



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## 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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## HLA-A (h2): 293T Lysate: sc-159540

### 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 ( $\beta$ -2-Microglobulin) to form MHC-I. Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-A alleles.

### REFERENCES

1. Salomonsen, J., et al. 1987. The chicken erythrocyte-specific MHC antigen. Characterization and purification of the B-G antigen by monoclonal antibodies. *Immunogenetics* 25: 373-382.
2. Dunon, D., et al. 1990. Ontogenic appearance of MHC class I (B-F) antigens during chicken embryogenesis. *Dev. Immunol.* 1: 127-135.
3. Moller, L.B., et al. 1991. Variations in the cytoplasmic region account for the heterogeneity of the chicken MHC class I (B-F) molecules. *Immunogenetics* 34: 110-120.
4. Murakami, M., et al. 1999. Autoimmune thyroid disease induced by interferon therapy. *Nippon Rinsho* 8: 1779-1783.
5. Collins, K.L. and Baltimore, D. 1999. HIV's evasion of the cellular immune response. *Immunol. Rev.* 168: 65-74.
6. Itoh, K., et al. 2000. Human tumor-rejection antigens and peptides from genes to clinical research. *Nippon Geka Gakkai Zasshi* 9: 612-617.
7. Tourdot, S., et al. 2000. A general strategy to enhance immunogenicity of low-affinity HLA-A2.1-associated peptides: implication in the identification of cryptic tumor epitopes. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 12: 3411-3421.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HLA-A (human) mapping to 6p22.1.

### PRODUCT

HLA-A (h2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human HLA-A transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100  $\mu$ g protein in 200  $\mu$ l 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.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.

### APPLICATIONS

HLA-A (h2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive HLA-A antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20  $\mu$ l 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.