Datasheet for ABIN2749037

anti-HLAG antibody

2 Images | 10 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

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

Product Details

Immunogen:	HLA-B27 transgenic mice were imunized with H-2 identical murine cells transfected with and expressing genes encoding HLA-G and human beta2-microglobulin.
Clone:	87G
Isotype:	IgG2a
Specificity:	The antibody 87G recognizes both membrane-bound and soluble forms of HLA-G (HLA-G1 and HLA-G5). HLA-G belongs to the MHC Class I molecules (MHC Class Ib, nonclassical) and it is expressed on the surface of trophoblast cells.
No Cross-Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Human
Purification:	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Purity:	> 95 % (by SDS-PAGE)

Product Details

Endotoxin Level:	Endotoxin level is less than 0.01 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.

Target Details

Target:	HLAG
Alternative Name:	HLA-G (HLAG Products)
Background:	Major histocompatibility complex, class I, G,Human leukocyte antigen G (HLA-G), belonging to MHC class I glycoproteins, plays important roles in both physiological and pathological immunotolerance. It gives an inhibitory signal to cytotoxic T cells, NK cells, monocytes, and some other immune cells. It also induces regulatory T cells and anti-inflammatory macrophages. HLA-G is important e.g. for maternal tolerance to the fetus, and for immunomodulation in particular adult tissues, such as in cornea, pancreatic islets, thymus and other. On the other hand, it is expressed in many solid and hematologic malignancies, where it contributes to evasion of the immune surveillance. HLA-G expression pattern in cancer is an important prognostic factor regarding a poor clinical outcome. Unlike most other MHC glycoproteins, HLA-G acts as an immune checkpoint molecule rather than as an antigen presenting molecule. It concerns both transmembrane and soluble HLA-G isoforms. Among other, HLA-G can promote Th2 immunological response and downregulate Th1 immunological response. For its benefits regarding allograft tolerance, including embryo implantation, soluble HLA-G (sHLA-G) can be used as a marker of developmental potential of embryos during the process of in vitro fertilization. Similarly, sHLA-G concentrations in maternal serum are decreased in preeclampsia. Transplanted patients with increased sHLA-G serum levels have improved allograft acceptance. On the other hand, increased sHLA-G can also indicate presence of malignant (sometimes also of benign) tumor cells. Another important topic is induction of HLA-G expression (sometimes associated with shedding of HLA-G from the cell surface) by some anti-cancer or anti-viral therapies, which can weaken the therapy effect. Monitoring of HLA-G in patients thus has a wide usage.
Gene ID:	3135
UniProt:	P17693
Pathways:	Regulation of Leukocyte Mediated Immunity, Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process, Cancer Immune Checkpoints

Application Details

Application Notes:	Flow cytometry: Extracellular and intracellular staining, recommended dilution: 2 µg/mL,

Application Details

	positive control: JEG-3 human choriocarcinoma epithelial cell line. Immunohistochemistry (frozen sections): Recommended dilution: 10 µg/mL, incubation: 20 min at 25 °C, positive tissue: extravillous cytotrophoblast. ELISA: Recommended dilution: 1 µg/mL, positive control: JEG-3 human choriocarcinoma epithelial cell line. The antibody 87G has been tested as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA for analysis of human HLA-G in combination with antibody W6/32.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4
Preservative:	Azide free
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

