

PE Mouse Anti-human HLA-ABCE Antibody
TP25.99SF, monoclonalCatalog number: V103895
Unit size: 0.1 mg**Product Details**

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|--------------------|---|
| Storage Conditions | 2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze. |
| Expiration Date | 12 months upon receiving |
| Concentration | Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot) |
| Formulation | Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA |

Antibody Properties

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Class | Primary |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Host | Mouse |
| Immunogen | HLA-ABCE |
| Clone | TP25.99SF |
| Conjugate | PE |

Biological Properties

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Preparation | Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with PE under optimal conditions |
| Application | FC (QC TESTED) |

Applications

HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, α chain E is a transmembrane protein with a molecular weight of 46 kDa, expressed in the external side of plasma membrane, recycling endosome membrane and integral component of luminal side of endoplasmic reticulum membrane of cells. In humans, HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, α chain E has been found to be involved in immune response and natural killer cell mediated immunity. It aids in organismal processes, for instance, antigen processing and presentation of peptide antigen via MHC class I, protection from natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity and antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class I, TAP-dependent. It is a suppressor of natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity while also is a promoter of CD8-, α -beta T cell activation, interleukin-13 production and interleukin-4 production. It binds with T cell receptor, MHC class I protein and β -2-microglobulin. Additionally, sequencing of HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, α chain E has exemplified it contains 3 conserved structural units: cytoplasmic, extracellular and Ig-like C1-type domain. It is the subject of comprehensive study due to the fact that it is involved with the interferon- γ -mediated signaling pathway and type I interferon signaling pathway.