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CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13430b

Specification

CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P29017

CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 911

Other Names
T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1c, CD1c, CD1C

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13430b was selected from the C-term region of CD1C. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name CD1C

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. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Lysosome. Note=Subject to intracellular trafficking between the cell membrane and endosomes

Tissue Location
Expressed on cortical thymocytes, on certain T-cell leukemias, and in various other tissues

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CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the CD1 family oftransmembrane glycoproteins, which are structurally related to themajor histocompatibility complex (MHC) proteins and formheterodimers with beta-2-microglobulin. The CD1 proteins mediatethe presentation of primarily lipid and glycolipid antigens of selfor microbial origin to T cells. The human genome contains five CD1family genes organized in a cluster on chromosome 1. The CD1 familymembers are thought to differ in their cellular localization andspecificity for particular lipid ligands. The protein encoded bythis gene is broadly distributed throughout the endocytic systemvia a tyrosine-based motif in the cytoplasmic tail. Alternativelyspliced transcript variants of this gene have been observed, buttheir full-length nature is not known.

CD1C Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Van Brussel, I., et al. J. Immunol. Methods 362 (1-2), 168-175 (2010) :Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)Garzon, D., et al. Mol. Immunol. 47 (2-3), 253-260 (2009) :Van Rhijn, I., et al. J. Exp. Med. 206(6):1409-1422(2009)Kaser, A., et al. Eur. J. Immunol. 38(8):2351-2359(2008)