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Anti-HLA-A/B/C-AcalephFluor568-labled

Catalog # AP100790

Product Information

Application	FC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P04439, P01889, P10321
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	40841

Additional Information

Gene ID	3105
Other Names	HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-1 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*1; HLAB; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, B-7 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen B*7; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-68 alpha chain; Aw-68; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-28 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*68; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-2 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*2; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-11 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*11; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-30 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*30; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-26 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*26
Target/Specificity	Recognizes human HLA-A/B/C
Dilution	FC~~1:10~50 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Mouse IgG2a kappa. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, 0.2% BSA, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	HLA-A (HGNC:4931)
Synonyms	HLAA
Function	Antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class I (MHCI) molecule. In complex with B2M/beta 2 microglobulin displays primarily viral and tumor-derived peptides on antigen-presenting cells for recognition by alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on HLA-A-restricted CD8-positive T cells, guiding antigen-specific T cell immune response to eliminate infected or transformed cells (PubMed:10449296, PubMed:12138174, PubMed:12393434, PubMed:1402688, PubMed:15893615, PubMed:17189421, PubMed:19543285,

	PubMed:21498667, PubMed:24192765, PubMed:24395804, PubMed:2456340, PubMed:2784196, PubMed:28250417, PubMed:7504010, PubMed:7694806, PubMed:9862734). May also present self- peptides derived from the signal sequence of secreted or membrane proteins, although T cells specific for these peptides are usually inactivated to prevent autoreactivity (PubMed:25880248, PubMed:7506728, PubMed:7679507). Both the peptide and the MHC molecule are recognized by TCR, the peptide is responsible for the fine specificity of antigen recognition and MHC residues account for the MHC restriction of T cells (PubMed:12796775, PubMed:18275829, PubMed:19542454, PubMed:28250417). Typically presents intracellular peptide antigens of 8 to 13 amino acids that arise from cytosolic proteolysis via IFNG-induced immunoproteasome or via endopeptidase IDE/insulin-degrading enzyme (PubMed:17079320, PubMed:17189421, PubMed:20364150, PubMed:26929325, PubMed:27049119). Can bind different peptides containing allele- specific binding motifs, which are mainly defined by anchor residues at position 2 and 9 (PubMed:7504010, PubMed:9862734).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous..

Background

AcalephFluor568-labled mouse monoclonal antibody to HLA-A/B/C

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.