

Product datasheet for TP300661

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HLAA (HLA-A) (NM_002116) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Recombinant protein of human major histocompatibility complex, class I, A (HLA-A), 20 μg

Species: Human
Expression Host: HEK293T

Expression cDNA Clone >RC200661 protein sequence or AA Sequence: Red=Cloning site Green=Tags(s)

MAVMAPRTLLLLLSGALALTQTWAGSHSMRYFFTSVSRPGRGEPRFIAVGYVDDTQFVRFDSDAASQKME PRAPWIEQEGPEYWDQETRNMKAHSQTDRANLGTLRGYYNQSEDGSHTIQIMYGCDVGPDGRFLRGYR

QD

AYDGKDYIALNEDLRSWTAADMAAQITKRKWEAVHAAEQRRVYLEGRCVDGLRRYLENGKETLQRTDPPK THMTHHPISDHEATLRCWALGFYPAEITLTWQRDGEDQTQDTELVETRPAGDGTFQKWAAVVVPSGEEQ

R

YTCHVQHEGLPKPLTLRWELSSQPTIPIVGIIAGLVLLGAVITGAVVAAVMWRRKSSDRKGGSYTQAASS

DSAQGSDVSLTACKV

TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDK**V**

Tag: C-Myc/DDK
Predicted MW: 38.5 kDa

Concentration: >0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol

Preparation: Recombinant protein was captured through anti-DDK affinity column followed by

conventional chromatography steps.

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience

some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C.

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and

handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.





RefSeq: NP 002107

 Locus ID:
 3105

 UniProt ID:
 P04439

 RefSeq Size:
 1636

 Cytogenetics:
 6p22.1

 RefSeq ORF:
 1095

 Synonyms:
 HLAA

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]

Protein Families: Transmembrane

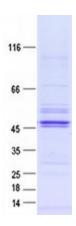
Protein Pathways: Allograft rejection, Antigen processing and presentation, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cell

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

mediated cytotoxicity, Type I diabetes mellitus, Viral myocarditis



Product images:



Coomassie blue staining of purified HLA-A protein (Cat# TP300661). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with HLA-A cDNA clone (Cat# [RC200661]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).