ARG56028
anti-HLA A antibody [108-2C5]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [108-2C5] recognizes HLA A
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	108-2C5
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	HLA A
Species	Human
Immunogen	Normal Human peripheral blood lymphocytes.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MHC class I antigen A*1; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-1 alpha chain

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	0.5 - 1 µg/10^6 cells in 0.1ml
ICC/IF	0.5 - 1 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.05% Sodium azide and 0.1 mg/ml BSA
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.1 mg/ml BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 3105 Human Swiss-port # P30443 Human
Gene Symbol	HLA-A
Gene Full Name	major histocompatibility complex, class I, A
Background	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. 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. Hundreds of HLA-A alleles have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Involved in the presentation of foreign antigens to the immune system. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	40 kDa
PTM	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).
Cellular Localization	Cell surface