Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human HLA-DQ Antibody[1a3]

Catalog Number: AN00421L

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

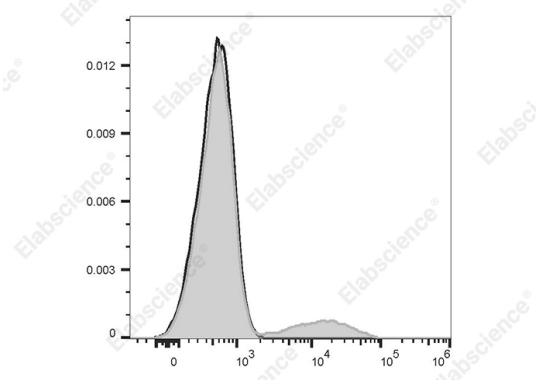
Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone No.	1a3
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB-F09802L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor®488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.

Applications — Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human HLA-DQ Antibody[1a3] (filled gray histogram) or Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG2a Isotype Control (empty black histogram). Cells in the lymphocytes gate were used for analysis.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	MHC class II DQ monomorphic antigen;MHC II
Uniprot ID	P01906

Gene ID	3117
Background	HLA-DQ is also known as MHC class II DQ monomorphic antigen. The major histocompatibility complex is composed of two heterodimeric glycoproteins (α and β chains) with apparent molecular weights of 27 and 32 kD. In contrast to other MHC class II molecules, both polypeptide chains of HLA-DQ are polymorphic, with the α chain showing an extremely high degree of polymorphism. HLA-DQ is expressed on B cells in the peripheral blood, and weakly expressed on activated T cells and some monocytes. HLA-DQ is absent on hematopoietic progenitors, resting T cells, erythrocytes, and platelets. HLA-DQ is expressed after HLA-DR and HLA-DP in hematopoietic development. HLA-DQ presents peptide fragments mainly from degraded intravesicular and extracellular proteins to CD4+ T lymphocytes. Specific alleles of HLA-DQ have been linked to the pathogenesis of several autoimmune diseases (including diabetes), both as a susceptibility and resistance factor depending on the particular polymorphism.

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