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Rabbit Anti-MHC class I antigen B 15 antibody

SL4120R

Product Name:	MHC class I antigen B 15
Chinese Name:	组织相关抗原HLA-B15抗体
Alias:	HLA-B15;HLA class I histocompatibility antigen B 13 alpha chain precursor; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen B 15 alpha chain precursor; MHC class I antigen B 13; MHC class I antigen B 15.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	38kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MHC class I antigen B 15:65-130/362<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	HLA B 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.

Function:
nvolved in the presentation of foreign antigens to the immune system.

Subunit:
Heterodimer of an alpha chain and a beta chain (beta-2-microglobulin). Interacts with human herpesvirus 8 MIR1 protein (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:
Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Post-translational modifications:
Polyubiquitinated in a post ER compartment by interaction with human herpesvirus 8 MIR1 protein. This targets the protein for rapid degradation via the ubiquitin system (By similarity).

DISEASE:
Defects in HLA-B are a cause of susceptibility to Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) [MIM:608579]. A rare blistering mucocutaneous disease that share clinical and histopathologic features with toxic epidermal necrolysis. Both disorders are characterized by high fever, malaise, and a rapidly developing blistering exanthema of macules and target-like lesions accompanied by mucosal involvement. Stevens-Johnson syndrome is a milder disease characterized by destruction and detachment of the skin epithelium and mucous membranes involving less than 10% of the body surface area. Ocular symptoms include ulcerative conjunctivitis, keratitis, iritis, uveitis and sometimes blindness. It can be caused by a severe adverse reaction to particular types of medication, although Mycoplasma infections may induce some cases. Note=Allele B*15:02 is associated with susceptibility to Stevens-Johnson syndrome.

Similarity:
Belongs to the MHC class I family.
Contains 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

SWISS:
P30464

Gene ID:
3106

Database links:

Important Note:

	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.