abcam

ab52922

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y]

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting HLA A in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, IP, IHC-P, ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- KO validated for confirmed specificity
- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 90 publications
- Trusted since 2007

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 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	EP1395Y
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.201 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/20
Notes	**For unpurified use at 1/30.**

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/1000 - 1/2000
Notes	**For unpurified use at 1/10000 - 1/50000.**

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	**For unpurified use at 1/250 - 1/500.**

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/200
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	**For unpurified use at 1/250 - 1/500.** Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

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	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

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) was developed by Abcam using patented rabbit monoclonal antibody technology and is validated for use in Flow Cyt, ICC/IF, IHC-P, IP, WB in human samples.

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) has been cited over 96 times in peer reviewed journals and is trusted by the scientific community.

Abcams high quality manufacturing and validation processes ensure Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) has high sensitivity and specificity alongside high lot-to-lot consistency and reproducibility.

The specificity of Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) has been confirmed by testing in knockout samples.

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) has 15 independent reviews from customers.

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) specifically detects HLA A (UniProt ID: P04439; Molecular weight: 38kDa) and is sold in 100 uL and 1 mL selling sizes.

Conjugation-ready, carrier free format available for antibody clone EP1395Y - ab216653.

Antibody clone EP1395Y is also available pre-conjugated to a variety of labels for your convenience - HRP, Alexa Fluor® 647 (ab199555, ab199837).

HLA-A is a critical component of the immune system, presenting intracellular antigens to cytotoxic T cells, which helps in the immune response against viruses and other intracellular pathogens. HLA A has been impolicated in autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis and cancer.

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.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	HLA-A also known as Human Leukocyte Antigen A is a protein that is part of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecules. It has an approximate molecular mass of 44 kDa. HLA-A is expressed on the surface of nearly all nucleated cells and interacts with CD8+ T lymphocytes. Known for its role in immune recognition HLA-A presents endogenous peptide antigens to the T-cell

	receptor on cytotoxic T cells initiating immune responses to eliminate infected or malignant cells.
Biological function summary	This target functions as a component of the MHC class I molecule complex. HLA-A binds peptides derived from proteasomal degradation of intracellular proteins and presents these peptides on the cell surface. The function plays an essential role in immune surveillance and distinction between self and non-self. This antigen presentation is important for immune responses against viral infections and tumor surveillance influencing the activation and proliferation of T lymphocytes.
Pathways	HLA-A plays a significant role in the antigen processing and presentation pathway. It is closely related to the TAP (Transporter associated with Antigen Processing) proteins which transport antigenic peptides into the endoplasmic reticulum for loading onto MHC class I molecules. Additionally the target interacts with the CD8 molecule on cytotoxic T cells. This interaction is important within the immune response pathway contributing to the recognition and destruction of infected cells.
Associated diseases and disorders	HLA-A has been associated with autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. It plays a significant role in conditions like ankylosing spondylitis where specific HLA-A subtypes contribute to disease susceptibility. Additionally mismatches in HLA-A typing can lead to transplant rejection. In such scenarios anti-HLA antibodies can develop causing damage to transplant tissues. The complex interaction of HLA-A with related proteins such as other MHC class I molecules influences immune response outcomes in these diseases.

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

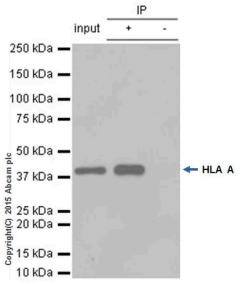
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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:

14 product images



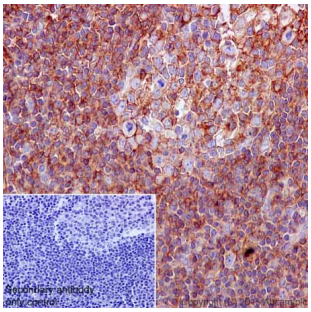
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

ab52922 (purified) at 1/20 immunoprecipitating HLA A in A549 whole cell lysate. 10 ug of cell lysate was present in the input. For western blotting, a HRP-conjugated Veriblot for IP Detection Reagent (ab131366) (1/10,000) was used for detection. A rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) was used intead of ab128913 as a negative control (Lane 3).
Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

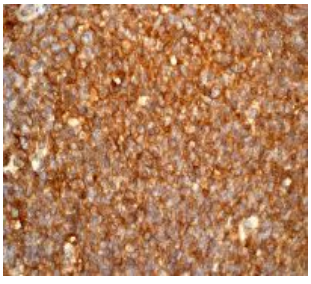
Predicted band size: 41 kDa



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

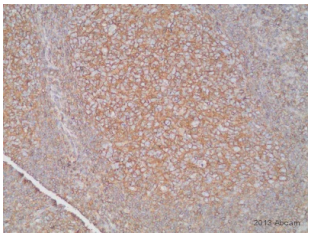
Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human tonsil tissue labelling HLA A with purified ab52922 at 1/100. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed using EDTA buffer pH 9. ab97051, a goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) was used as the secondary antibody (1/500). Negative control using PBS instead of primary antibody. Counterstained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

