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HLA-A Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99069

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	P04439
Other Accession	P04439
Reactivity	Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40841
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HLA-A
Epitope Specificity	51-150/365
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the ABC transporter superfamily. ABCB family. MHC peptide exporter (TC 3.A.1.209) subfamily. Contains 1 ABC transmembrane type-1 domain. Contains 1 ABC transporter domain.
SUBUNIT	Heterodimer of TAP1 and TAP2. Interacts with Epstein-Barr virus BNLF2a. Interacts with PSMB5 and PSMB8. Subcellular Location : Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The transmembrane segments seem to form a pore in the membrane.
Post-translational modifications	Polyubiquitinated in a post ER compartment by interaction with human herpesvirus 8 MIR1 protein. This targets the protein for rapid degradation via the ubiquitin system (By similarity).
DISEASE	Defects in TAP1 are a cause of bare lymphocyte syndrome type 1 (BLS1) [MIM:604571]; also called HLA class I deficiency. BLS1 is a class I antigen deficiency that is not accompanied by particular pathologic manifestations during the first years of life. Systemic infections have not been described. Chronic bacterial infections, often beginning in the first decade of life, are restricted to the respiratory tract.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	HLA-A belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogues. This class I molecule is a heterodimer consisting of a heavy chain and a light chain (beta-2 microglobulin). The heavy chain is anchored in the membrane. Class I molecules play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen so that they can be recognized by cytotoxic T cells. They are expressed in nearly all cells. The heavy chain is approximately 45 kDa and its gene contains 8 exons. Exon 1 encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the alpha1 and alpha2 domains, which both bind the peptide, exon 4 encodes the alpha3 domain, exon 5 encodes the transmembrane region, and exons 6 and 7 encode the cytoplasmic tail. Polymorphisms within exon 2 and exon 3 are responsible for the peptide binding specificity of each class one molecule. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney

transplantation. More than 6000 HLA-A alleles have been described. The HLA system plays an important role in the occurrence and outcome of infectious diseases, including those caused by the malaria parasite, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV). The structural spike and the nucleocapsid proteins of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), are reported to contain multiple Class I epitopes with predicted HLA restrictions. Individual HLA genetic variation may help explain different immune responses to a virus across a population.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

Additional Information

Gene ID	3105
Other Names	HLAA; HLAA_HUMAN; HLA-A; Human leukocyte antigen A (HLA-A); major histocompatibility complex, class I, A
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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..

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