IV, p251-263, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1989 | Khalili-Shirazi A, et al. J Neurol Sci 1998,158(2):154-163. | Maher JK and Kronenberg M.. Curr Opin Immunol 1997, 9(4):456-461 | Blumberg RS et al. Immunol Rev 1995, 147:5-29. | Salamone MC et al. Dis Markers 1990, 8(5):275-281