abcam

ab23755

Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free

Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755) is a mouse recombinant monoclonal antibody provided in a PBS only buffer for easy conjugation detecting HLA Class I in **Flow Cytometry, IHC-Fr, ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- BSA, sodium azide, and glycerol-free for easy conjugation
- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 10 publications
- Trusted since 2005

Key facts

Isotype	IgG2a
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Tissue preparation containing HLA-A protein. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P04439
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	W6/32
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Specificity	The antibody recognises HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C.
Concentration	0.996 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-Fr

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information HLA-A

Function

Antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class I (MHCI) molecule. In complex with B2M/beta 2 microglobulin displays primarily viral and tumor-derived peptides on antigen-presenting cells for recognition by alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on HLA-A-restricted CD8-positive T cells, guiding antigen-specific T cell immune response to eliminate infected or transformed cells (PubMed:10449296, PubMed:12138174, PubMed:12393434, PubMed:1402688, PubMed:15893615, PubMed:17189421, PubMed:19543285, PubMed:21498667, PubMed:24192765, PubMed:24395804, PubMed:2456340, PubMed:2784196, PubMed:28250417, PubMed:7504010, PubMed:7694806, PubMed:9862734). May also present self-peptides derived from the signal sequence of secreted or membrane proteins, although T cells specific for these peptides are usually inactivated to prevent autoreactivity (PubMed:25880248, PubMed:7506728, PubMed:7679507). 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 (PubMed:12796775, PubMed:18275829, PubMed:19542454, PubMed:28250417). Typically presents intracellular peptide antigens of 8 to 13 amino acids that arise from cytosolic proteolysis via IFNG-induced immunoproteasome or via endopeptidase IDE/insulin-degrading enzyme (PubMed:17079320, PubMed:17189421, PubMed:20364150, PubMed:26929325, PubMed:27049119). Can bind different peptides containing allele-specific binding motifs, which are mainly defined by anchor residues at position 2 and 9 (PubMed:7504010, PubMed:9862734). Allele A*01:01: Presents a restricted peptide repertoire including viral epitopes derived from IAV NP/nucleoprotein (CTELKLSDY), IAV PB1/polymerase basic protein 1 (VSDGGPNLY), HAdV-11 capsid L3/hexon protein (LTDLGQNLLY), SARS-CoV-2 3a/ORF3a (FTSDYYQLY) as well as tumor peptide antigens including MAGE1 (EADPTGHSY), MAGEA3 (EVDPIGHLY) and WT1 (TSEKRPFMCAY), all having in common a canonical motif with a negatively charged Asp or Glu residue at position 3 and a Tyr anchor residue at the C-terminus (PubMed:1402688, PubMed:17189421, PubMed:19177349, PubMed:20364150, PubMed:24395804, PubMed:25880248, PubMed:26758806, PubMed:30530481, PubMed:32887977, PubMed:7504010). A number of HLA-A*01:01-restricted peptides carry a post-translational modification with oxidation and N-terminal acetylation being the most frequent (PubMed:25880248). Fails to present highly immunogenic peptides from the EBV latent antigens (PubMed:18779413). Allele A*02:01: A major allele in human populations, presents immunodominant viral epitopes derived from IAV M/matrix protein 1 (GILGFVFTL), HIV-1 env (TLTSCNTSV), HIV-1 gag-pol (ILKEPVHGV), HTLV-1 Tax (LLFGYPVYV), HBV C/core antigen (FLPSDFFPS), HCMV UL83/pp65 (NLVPMVATV) as well as tumor peptide antigens including MAGEA4 (GVYDGREHTV), WT1 (RMFPNAPYL) and CTAG1A/NY-ESO-1 (SLLMWITQC), all having in common hydrophobic amino acids at position 2 and at the C-terminal anchors. Allele A*03:01: Presents viral epitopes derived from IAV NP (ILRGSVAHK), HIV-1 nef (QVPLRPMTYK), HIV-1 gag-pol (AIFQSSMTK), SARS-CoV-2 N/nucleoprotein (KTFPPTEPK) as well as tumor peptide antigens including PMEL (LIYRRRLMK), NODAL (HAYIQSLLK), TRP-2 (RMYNMVPFF), all having in common hydrophobic amino acids at position 2 and Lys or Arg anchor residues at the C-terminus (PubMed:19543285, PubMed:21943705, PubMed:2456340, PubMed:32887977, PubMed:7504010, PubMed:7679507, PubMed:9862734). May also display spliced peptides resulting from the ligation of two separate proteasomal cleavage products that are not contiguous in the parental protein (PubMed:27049119). Allele A*11:01: Presents several immunodominant epitopes derived from HIV-1 gag-pol and HHV-4 EBNA4, containing the peptide motif with Val, Ile, Thr, Leu, Tyr or Phe at position 2 and Lys anchor residue at the C-terminus. Important in the control of HIV-1, EBV and HBV infections (PubMed:10449296). Presents an immunodominant epitope derived from SARS-CoV-2 N/nucleoprotein (KTFPPTEPK) (PubMed:32887977). Allele A*23:01: Interacts with natural killer (NK) cell receptor KIR3DL1 and may contribute to functional maturation of NK cells and self-nonself discrimination during innate immune response. Allele A*24:02: Presents viral epitopes derived from HIV-1 nef (RYPLTFGWCF), EBV lytic- and latent-cycle antigens BRLF1 (TYPVLEEMF), BMLF1 (DYNFVKQLF) and LMP2 (IYVLVMLVL), SARS-CoV nucleocapsid/N (QFKDNVILL), as well as tumor peptide antigens including PRAME (LYVDSLFFL), all sharing a common signature motif, namely an aromatic residue Tyr or Phe at position 2 and a nonhydrophobic anchor residue Phe, Leu or Iso at the C-terminus (PubMed:12393434, PubMed:20844028, PubMed:24192765, PubMed:9047241). Interacts with natural killer (NK) cell receptor KIR3DL1 and may contribute to functional maturation of NK cells and self-nonself discrimination during innate immune response (PubMed:17182537, PubMed:18502829). Allele A*26:01: Presents several epitopes derived from HIV-1 gag-pol (EVIPMFSAL, ETKLGKAGY)

