

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone EP-4]
Catalog # AH11417

Specification

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,3,4,
Primary Accession	P03989
Other Accession	3106, 77961
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	30kDa KDa

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Other Names

HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, B-27 alpha chain, MHC class I antigen B*27, HLA-B, HLAB

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This MAb recognizes the HLA-B27 cell surface antigen on human cells. It may be used to HLA type

human lymphocytes. Approximately 60% of patients with ankylosing spondylitis are HLA-B27 positive. This reagent can be used to help identify this HLA haplotype in human lymphocytes. 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-B encodes a membrane anchored heavy chain, which hetero-dimerizes with a light chain (\bar{I} \diamond -2-Microglobulin) to form MHC-I. Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B alleles. The HLA-B27 allele appears with increased frequency in uveitis patients.

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

El-Shabrawi, Y., et al. 2006. Polymorphisms within the tumor necrosis factor α promoter region in patients with HLA-B27-associated uveitis: association with susceptibility and clinical manifestations. *Ophthalmology* 113: 695-700. Hansen JA et al The HLA system in clinical marrow transplantation. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am* 1990, 4(3):507-515