Elabscience®

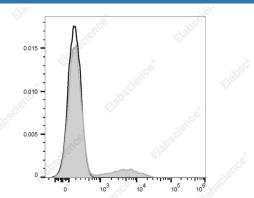
Elab Fluor[®] Violet 450 Anti-Human HLA-DQ Antibody[1a3]

Catalog Number: AN00421Q

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

Description	
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
lsotype	Mouse IgG2a, к
Clone No.	1a3
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor [®] Violet 450 Mouse IgG2a, к Isotype Control[C1.18.4] [Product E-AB- F09802Q]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor [®] Violet 450
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor [®] Violet 450 is designed to be excited by the violet laser (405 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 450 nm (e.g., a 450/45 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 μ L of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μ L staining volume or per 100 μ L of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.





Staining of normal human peripheral blood cells with Elab

Fluor[®] Violet 450 Anti-Human HLA-DQ Antibody[1a3] (filled gray histogram) or Elab Fluor[®] Violet 450 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
For Research Use Only	r de la constante de
Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623	Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Fax: 1-832-243-6017
Web:www.elabscience.com	Email:techsupport@elabscience.com Rev. V1.7

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Gene ID Background

3117

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.