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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-HLA-DRA (MHC II) [19-26.1]: MC0063, MC0063RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Human class II major histocompatibility complex (MHC) products are essential initiators of cellular immune responses. There are three major isotypes of human class II MHC molecules; HLA-DR, HLA-DP, and HLA-DQ, each of which consists of an alpha and beta chain. HLA-DR alpha is a polymorphic cell surface glycoprotein that is crucial for the cellular interaction in the immune response. Class II molecules have limited tissue distribution and are predominantly expressed on B lymphocytes and macrophage; these class II molecules present peptides derived from extracellular proteins to T cells.

Specifications

Clone:	19-26.1; same as MB-26.1
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a/k
Reactivity:	Human
Localization:	Membrane
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF

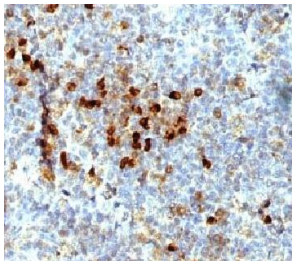
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
HLA-DRA (MHC II) Concentrated	MC0063	1 ml
HLA-DRA (MHC II) Prediluted	MC0063RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*

Positive Control Tissue:	Ramos, Daudi or HuT78 cells. Tonsil, lymph node
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-HLA-DRA using DAB

References

1. Low expression of HLA-DRA, HLA-DPA1, and HLA-DPB1 is associated with poor prognosis in pediatric adrenocortical tumors (ACT). Leite FA, et al. Pediatr Blood Cancer. Nov;61(11):1940-8, 2014.
2. Expression of a single-chain human leukocyte antigen-DRA/DRB3*01:01 molecule and differential binding of a monoclonal antibody in the presence of specifically bound human platelet antigen-1a peptide. Bouwmans EE, et al. Transfusion. Jun;54(6):1478-85, 2014.
3. Intestinal inflammation reduces expression of DRA, a transporter responsible for congenital chloride diarrhea. Yang H, et al. Am J Physiol. Dec;275(6 Pt 1):G1445-53, 1998.

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