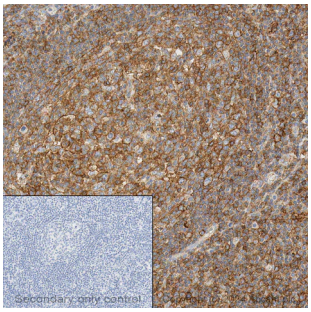
ab52922 at 1/250 dilution staining human tonsil; paraffin embedded.



This image is courtesy of an anonymous customer review.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

ab52922 staining HLA A in Human tonsil tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% H_2O_2 for 10 minutes at 25°C; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in a citrate buffer, pH 6.0 . Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/3000) for 20 minutes at 25°C. An undiluted HRP-conjugated Goat anti-rabbit IgG polyclonal was used as the secondary antibody.

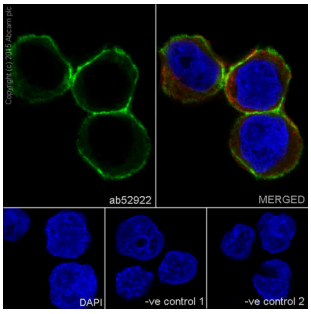


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tonsil labelling Anti-HLA A with ab52922 at a concentration of 0.01 µg/ml. The immunostaining was performed on a Ventana DISCOVERY ULTRA (Roche Tissue Diagnostics) instrument with a OptiView DAB IHC Detection Kit. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed with DISCOVERY cell conditioning solution (CC1) 100°C, pH8.5 for 32mins.

Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] ab52922 was incubated for 16mins at 37°C. Sections were counterstained with Hematoxylin II. Image inset shows absence of staining in secondary antibody only control.

Customers are encouraged to optimise antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentration, incubation times and temperature for best results in their own IHC assay workflow (automated and manual).

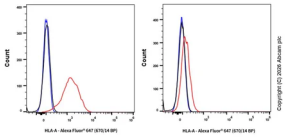


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of Raji (human Burkitt's lymphoma) cells labelling HLA A with purified ab52922 at 1/100. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100. ab150077, an Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/1000) was used as the secondary antibody. DAPI (blue) was used as the nuclear counterstain. ab7291, a mouse anti-tubulin (1/1000) and ab150120, an Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/1000) were also used.
Control 1: primary antibody (1/100) and secondary antibody, ab150120, an Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1/500).

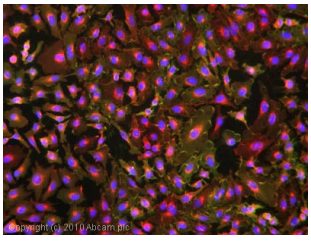
Control 2: ab7291 (1/1000) and secondary antibody, ab150077, an Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1/500).



Flow Cytometry - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Flow Cytometry staining of A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

Flow Cytometry analysis of Left: A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) cells, and Right: MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) cells labeling HLA A with purified ab52922 at 1/200 dilution (0.1µg) (Red). Black - Isotype control, rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730). Blue - Unlabeled control, cells without incubation with primary and secondary antibodies. Gated on viable cells.

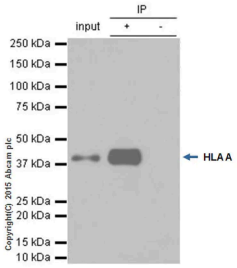


Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

ICC/IF image of unpurified ab52922 stained MCF7 cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were

then incubated with the antibody (ab52922, 5µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.



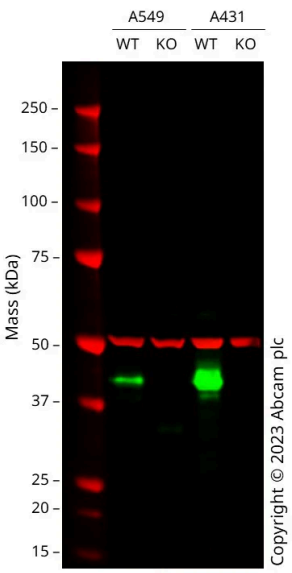
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

ab52922 (purified) at 1/20 immunoprecipitating HLA A in THP-1 whole cell lysate. 10 ug of cell lysate was present in the input. For western blotting, a HRP-conjugated Veriblot for IP Detection Reagent (ab131366) (1/10,000) was used for detection. A rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) was used intead of ab128913 as a negative control (Lane 3).
Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.

