Datasheet for ABIN6939638
anti-HLA-DRA antibody

## 3 Images



Overview

| Quantity: | $100 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Target: | HLA-DRA |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This HLA-DRA antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF), Staining |
|  | Methods (StM) |

Product Details

| Immunogen: | Raji cells |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clone: | 19-26-1-same as MB-26-1 |
| Isotype: | IgG2a kappa |
| Specificity: | This MAb reacts with the HLA-DR antigen, a member of MHC class II molecules. It does not |
|  | cross react with HLA-DP and HLA-DQ. HLA-DR is a heterodimeric cell surface glycoprotein |
|  | comprised of a 36 kDa alpha (heavy) chain and a 28 kDa beta (light) chain. It is expressed on B- |
|  | APCs. In conjunction with the CD3/TCR complex and CD4 Molecules, HLA-DR is critical for |
|  | efficient peptide presentation to CD4+ T cells. It is an excellent histiocytic marker in paraffin |
|  | sections producing intense cytoplasmic staining. True histiocytic neoplasms are similarly |
|  | positive. HLA-DR antigens also occur on a variety of epithelial cells and their corresponding |
|  | neoplastic counterparts. |

Purification: Purified by Protein A/G

Target Details

| Target: | HLA-DRA |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alternative Name: | HLA-DRA (HLA-DRA Products) |
| Molecular Weight: | 36 kDa (a, chain) and 27kDa ( $\beta$, chain) |
| Gene ID: | 3122 |
| UniProt: | P01903 |
| Pathways: | TCR Signaling, CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events, Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) in Adaptive <br> Immune Response |

## Application Details

| Application Notes: | Positive Control: Raji, Ramos, Daudi or HuT78 cells. Tonsil or lymph node. |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Known Application: Flow Cytometry ( $1-2 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{million}$ cells), Immunofluorescence ( $1-2 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ ), Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) ( $1-2 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalinfixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0 , for $10-20 \mathrm{~min}$ followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined. |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling |  |
| Concentration: | $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ |
| Buffer: | 10 mM PBS with $0.05 \%$ BSA \& $0.05 \%$ 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: | $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C},-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Comment: | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required. |
| Expiry Date: | 24 months |



## SDS-PAGE

Image 1. SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified HLA-DRA Monoclonal Antibody (19-26.1). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody

## Flow Cytometry

Image 2. Flow Cytometric Analysis of Raji cells. HLA-DRA Monoclonal Antibody (19-26.1) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype control (Red).

## Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with HLA-DRA Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (1926.1).

