abcam

ab324677

Anti-HLA E antibody [EPR29073-517]

Recombinant | RabMAb | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EPR29073-517
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.493 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Transfected cell line - Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Expected

Species	Human
Dilution info	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Notes	-

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/500
Notes	-

Not recommended

Species	Transfected cell line - Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information HLA-E

Function

Non-classical major histocompatibility class Ib molecule involved in immune self-nonself discrimination. In complex with B2M/beta-2-microglobulin binds nonamer self-peptides derived from the signal sequence of classical MHC class Ia molecules (VL9 peptides - VMAPRT[V/L][L/V/I/F]L) (PubMed:18083576, PubMed:18339401, PubMed:35705051, PubMed:37264229, PubMed:9754572). Peptide-bound HLA-E-B2M heterotrimeric complex primarily functions as a ligand for natural killer (NK) cell inhibitory receptor KLRD1-KLRC1, enabling NK cells to monitor the expression of other MHC class I molecules in healthy cells and to tolerate self (PubMed:17179229, PubMed:18083576, PubMed:37264229, PubMed:9486650, PubMed:9754572). Upon cellular stress, preferentially binds signal sequence-derived peptides from stress-induced chaperones and is no longer recognized by NK cell inhibitory receptor KLRD1-KLRC1, resulting in impaired protection from NK cells (PubMed:12461076). Binds signal sequence-derived peptides from non-classical MHC class Ib HLA-G molecules and acts as a ligand for NK cell activating receptor KLRD1-KLRC2, likely playing a role in the generation and effector functions of adaptive NK cells and in maternal-fetal tolerance during pregnancy (PubMed:30134159, PubMed:37264229, PubMed:9754572). Besides self-peptides, can also bind and present pathogen-derived peptides conformationally similar to VL9 peptides to alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on unconventional CD8-positive cytotoxic T cells, ultimately triggering antimicrobial immune response

(PubMed:16474394, PubMed:20195504, PubMed:30087334, PubMed:34228645). Presents HIV gag peptides (immunodominant KAFSPEVIPMF and subdominant KALGPAATL epitopes) predominantly to CD8-positive T cell clones expressing a TRAV17-containing TCR, triggering HLA-E-restricted T cell responses (PubMed:34228645). Presents mycobacterial peptides to HLA-E-restricted CD8-positive T cells eliciting both cytotoxic and immunoregulatory functions (PubMed:20195504, PubMed:35705051). (Microbial infection) Viruses like human cytomegalovirus have evolved an escape mechanism whereby virus-induced down-regulation of host MHC class I molecules is coupled to the binding of viral peptides to HLA-E, restoring HLA-E expression and inducing HLA-E-dependent NK cell immune tolerance to infected cells. (Microbial infection) May bind HIV-1 gag/Capsid protein p24-derived peptide (AISPRTLNA) on infected cells and may inhibit NK cell cytotoxicity, a mechanism that allows HIV-1 to escape immune recognition. (Microbial infection) Upon SARS-CoV-2 infection, may contribute to functional exhaustion of cytotoxic NK cells and CD8-positive T cells (PubMed:32859121). Binds SARS-CoV-2 S/Spike protein S1-derived peptide (LQPRTFLL) expressed on the surface of lung epithelial cells, inducing NK cell exhaustion and dampening of antiviral immune surveillance (PubMed:32859121).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage duration	1-2 weeks
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

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

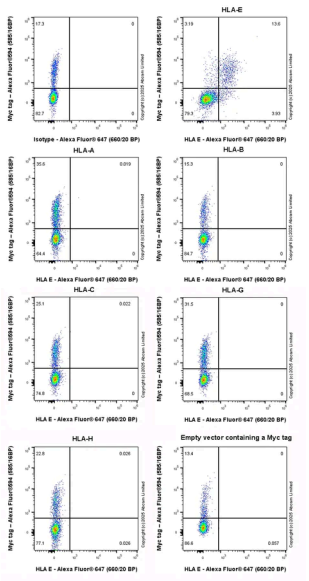
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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



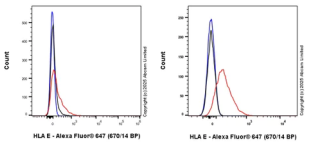
Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-HLA E antibody [EPR29073-517] (ab324677)

HLA E Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-HLA E antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of 2% paraformaldehyde fixed 0.1% Tween-20 permeabilized Isotype (Row1) / 293T (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell) transfected with a human HLA-E expression vector containing a myc-His-tag® (Row1) / 293T transfected with a human HLA expression vector (HLA-A, HLA-B, HLA-C, HLA-G, HLA-H) or an empty expression vector containing a myc-His-tag® (Row2-4) cells labelling HLA E with ab324677 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) / Left isotype control.

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 647, ab150083) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

Cells were surface stained with isotype control or our antibody. Then fixed with 2% PFA for 10min followed by intracellularly stained with anti-myc tag conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 594.
Cells were stained on ice to avoid internalization.



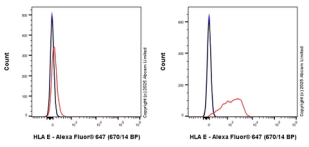
Flow Cytometry - Anti-HLA E antibody [EPR29073-517] (ab324677)

HLA E Flow Cytometry staining of Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte from peripheral blood, Right) using rabbit Anti-HLA E antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of K-562 (human chronic myelogenous leukemia lymphoblast, Left) / Jurkat (human T cell leukemia T lymphocyte from peripheral blood, Right) cells labelling HLA E with ab324677 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue).

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 647, ab150083) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

Gated on viable cells.
Low expression: K-562.
Cells were stained on ice to avoid internalization.



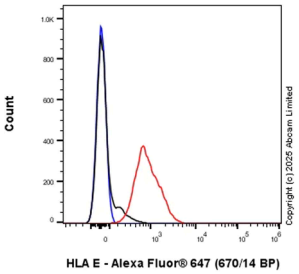
Flow Cytometry - Anti-HLA E antibody [EPR29073-517] (ab324677)

HLA E Flow Cytometry staining using rabbit Anti-HLA E antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of HEK-293 (human embryonic kidney epithelial cell, Left) / A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell, Right) cells labelling HLA E with ab324677 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue).

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 647, ab150083) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

Gated on viable cells.
Low expression: HEK-293.
Cells were stained on ice to avoid internalization.



Flow Cytometry - Anti-HLA E antibody [EPR29073-517] (ab324677)

HLA E Flow Cytometry staining of Human PBMC (human peripheral blood mononuclear cell) using rabbit Anti-HLA E antibody

Flow cytometric analysis of Human PBMC (human peripheral blood mononuclear cell) cells labelling HLA E with ab324677 at 1/500 dilution (0.1ug) (Red) compared with a Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) (Black) isotype control and an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody and secondary antibody) (Blue).

Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 647, ab150083) at 1/5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

Gated on viable cells.
Cells were stained on ice to avoid internalization.

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