



Synonym

HLA-A*1101 & B2M & EBV (AVFDRKSDAK)

Source

PE-Labeled Human HLA-A*11:01&B2M&EBV (AVFDRKSDAK) Tetramer Protein(HLE-HP2H4) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gly 25 - Thr 305 (HLA-A*11:01) & Ile 21 - Met 119 (B2M) & AVFDRKSDAK peptide (Accession # [Q5S3G3-1](#) (HLA-A*11:01) & [P61769](#) (B2M) & AVFDRKSDAK).

Predicted N-terminus: Gly 25 & Ile 21

Molecular Characterization

PE-Labeled Human HLA-A*11:01&B2M&EBV (AVFDRKSDAK) Tetramer Protein is assembled by biotinylated monomer (HLE-H82E5) and PE-labeled streptavidin.

Biotinylated Human HLA-A*11:01&B2M&EBV (AVFDRKSDAK) Complex Protein is produced by co-expression of HLA and B2M loaded with EBV peptide. Biotinylated Human HLA-A*11:01&B2M&EBV (AVFDRKSDAK) Complex Protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, followed by an Avi tag (Avitag™).

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, 1% BSA, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Background

Epstein-Bar Virus (EBV), also known as human herpesvirus 4, belongs to gamma herpes virus family and is a very common human virus worldwide. EBV causes infectious mononucleosis (IM) and also associates to some specific types of cancers such as Burkitt's lymphoma (BL) and gastric carcinoma (GC). Glycoprotein B (gB) plays an important role in viral entry by binding with $\alpha\beta6/\alpha\beta8$ integrins to trigger the membrane fusion and entry process of epithelial cells, which makes it become an great target for EBV research. Epstein-Bar Virus (EBV), also known as human herpesvirus 4, belongs to gamma herpes virus family and is a very common human virus worldwide. EBV causes infectious mononucleosis (IM) and also associates to some specific types of cancers such as Burkitt's lymphoma (BL) and gastric carcinoma (GC). Glycoprotein B (gB) plays an important role in viral entry by binding with $\alpha\beta6/\alpha\beta8$ integrins to trigger the membrane fusion and entry process of epithelial cells, which makes it become an great target for EBV research. The Human HLA-A*1101 EBV (AVFDRKSDAK) complex protein is a complex of HLA-A*1101 of the MHC Class I, B2M and AVFDRKSDAK peptide of the EBV.

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