

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.

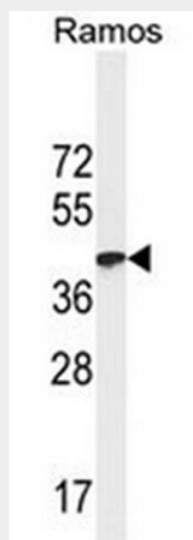
HLA-A Antibody (Clone # 7G7F9) - Protein Information

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 Cytometry](#)
- [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.