

Anti-HLA-DRA Antibody (9X138)

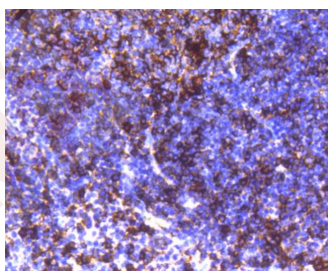
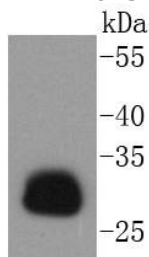
Product Details

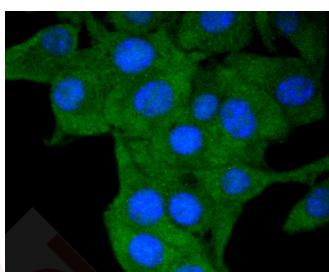
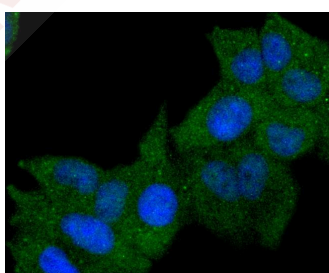
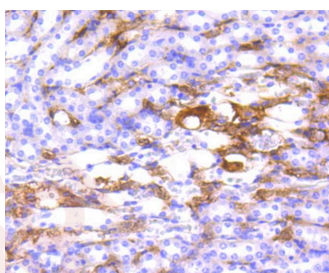
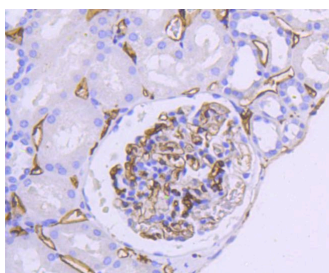
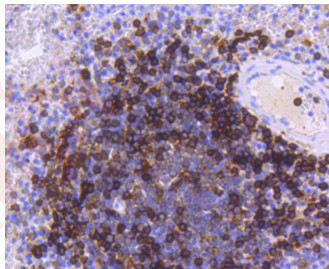
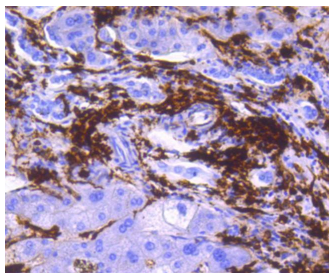
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 29 kDa.
Clone:	9X138
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

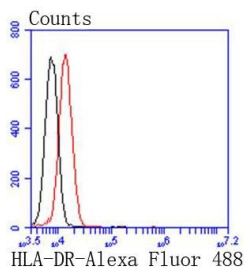
Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of HLA-DR on Daudi cells lysates using anti-HLA-DR antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.
2. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-HLA-DR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
3. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti-HLA-DR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
4. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue using anti-HLA-DR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
5. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue using anti-HLA-DR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
6. Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue using anti-HLA-DR antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.
7. ICC staining HLA-DR in Hela cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
8. ICC staining HLA-DR in B16-F1 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
9. Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with HLA-DR antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.







Application: FCM,ICC/IF,IHC,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; IHC: 1:50-200; ICC/IF: 1:50-200; FCM: 1:50-100

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P01903

Synonyms: MHC class II antigen DRA;HLA-DRA;HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain;HLA-DRA1;DR alpha chain

Research Background

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules destined for presentation to CD4+ helper T cells is determined by two key events. These events include the dissociation of class II-associated invariant chain peptides (CLIP) from an antigen binding groove in MHC II α / β dimers through the activity of MHC molecules HLA-DM and -DO, and subsequent peptide antigen binding. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM, -DO molecules regulate the dissociation of CLIP and the subsequent binding of exogenous peptides to HLA class II molecules (HLA-DR, -DQ and -DP) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. RFLP analysis of HLA-DM genes from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients suggests that certain polymorphisms are genetic factors for RA susceptibility. HLA-B belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogs. Class I molecules play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. HLA-B and -C can form heterodimers consisting of a membrane anchored heavy chain and a light chain (β -2-Microglobulin). Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B and -C alleles.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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