

Anti-HLA-DR Antibody [10-D8-R] - BSA and Azide free

HA610127



Product Type:	Recombinant Mouse monoclonal IgG1, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human
Applications:	WB, IF-Cell, IHC-P, IF-Tissue
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 29 kDa
Clone number:	10-D8-R

Description: Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules destined for presentation to CD4+ helper T cells is determined by two key events. These events include the dissociation of class II-associated invariant chain peptides (CLIP) from an antigen binding groove in mhc ii-a/b dimers through the activity of MHC molecules HLA-DM and -DO, and subsequent peptide antigen binding. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM, -DO molecules regulate the dissociation of CLIP and the subsequent binding of exogenous peptides to HLA class II molecules (HLA-DR, -DQ and -DP) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. RFLP analysis of HLA-DM genes from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients suggests that certain polymorphisms are genetic factors for RA susceptibility. HLA-B belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogs. Class I molecules play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. HLA-B and -C can form heterodimers consisting of a membrane anchored heavy chain and a light chain (β -2-Microglobulin). Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B and -C alleles.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human HLA-DR aa 25-66/254.

Positive control: Raji cell lysate, HUT 102 cell lysate, Daudi, human kidney tissue, human liver tissue, human lung cancer tissue, human stomach cancer tissue.

Subcellular location: Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane.

Database links: SwissProt: P01903 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:1,000
IF-Cell	1:100
IHC-P	1:1,000
IF-Tissue	1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4).

Storage Instruction: Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Hangzhou Huaan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Orders:0086-571-88062880

Technical:0086-571-89986345

Service mail:support@huabio.cn

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Fig1: Western blot analysis of HLA-DR on different lysates with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution.

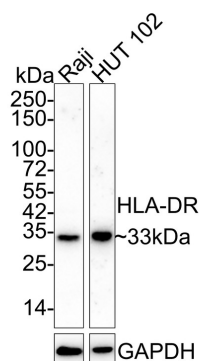
Lane 1: Raji cell lysate
Lane 2: HUT 102 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 29 kDa
Observed band size: 33 kDa

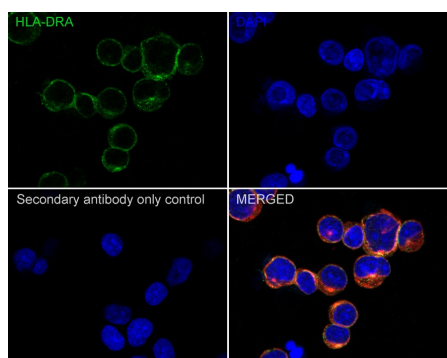
Exposure time: 3 minutes;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.



Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4°C overnight. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1006) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

Fig2: Immunocytochemistry analysis of Daudi cells labeling HLA-DR with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/100 dilution.



Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 20 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 5 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/100 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 °C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1125) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

beta Tubulin (ET1602-4, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4°C. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1122) were used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

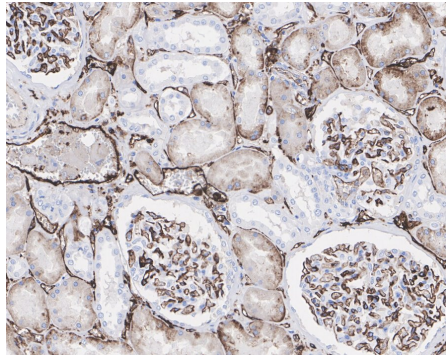


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

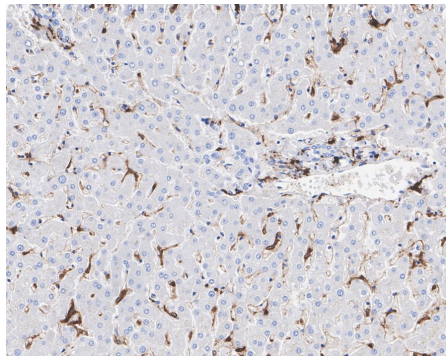


Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

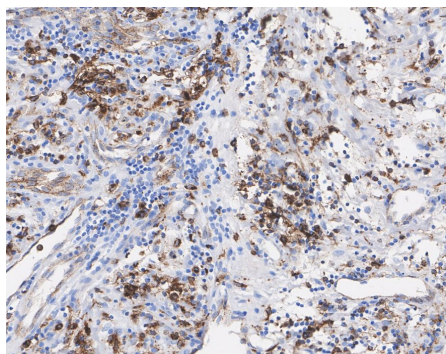


Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer tissue with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

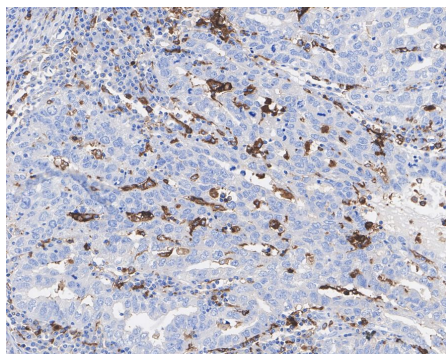


Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach cancer tissue with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH₂O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610127) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

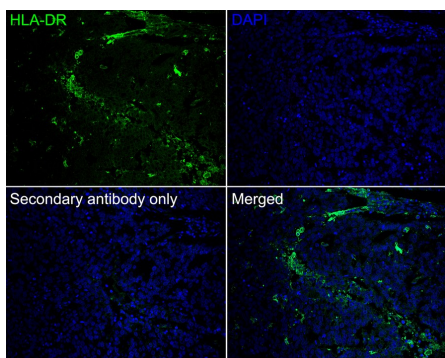


Fig7: Immunofluorescence analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach cancer tissue labeling HLA-DR with Mouse anti-HLA-DR antibody (HA610127) at 1/100 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (HA610127, green) at 1/100 dilution overnight at 4 °C, washed with PBS. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1125) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Mastropasqua R et al. Corneoscleral limbus in glaucoma patients: in vivo confocal microscopy and immunocytological study. *Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 56:2050-8 (2015).
2. Wang H et al. CD68(+)/HLA-DR(+) M1-like macrophages promote motility of HCC cells via NF- γ B/FAK pathway. *Cancer Lett* 345:91-9 (2014).

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