

## 36-3454: Anti-CD1a / HTA1 (Mature Langerhans Cells Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: C1A/1506R)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	C1A/1506R
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CD1A
<b>Gene ID :</b>	909
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P06126
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Cortical thymocyte antigen CD1A, Epidermal dendritic cell marker CD1a antibody, FCB6, HTA1, T cell surface antigen T6 / Leu 6, T-Cell Surface Glycoprotein CD1A
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant full-length human CD1a protein

### Description

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 1 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).

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified by Protein A Column. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

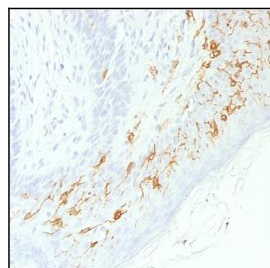


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Skin stained with CD1a-Monospecific Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (C1A/1506R).

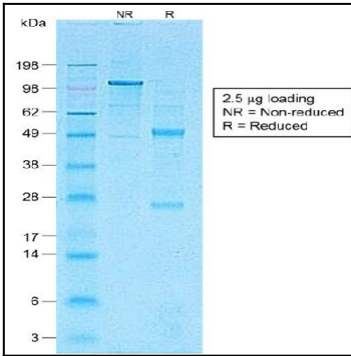


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified CD1a-Monospecific Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (C1A/1506R). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

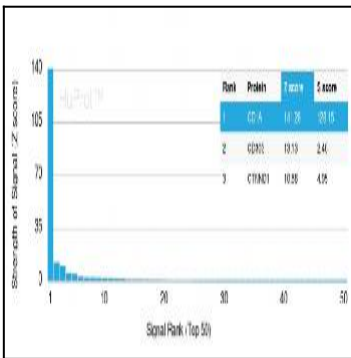


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD1a-Monospecific Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (C1A/1506R) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.