

Product datasheet for **RC200661L2V**

HLAA (HLA-A) (NM_002116) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

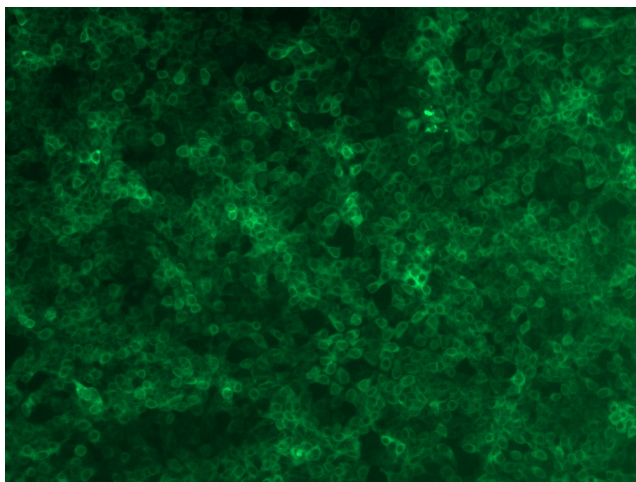
Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	HLAA (HLA-A) (NM_002116) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	HLAA
Synonyms:	HLAA
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002116
ORF Size:	1095 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC200661).
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.
RefSeq:	NM_002116.5
RefSeq Size:	1636 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1098 bp
Locus ID:	3105
UniProt ID:	P01892
Cytogenetics:	6p22.1
Domains:	MHC_I, ig, IGc1
Protein Families:	Transmembrane



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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:	<p>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]</p>

Product images:



[RC200661L2] was used to prepare Lentiviral particles using [TR30037] packaging kit. HEK293T cells were transduced with RC200661L2V particle to overexpress human HLA-A-mGFP fusion protein.