Anti-HLA-A/F/H antibody

Cat. No.	ml164192
Package	25 μl/100 μl/200 μl
Storage	-20°C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol

Product overview

Description	Anti-HLA-A/F/H rabbit polyclonal antibody
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human HLA-A/F/H
Reactivity	Human
Content	0.6 mg/ml
Host species	Rabbit
Ig class	Immunogen-specific rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen affinity purification

Target information

Symbol	HLA-A/F/H
Full name	major histocompatibility complex, class I, A/F/H
Synonyms	HLAA; HLAF; CDA12; HLA-5.4; HLA-CDA12; HLAHP
Swissprot	P01893

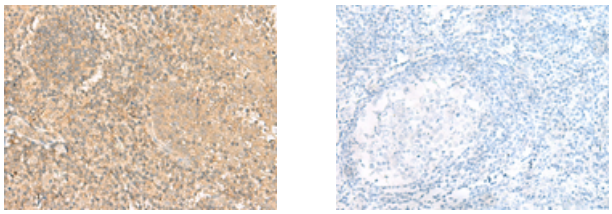
Target Background

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. HLA-F belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogues. It encodes a non-classical heavy chain that forms a heterodimer with a beta-2 microglobulin light chain, with the heavy chain anchored in the membrane. Unlike most other HLA heavy chains, this molecule is localized in the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, with a small amount present at the cell surface in some cell types. It contains a divergent peptide-binding groove, and is thought to bind a restricted subset of peptides for immune presentation. This gene exhibits few polymorphisms. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. These variants lack a coding exon found in transcripts from other HLA paralogues due to an altered splice acceptor site, resulting in a shorter cytoplasmic domain. HLA-H represents a transcribed pseudogene, possibly derived from HLA-A. This gene displays extensive variation.

Applications

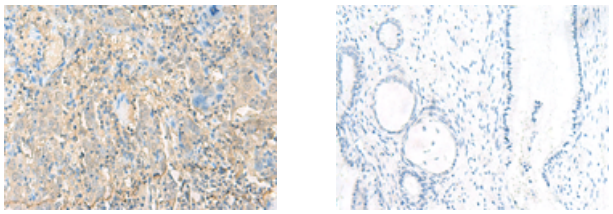
Immunohistochemistry

Predicted cell location: Cell membrane
Positive control: Human tonsil
Recommended dilution: 25-100



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using ml164192(HLA-A/F/H Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

Predicted cell location: Cell membrane
Positive control: Human cervical cancer
Recommended dilution: 25-100



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using ml164192(HLA-A/F/H Antibody) at dilution 1/20, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: ×200)

ELISA

Recommended dilution: 5000-10000

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