Recombinant HLA-DR (MHC II) Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone MSVA-470R]

Catalog No	Format	Size
3122-RBM11-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide	20 ug
3122-RBM11-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide	100 ug

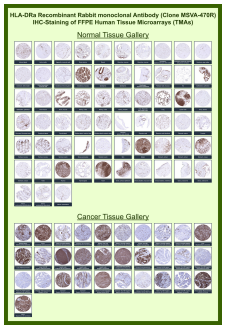
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1:100-1:200	Manual Protocol: Freshly cut sections should be used (less than 10 days between cutting and staining). Heat-induced antigen retrieval for 5 minutes in an autoclave at 121°C in pH 7.8 Target Retrieval Solution buffer. Apply the antibody at a dilution of 1:150 at 37°C for 60 minutes. Visualization of bound antibody by the EnVision Kit (Dako, Agilent) according to the manufacturer's directions.

Product Details

Clone	MSVA-470R
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment (around aa1-200) of human HLA-DR protein (exact sequence is proprietary)
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	~28kDa (beta chain)
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	Liver: An at least moderate staining should be seen of sinusoids and Kupffer cells. Kidney: An at least moderate staining should be seen in small capillaries of glomeruli.

**Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

Product Images for Recombinant HLA-DR (MHC II) Antibody



HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (MSVA-470R) tested on many normal and cancer tissues. The immunohistochemistry staining in these tissues aligns with the expression data in Human Protein Atlas.

Specificity & Comments

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-a/b dimers through the activity of MHC molecules HLA-DM and -DO, and subsequent peptide antigen bind-ing. 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 playa 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 (b-2-Microglobulin).Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B and -C alleles.

Supplied As

Ab produced in HEK293 cell mammalian-based expression system. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide.

Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

B Cell Markers, Cardiovascular, Cytokine Signaling, Dendritic Cell Marker, Hematopoietic Stem Cells, Immunology

Limitations and Warranty