

## Product datasheet

anti-MHC II DR (alpha + beta chain) mouse monoclonal, Bra30, purified

### Short overview

<b>Cat. No.</b>	691541
<b>Quantity</b>	1 ml (100 µg/ml)
<b>Concentration</b>	100 µg/ml

### Product description

<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Antibody Type</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a kappa
<b>Clone</b>	Bra30
<b>Immunogen</b>	REH (human ALL cell line)
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity chromatography
<b>Storage</b>	2-8°C
<b>Intended use</b>	Research use only
<b>Application</b>	FACS, IHC
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human

### Applications

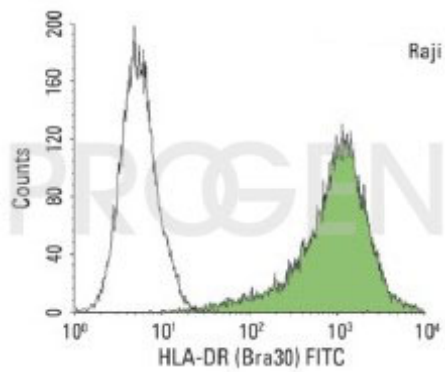
<b>Flow Cytometry (FACS)</b>	0.5-1.0 µg/million cells in 0.1 ml
<b>Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen</b>	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml)
<b>Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin</b>	1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml; microwave treatment in 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 recommended)

### Background

MHC class II molecules are encoded by polymorphic MHC genes and consist of a non-covalent complex of an alpha and beta chain. Helper T lymphocytes bind antigenic peptides presented by MHC class II molecules. MHC class II molecules bind 13-18 amino acid antigenic peptides. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM and -DO molecules regulate binding of exogenous peptides to class II molecules (HLA-DR) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes.

Positive control: Ramos, Daudi or HuT78 cells. Tonsil or lymph node.

### Product images



FACS with Raji cells