

Rabbit anti-MHC class I antibody, clone SQab30331 (monoclonal)

Clone no. SQab30331

MONOSAN

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Product name	Rabbit anti-MHC class I antibody, clone SQab30331 (monoclonal)
Host	Rabbit
Applications	IHC-P
Species reactivity	Human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human MHC class I.
Isotype	-
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	SQab30331
Size	100 ul
Concentration	n/a
Format	Purification with Protein A.
Storage buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA.
Storage until expiry date	-20°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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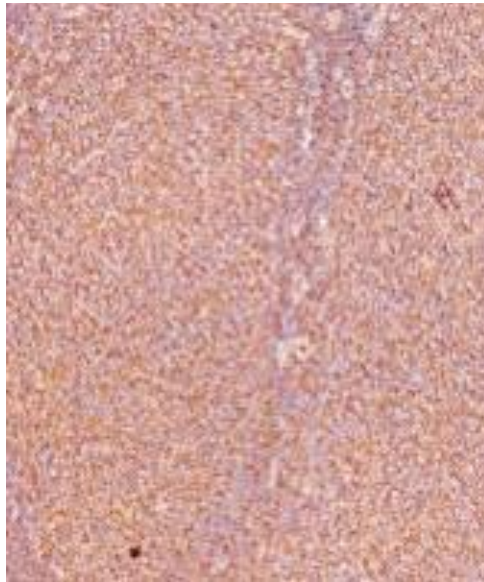
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**Additional info**

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

## Images



Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tonsil stained with anti-MHC class I antibody [SQab30331].

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## References

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