

CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13538c**Specification**

CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P06126](#)**CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 909**Other Names**

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13538c was selected from the Center region of CD1A. 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.

CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - 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 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images

CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background

This gene encodes a member of the CD1 family of transmembrane glycoproteins, which are structurally related to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) proteins and form heterodimers with beta-2-microglobulin. The CD1 proteins mediate the presentation of primarily lipid and glycolipid antigens of self or microbial origin to T cells. The human genome contains five CD1 family genes organized in a cluster on chromosome 1. The CD1 family members are thought to differ in their cellular localization and specificity for particular lipid ligands. The protein encoded by this gene localizes to the plasma membrane and to recycling vesicles of the early endocytic system. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been observed, but their biological validity has not been determined.

CD1A Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References

Zeissig, S., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 120(8):2889-2899(2010) Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Valencia, J., et al. J. Leukoc. Biol. 87(3):405-414(2010) Cernadas, M., et al. J. Immunol. 184(3):1235-1241(2010) Young, D.C., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 284(37):25087-25096(2009)