AF/LE Purified Anti-Human HLA-G Antibody[87G]

catalog number: AN002910

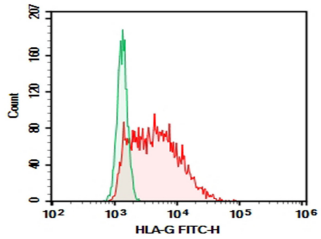
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human HLA-G protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Clone	87G
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Conjugation	None (AF/LE)
buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method .

Applications	Recommended Dilution
FCM	2 μg/mL(1×10^5-5×10^5 cells)

Data



JEG3 were stained with 0.2 μg AF/LE 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	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Order now, ship in 3 days

Background

For Research Use Only

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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-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.

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