

Product datasheet for RC200661L1

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HLAA (HLA-A) (NM_002116) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: HLAA (HLA-A) (NM_002116) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone

Tag: Myc-DDK

Symbol: HLAA
Synonyms: HLAA

Mammalian Cell None

Selection:

Vector:pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)E. coli Selection:Chloramphenicol (34 ug/mL)

ORF Nucleotide The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200661).

Sequence:

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul

Cloning Scheme:





st The last codon before the Stop codon of the ORF.

ACCN: NM_002116

ORF Size: 1095 bp





HLAA (HLA-A) (NM_002116) Human Tagged Lenti ORF Clone - RC200661L1

OTI Disclaimer: The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of

reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression

varies depending on the nature of the gene.

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).

Reconstitution Method: 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.

2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.

3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.

4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid

at the bottom.

MHC I, ig, IGc1

5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of

shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: <u>NM 002116.5</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1636 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 1098 bp

 Locus ID:
 3105

 UniProt ID:
 P01892

Cytogenetics: 6p22.1

Domains:

Protein Families: Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Allograft rejection, Antigen processing and presentation, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cell

adhesion molecules (CAMs), Endocytosis, Graft-versus-host disease, Natural killer cell

mediated cytotoxicity, Type I diabetes mellitus, Viral myocarditis

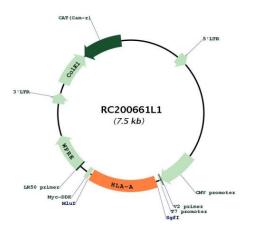
MW: 40.8 kDa



Gene Summary:

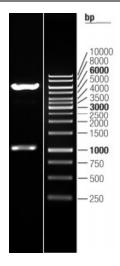
HLA-A belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogues. This class I molecule is a heterodimer consisting of a heavy chain and a light chain (beta-2 microglobulin). The heavy chain is anchored in the membrane. Class I molecules play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen so that they can be recognized by cytotoxic T cells. They are expressed in nearly all cells. The heavy chain is approximately 45 kDa and its gene contains 8 exons. Exon 1 encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the alpha1 and alpha2 domains, which both bind the peptide, exon 4 encodes the alpha3 domain, exon 5 encodes the transmembrane region, and exons 6 and 7 encode the cytoplasmic tail. Polymorphisms within exon 2 and exon 3 are responsible for the peptide binding specificity of each class one molecule. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney transplantation. More than 6000 HLA-A alleles have been described. The HLA system plays an important role in the occurrence and outcome of infectious diseases, including those caused by the malaria parasite, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV). The structural spike and the nucleocapsid proteins of the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), are reported to contain multiple Class I epitopes with predicted HLA restrictions. Individual HLA genetic variation may help explain different immune responses to a virus across a population.[provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

Product images:



Circular map for RC200661L1





Double digestion of RC200661L1 using Sgfl and Mlul $\,$