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Datasheet for ABIN1042461

## anti-HLA DQ antibody

### 1 Publication

#### Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	HLA DQ (HLA-DQ)
Reactivity:	Human, Pig
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This HLA DQ antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

#### Product Details

Clone:	NKI(SPV)L3
Isotype:	IgG2a
Specificity:	NKI(SPV)L3 reacts with a monomorphic determinant on HLA-DQ (MHC class II).
Characteristics:	Haematology
Purification:	Purified

#### Target Details

Target:	HLA DQ (HLA-DQ)
Alternative Name:	HLA DQ ( <a href="#">HLA-DQ Products</a> )
Background:	HLA-DQ (DQ) is a cell surface receptor type protein found on antigen presenting cells. DQ is an

## Target Details

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alphabeta heterodimer of the MHC Class II type. The alpha and beta chains are encoded by HLA-DQA1 and HLA-DQB1, respectively. These two loci are adjacent to each other on chromosome 6p21.3. Both the alpha-chain and beta-chain vary greatly. A person often produces two alpha-chain and two beta-chain variants and thus 4 DQ isoforms. The DQ loci are in close genetic linkage to HLA-DR but less closely linked to HLA-DP, HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C. DQ functions on antigen presenting cells, and is an antigen presenting molecule. Different DQ isoforms can bind to and present different antigens to T-cells. In this process T-cells are stimulated to grow and can signal B-cells to produce antibodies. DQ functions in recognizing and presenting foreign antigens (proteins derived from potential pathogens). But DQ is also involved in recognizing common self-antigens and presenting those antigens to the immune system in order to develop tolerance from a very young age. When tolerance to self proteins is lost, DQ may become involved in autoimmune disease. Two autoimmune diseases in which HLA-DQ is involved are coeliac disease and diabetes mellitus type 1. DQ is one of several antigens involved in rejection of organ transplants. As a variable cell surface receptor on immune cells, these D antigens, originally HL-A4 antigens, are involved in graft versus host disease when lymphoid tissues are transplanted between people.

## Application Details

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**Application Notes:** NKI(SPV)L3 is used in research and human diagnostics, cell separation for research or clinical application. NKI(SPV)L3 is useful for immunoprecipitation, flow cytometry and immunohistochemistry on frozen sections. Optimal antibody dilution should be determined by titration.

**Restrictions:** For Research Use only

## Handling

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**Buffer:** PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Preservative:** Sodium azide

**Precaution of Use:** This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

**Storage:** 4 °C

## Publications

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**Product cited in:** Goyal: "Impression procedures for the cleft palate patient." in: **The Compendium of continuing**

**education in dentistry**, Vol. 4, Issue 5, pp. 423-7, (1983) ([PubMed](#)).