

# HLA-DQ (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPV-L3 ]

Catalog # AH11426

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	IHC, IF, FC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P01908</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">3117</a> , <a href="#">3118</a> , <a href="#">3119</a> , <a href="#">550475</a> , <a href="#">P01909</a> , <a href="#">P01920</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Pig
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
<b>Clone Names</b>	SPV-L3
<b>Calculated MW</b>	60 KDa

## Additional Information

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<b>Application Note</b>	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
<b>Precautions</b>	HLA-DQ (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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### Background

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Recognizes a DQ antigen, which is a dimer of 60kDa. The class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DQA) and a beta chain (DQB), both anchored in the membrane. It plays a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from extracellular proteins. Class II molecules are expressed in antigen presenting cells (APC: B Lymphocytes, dendritic cells, macrophages). The alpha chain is approximately 33-35kDa. It is encoded by 5 exons; exon 1 encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, and exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DQ molecule both the alpha chain and the beta chain contain the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities, resulting in up to four different molecules. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow transplantation. □This MAb strongly blocks cytotoxicity activity of T4-positive cytotoxic T cell clones.

## References

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Spits H; Keizer G; Borst J; Terhorst C; Hekman A; de Vries JE. Characterization of monoclonal antibodies against cell surface molecules associated with cytotoxic activity of natural and activated killer cells and cloned CTL lines. Hybridoma, 1983, 2(4):423-37. | Spits H., Borst J., Giphon M., Coligan J., Terhorst C. and de

Vries J., Eur. J. Immunol. 14, (1984). | Bontrop R., Schreuder G., Mikalski E., van Miltenburg R. and Giphon M., Tissue Antigens, 27, (1986)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.