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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

HLA-E (h): 293T Lysate: sc-159325

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules, which include human leukocyte antigens (HLAs), form an integral part of the immune response system. They are cell-surface receptors that bind foreign peptides and present them to cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs). MHC class I molecules consist of two polypeptide chains, an a or heavy chain and a non-covalently associated protein, β-2-Microglobulin. 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 is a MHC class I heavy chain molecule that plays a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. HLA-B and HLA-C are proteins encoded by closely related genes that also exist in the MHC class I. HLA-E belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogs. HLA-E is a heterodimer consisting of a heavy chain and a light chain. The heavy chain is anchored in the membrane. HLA-E binds a restricted subset of peptides derived from the leader peptides of other class I molecules.

REFERENCES

1. Menier, C., et al. 2003. Characterization of monoclonal antibodies recognizing HLA-G or HLA-E: new tools to analyze the expression of nonclassical HLA class I molecules. Hum. Immunol. 64: 315-326.
2. Mazzarino, P., et al. 2005. Identification of effector-memory CMV-specific T lymphocytes that kill CMV-infected target cells in an HLA-E-restricted fashion. Eur. J. Immunol. 35: 3240-3247.
3. Palmisano, G.L., et al. 2005. HLA-E surface expression is independent of the availability of HLA class I signal sequence-derived peptides in human tumor cell lines. Hum. Immunol. 66: 1-12.
4. Moya-Quiles, M.R., et al. 2005. Lack of association between HLA-E polymorphism and primary cutaneous melanoma in Spanish patients. J. Dermatol. Sci. 40: 62-64.
5. Joly, E., et al. 2006. The orthology of HLA-E and H2-Qa1 is hidden by their concerted evolution with other MHC class I molecules. Biol. Direct 1: 2.
6. Bhalla, A., et al. 2006. Comparison of the expression of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-G and HLA-E in women with normal pregnancy and those with recurrent miscarriage. Reproduction 131: 583-589.
7. Ishitani, A., et al. 2006. The involvement of HLA-E and -F in pregnancy. J. Reprod. Immunol. 69: 101-113.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HLA-E (human) mapping to 6p21.33.

PRODUCT

HLA-E (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human HLA-E transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

HLA-E (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive HLA-E antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.