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CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9942b

Specification

CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P15812

CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 913

Other Names
T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, membrane-associated, hCD1e, R2G1, CD1e, T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, soluble, sCD1e, CD1E

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.

CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name CD1E

Function
T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, soluble binds diacetylated lipids, including phosphatidyl inositides and diacylated sulfoglycolipids, and is required for the presentation of glycolipid antigens on the cell surface. The membrane-associated form is not active.

Cellular Location
[T-cell surface glycoprotein CD1e, membrane- associated]: Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome. Late endosome. Note=Predominantly localized in the trans-Golgi network in immature dendritic cells, and as a cleaved, soluble protein in the lysosome lumen of mature dendritic cells

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

CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CD1E Antibody (C-term) 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 within Golgi compartments, endosomes, and lysosomes, and is cleaved into a stable soluble form. The soluble form is required for the intracellular processing of some glycolipids into a form that can be presented by other CD1 family members.

CD1E Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Maitre, B., et al. Biochem. J. 419(3):661-668(2009)Kuijf, M.L., et al. J. Neuroimmunol. 205 (1-2), 110-112 (2008) Maitre, B., et al. Traffic 9(4):431-445(2008)Tourne, S., et al. J. Immunol. 180(6):3642-3646(2008)