MHCG Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-40663

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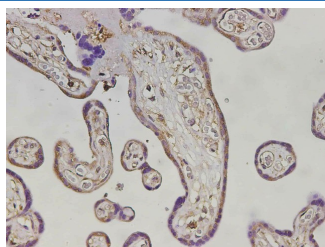
Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human MHCG protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol,pH7.4

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:1500-1:3000

Data

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human placenta tissue using MHCG Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000(×400)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20℃ Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack,upon receipt,store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web:www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.8

HLA-G Antibody (4H84) is an IgGl 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 1 G 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-2-microglobulin. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes 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.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web:www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.8