All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

Predicted band size: 41 kDa



Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

Anti-HLA-A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) staining at 1/10000 dilution, shown in green; Mouse anti-Alpha Tubulin [DM1A] (ab7291) loading control staining at 1/20000 dilution, shown in red. In Western blot, ab52922 was shown to bind specifically to HLA-A. A band was observed at 41 kDa in wild-type A549 cell lysates with no signal observed at this size in HLA-A knockout cell line. To generate this image, wild-type and HLA-A knockout A549 cell lysates were analysed. First, samples were run on an SDS-PAGE gel then transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane. Membranes were blocked in 3 % milk in TBS-0.1 % Tween® 20 (TBS-T) before incubation with primary antibodies overnight at 4 °C. Blots were washed four times in TBS-T, incubated with secondary antibodies for 1 h at room temperature, washed again four times then imaged. Secondary antibodies used were Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L 680RD at 1/20000 dilution.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type A549 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
HLA-A knockout A549 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Wild-type A431 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
HLA-A knockout A431 cell lysate at 20 µg

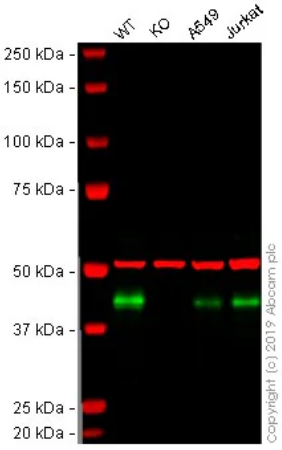
Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L 800CW and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L 680RD at 1/20000 dilution

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 41 kDa

Observed band size: 41 kDa



Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab52922 observed at 40 kDa. Red - loading control, ab7291 (Mouse anti-Alpha Tubulin [DM1A] observed at 55kDa.
ab52922 was shown to react with HLA-A in A431 wild-type cells in Western blot. Loss of signal was observed when HLA-A knockout sample was used. A431 wild-type and HLA-A knockout cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membranes were blocked in 3% Milk in TBS-T (0.1% Tween®) before incubation with ab52922 and ab7291 (Mouse anti-Alpha Tubulin [DM1A] overnight at 4°C at a 1 in 10000 dilution and a 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were developed with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) at 1/10000 dilution

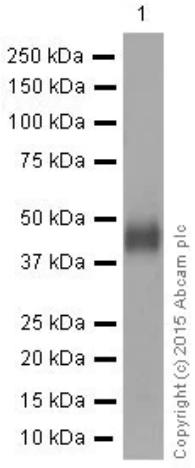
Lane 1:
Wild-type A-431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human HLA-A knockout A-431 cell lysate (ab261703) at 20 µg

Lane 3:
A549 (Human lung carcinoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
Jurkat (Human T cell leukemia cell line from peripheral blood) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.



Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Western blot staining of HL-60 cell lysate using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

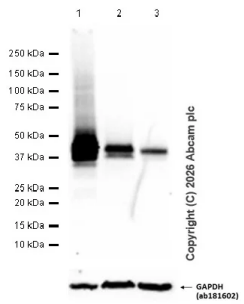
Blocking buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM /TBST.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) at 1/2000 dilution

All lanes:
HL-60 cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/1000 dilution

Predicted band size: 41 kDa



Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

Blocking and diluting buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Loading control GAPDH (ab181602).

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
A431 (human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
A549 (human lung carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 3:
MCF7 (human breast adenocarcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Western blot - Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP) (ab97051) at 1/20000 dilution

Observed band size: 41 kDa, 36 kDa

Exposure time: 7s

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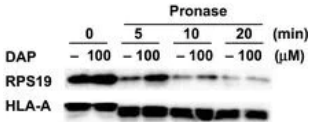


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Western blot - Anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] (ab52922)

HLA A Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-HLA A antibody

HLA A western blot using anti-HLA A antibody [EP1395Y] ab52922. Publication image and figure legend from Gotsbacher, M. P., Cho, S., et al., 2017, Proteome Sci, PubMed 28680364.

ab52922 was used in this publication in western blot. This may not be the same as the application(s) guaranteed by Abcam. For a full list of applications guaranteed by Abcam for ab52922 please see the product overview.

Validation of the binding of DAP to RPS19 in vitro and in vivo. a Western blot of DARTS analysis in respect with RPS19 and HLA-A (loading control) in DAP and pronase treatment. b graphical representation of a for RPS19 run in triplicate. * designates $p < 0.05$. c graphical representation of a) for HLA-A run in duplicate

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