

HLA class I (HLA-C) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN8602

Key Features

Host Species

- Rabbit

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- WB

MW

- 40kD (Calculated)

Isotype

- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human HLA class I (HLA-C)

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of HLA class I (HLA-C) at Human

Target Information

Gene name HLA-C HLAC

Protein Name	HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, Cw-7 alpha chain (MHC class I antigen Cw*7)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	3107 ;	P10321 ;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein .		
Tissue specificity	Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in fetal extravillous trophoblasts in the decidua basalis (at protein level).		
Function	<p>Antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class I (MHCI) molecule with an important role in reproduction and antiviral immunity . In complex with B2M/beta 2 microglobulin displays a restricted repertoire of self and viral peptides and acts as a dominant ligand for inhibitory and activating killer immunoglobulin receptors (KIRs) expressed on NK cells . In an allogeneic setting, such as during pregnancy, mediates interaction of extravillous trophoblasts with KIR on uterine NK cells and regulate trophoblast invasion necessary for placentation and overall fetal growth . During viral infection, may present viral peptides with low affinity for KIRs, impeding KIR-mediated inhibition through peptide antagonism and favoring lysis of infected cells . Presents a restricted repertoire of viral peptides on antigen-presenting cells for recognition by alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on HLA-C-restricted CD8-positive T cells, guiding antigen-specific T cell immune response to eliminate infected cells, particularly in chronic viral infection settings such as HIV-1 or CMV infection . Both the peptide and the MHC molecule are recognized by TCR, the peptide is responsible for the fine specificity of antigen recognition and MHC residues account for the MHC restriction of T cells (By similarity). Typically presents intracellular peptide antigens of 9 amino acids that arise from cytosolic proteolysis via proteasome. Can bind different peptides containing allele-specific binding motifs, which are mainly defined by anchor residues at position 2 and 9. Preferentially displays peptides having a restricted repertoire of hydrophobic or aromatic amino acids (Phe, Ile, Leu, Met, Val and Tyr) at the C-terminal anchor . ; ALLELE C*01:02: The peptide-bound form interacts with KIR2DL2 and KIR2DL3 inhibitory receptors on NK cells. The low affinity peptides compete with the high affinity peptides impeding KIR-mediated inhibition and favoring lysis of infected cells . Presents to CD8-positive T cells a CMV epitope derived from UL83/pp65 (RCPEMISVL), an immediate-early antigen necessary for initiating viral replication . ; ALLELE C*04:01: Presents a conserved HIV-1 epitope derived from env (SFNCGGEFF) to memory CD8-positive T cells, eliciting very strong IFNG responses . Presents CMV epitope derived from UL83/pp65 (QYDPVAALF) to CD8-positive T cells, triggering T cell cytotoxic response . ; ALLELE C*05:01: Presents HIV-1 epitope derived from rev (SAEPVPLQL) to CD8-positive T cells, triggering T cell cytotoxic response. ; ALLELE C*06:02: In trophoblasts, interacts with KIR2DS2 on uterine NK cells and triggers NK cell activation, including secretion of cytokines such as GMCSF that enhances trophoblast migration. ; ALLELE C*07:02: Plays an important role in the control of chronic CMV infection. Presents immunodominant CMV epitopes derived from IE1 (LSEFCRVL and CRVLCCYVL) and UL28 (FRCPRRFCF), both antigens synthesized during immediate-early period of viral replication. Elicits a strong anti-viral CD8-positive T cell immune response that increases markedly with age. ; ALLELE C*08:01: Presents viral epitopes derived from CMV UL83 (VVCAHELVC) and IAV M1 (GILGFVFTL), triggering CD8-positive T cell cytotoxic response. ; ALLELE C*12:02: Presents CMV epitope derived from UL83 (VAFTSHEHF) to CD8-positive T cells. ; ALLELE C*15:02: Presents CMV epitope derived from UL83 CC (VVCAHELVC) to CD8-positive T cells, triggering T cell cytotoxic response.</p>		

| Validation Data

| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code
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product information:
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Rabbit pAb

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