and env (LVSDGGPNLY), carrying as anchor residues preferentially Glu at position 1, Val or Thr at position 2 and Tyr at the C-terminus. Allele A*29:02: Presents peptides having a common motif, namely a Glu residue at position 2 and Tyr or Leu anchor residues at the C-terminus. Allele A*32:01: Interacts with natural killer (NK) cell receptor KIR3DL1 and may contribute to functional maturation of NK cells and self-nonself discrimination during innate immune response. Allele A*68:01: Presents viral epitopes derived from IAV NP (KTGGPIYKR) and HIV-1 tat (ITKGLGISYGR), having a common signature motif namely, Val or Thr at position 2 and positively charged residues Arg or Lys at the C-terminal anchor. Allele A*74:01: Presents immunodominant HIV-1 epitopes derived from gag-pol (GQMVHQAISPR, QIYPGIKVR) and rev (RQIHSISER), carrying an aliphatic residue at position 2 and Arg anchor residue at the C-terminus. May contribute to viral load control in chronic HIV-1 infection.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755) is a mouse recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Flow Cytometry (Flow Cyt), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-Fr), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human samples.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-HLA Class I [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755) was first used in a scientific publication in 2005 and has been cited over 10 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Reviewed by scientists
Anti-HLA Class I [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755) has over 5 independent reviews from customers.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [W6/32] also available for your convenience: ab22432, Carrier free - ab23755, HRP - ab33256, PE - ab33257, Biotin - ab110665, ab155381

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply

- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

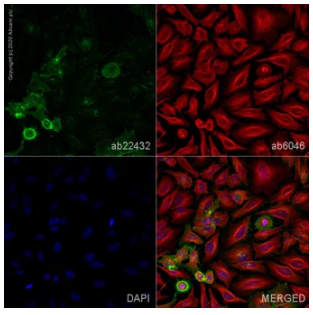
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

4 product images



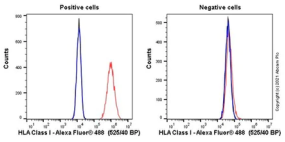
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755)

HLA Class I Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells using mouse Anti-HLA Class I antibody

This data was developed using ab22432, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% PBS-Tween permeabilized HeLa (human cervical adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labelling HLA Class I with ab22432 at 1µg/mL, blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab92494 at 1µg/mL and ab6046, Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin - Loading Control. Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and ab150080, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/1000 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Image

was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.

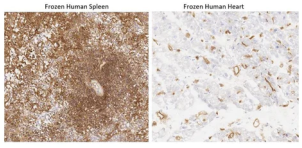


Flow Cytometry - Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755)

HLA Class I Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-HLA Class I antibody

This data was developed using ab22432, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

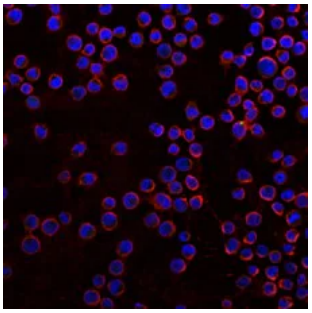
Flow cytometry overlay histogram showing left Jurkat positive cells and right negative K562 cells stained with ab22432 (red line). The cells were incubated in 1x PBS containing 10 % normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody (ab22432) (1x10^6 in 100 µl at 0.2 µg/ml) for 30 min on ice. The secondary antibody Goat anti-mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488, pre-adsorbed) (ab150117) was used at for 30 min on ice. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG2aκ (ab18413) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabeled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 525/40 bandpass filter.



Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755)

This data was developed using ab22432, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

Immunohistochemical analysis of ab22432 10% paraformaldehyde fixed endothelial cells in frozen Human spleen tissue Human heart tissue labeling HLA Class I with ab22432 at 0.05µg/ml. Detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HLA Class I antibody [W6/32] - BSA and Azide free (ab23755)

HLA Class I Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of K562 cells using mouse Anti-HLA Class I antibody

This data was developed using ab22432, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.

Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% PBS-Tween permeabilized negative cell line K562 labelling HLA Class I with ab22432 at 1µg/mL, blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab227805 at 5µg/ml and ab6046, Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin - Loading Control. Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and ab150080, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/1000 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). Also suitable in cells fixed with 100% methanol (5 min). Image was acquired with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8) and a single confocal section is shown.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.