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Purified Anti-Human HLA-G Antibody[87G]

catalog number: AN002910P

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

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human HLA-G protein

Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG2a, κ

Clone 87G

Purification >98%, Protein A/G purified

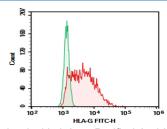
Buffer Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer.

Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM 2 μ g/mL(0.5×10⁶-1×10⁶ cells)

Data



JEG3 were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Human HLA-G Antibody[87G] (Right) and 0.2 μg Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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 Rev. V1.6

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HLA-G Antibody (4H84) is an IgG1 κ mouse monoclonal HLA-G antibody (also designated HLA major histocompatibility complex, class I, G antibody, human leukocyte antigen (HLA) G antibody, 45 kDa transmembrane class I human leukocyte antigen G antibody, chromosome 6p22 gene complex class 1G antibody, placenta trophoblast marker antibody, or fetal derived placental cell marker antibody) that detects the HLA-G protein of mouse, rat and human origin by WB, IP, IF and IHC(P). HLA-G Antibody (4H84) is available as both the non-conjugated anti-HLA-G antibody form, as well as multiple conjugated forms of anti-HLA-G antibody, including agarose, HRP, PE, FITC and multiple Alexa Fluor® conjugates. Major histocompatibility complex (MHC), human leukocyte antigen (HLA) molecules are cell-surface receptors that bind foreign peptides and present them to T lymphocytes. MHC class I molecules consist of two polypeptide chains, an α or heavy chain, and a non-covalently associated protein, β-2microglobulin. Cytotoxic Tlymphocytes bind antigenic peptides presented by MHC class I molecules. Antigens that bind to MHC class I molecules are typically 8-10 residues in length and are stabilized in a peptide binding groove. MHC class II molecules are encoded by polymorphic MHC genes and consist of a non-covalent complex of an a and b chain. Helper T lymphocytes bind antigenic peptides presented by MHC class II molecules. MHC class II molecules bind 13-18 amino acid antigenic peptides. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM and -DO molecules regulate binding of exogenous peptides to class II molecules (HLA-DR) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes.

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