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HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11328

Specification

HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Other Accession	N/A
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG1, 2bk**

HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Additional Information

Positive Control	**Western blot: Ramos cell lysate.**
Application & Usage	**WB: 1:500 – 1:1000.**

Other Names
HLA-A; HLAA; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, A-3 alpha chain; MHC class I antigen A*3

Target/Specificity
HLA-A

Antibody Form
Liquid

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
Crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage
-20 °C

Background Descriptions

Precautions
HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Protein Information

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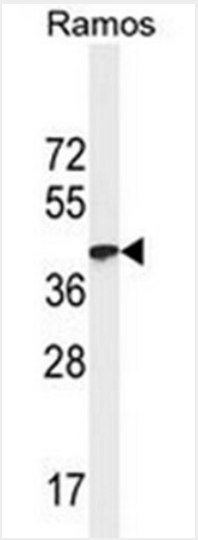
HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Images



Western blot analysis of HLA-A Antibody in Ramos cell line lysates (35 µg/lane). HLA-A (arrow) was detected using the purified MAb (1:500)

HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Background

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules form an integral part of the immune response system. They are cell-surface receptors that bind peptides and present them to T lymphocytes. Human leukocyte antigens (HLAs) are polymorphic members of the MHC family that are specifically involved in the presentation of antigens to the T cell receptor. There are two classes of HLA antigens: class I (HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C) and class II (HLA-D). Class I molecules are expressed in nearly all cells and play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes. HLA-A encodes a membrane anchored heavy chain which hetero-dimerizes with a light chain (b-2-Microglobulin) to form MHC-I. Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-A alleles.