Publications

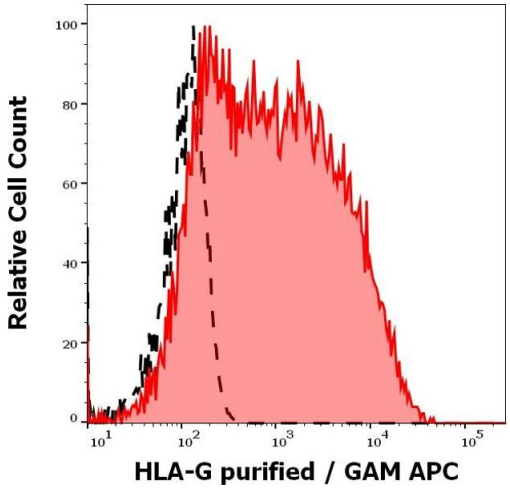
Product cited in:	LeMaoult, Caumartin, Daouya, Favier, Le Rond, Gonzalez, Carosella: "Immune regulation by pretenders: cell-to-cell transfers of HLA-G make effector T cells act as regulatory cells." in: **Blood**, Vol. 109, Issue 5, pp. 2040-8, (2007) (PubMed). Shobu, Sageshima, Tokui, Omura, Saito, Nagatsuka, Nakanishi, Hayashi, Hatake, Ishitani: "The surface expression of HLA-F on decidual trophoblasts increases from mid to term gestation." in: **Journal of reproductive immunology**, Vol. 72, Issue 1-2, pp. 18-32, (2006) (PubMed). Rouas-Freiss, Moreau, Ferrone, Carosella: "HLA-G proteins in cancer: do they provide tumor cells with an escape mechanism?" in: **Cancer research**, Vol. 65, Issue 22, pp. 10139-44, (2005) (PubMed). Ishitani, Sageshima, Lee, Dorofeeva, Hatake, Marquardt, Geraghty: "Protein expression and peptide binding suggest unique and interacting functional roles for HLA-E, F, and G in maternal-placental immune recognition." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 171, Issue 3, pp. 1376-84, (2003) (PubMed).

Publications

Menier, Saez, Horejsi, Martinozzi, Krawice-Radanne, Bruel, Le Danff, Reboul, Hilgert, Rabreau, Larrad, Pla, Carosella, Rouas-Freiss: "Characterization of monoclonal antibodies recognizing HLA-G or HLA-E: new tools to analyze the expression of nonclassical HLA class I molecules." in: **Human immunology**, Vol. 64, Issue 3, pp. 315-26, (2003) (PubMed).

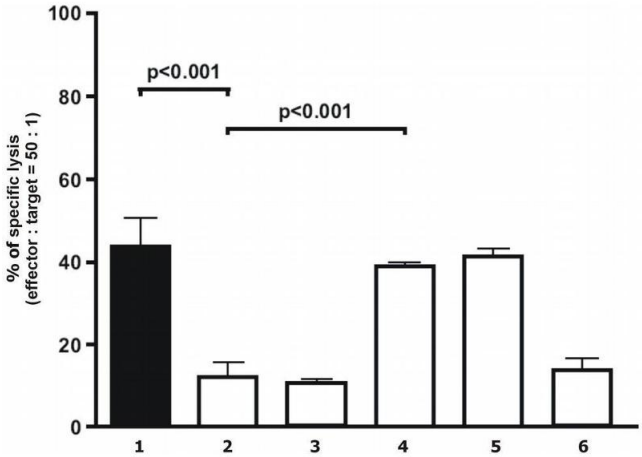
There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page

Images



Flow Cytometry

Image 1. Separation of HLA-G transfected LCL cells (red-filled) from non-transfected LCL cells (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) stained using anti-HLA-G (87G) purified antibody (concentration in sample 10 µg/mL, GAM APC).



Activity Assay

Image 2. Analysis of cytolytical activity Analysis of cytolytical activity of human polyclonal NK cells on target melanoma cells. Blocking of HLA-G1 on transfectants with anti-human HLA-G (87G) restored specific lysis. Target cells: M8 cell line transfected with empty vector (column 1) and with HLA-G1 cDNA (columns 2-6). Blocking antibodies: Column 1-2: none Column 3: Isotype mouse IgG2a control Column 4: anti-human HLA-G (87G) purified Column 5: anti-human HLA-G (87G) F(ab)2 fragment Column 6: anti-human HLA-G (MEM-G/9