



Mouse Anti-Swine MHC Class I (SLAd) Monoclonal antibody, clone 74-11-10 (HB139) (CABT-L4416)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The 74-11-10 monoclonal antibody reacts with the swine leucocyte antigen (SLA) class I
Target	Swine MHC Class I (SLAd)
Immunogen	dd miniature swine thymocytes
Isotype	IgG2b, κ
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Swine
Clone	74-11-10 (HB139)
Purification	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Applications	FC
Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Format	0.2 μM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	5 mg

Buffer	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free] Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	The 74-11-10 monoclonal antibody reacts with the swine leucocyte antigen (SLA) class I. This corresponds to the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I. Class I antigens are expressed on the surface of all nucleated cells with the exception of neurons and trophoblasts. SLA plays a key role in the immune response against grafts or transplants, but also in the control of antigen presentation and the development of the immune response. Antigen presentation to CD8 T cells is one of the main functions of SLA class I.
Keywords	A 28;A 9;Antigen presenting molecule;Aw 24;Aw 68;CLASS I HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN;H2 K1;H2K;HLA A;HLA class I histocompatibility antigen A 1 alpha chain

GENE INFORMATION

Official Symbol	MHC Class I
Synonyms	A 28; A 9; Antigen presenting molecule; Aw 24; Aw 68; CLASS I HISTOCOMPATIBILITY ANTIGEN; H2 K1; H2K; HLA A; HLA class I histocompatibility antigen A 1 alpha chain
References	Munoz-Gonzalez, S., et al. (2015). "Postnatal persistent infection with classical Swine Fever virus and its immunological implications." PLoS One 10(5): e0125692. PubMed;