

**HB - 1 (26 - 41)**  
**Synthetic Peptide**  
**Catalog # SP2198a**

## **Specification**

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### **HB - 1 (26 - 41) - Product Information**

Primary Accession  
Sequence

[O97980](#)  
**NH2-EDDVYLRHSSSLTYRL-COOH**

### **HB - 1 (26 - 41) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 57824

#### **Other Names**

Minor histocompatibility protein HB-1, Minor histocompatibility antigen HB-1, mHag HB-1, HMHB1

#### **Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

#### **Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### **HB - 1 (26 - 41) - Protein Information**

**Name** HMHB1

#### **Function**

Precursor of the histocompatibility antigen HB-1. More generally, minor histocompatibility antigens (mHags) refer to immunogenic peptide which, when complexed with MHC, can generate an immune response after recognition by specific T-cells. The peptides are derived from polymorphic intracellular proteins, which are cleaved by normal pathways of antigen processing. The binding of these peptides to MHC class I or class II molecules and its expression on the cell surface can stimulate T-cell responses and thereby trigger graft rejection or graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation from HLA-identical sibling donor. GVHD is a frequent complication after bone marrow transplantation (BMT), due to mismatch of minor histocompatibility antigen in HLA-matched sibling marrow transplants. HB-1 is presented on the cell surface by MHC class I HLA-B44. This complex specifically elicits donor-cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) reactivity in B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) after treatment by HLA-identical allogeneic bone marrow transplantation (BMT). It induces cell recognition and lysis by CTL. However, HB-1 restricted expression in B-ALL cells and not in normal tissues may allow a specific CTL reactivity against B-ALL without the risk of evoking graft-versus-host disease.

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in acute lymphoblastic leukemia B-cells and Epstein-Barr virus-transformed B-cells

## **HB - 1 (26 - 41) - Images**