

### 36-1232: Monoclonal Antibody to HLA-DRB (MHC II)(Clone : LN-3)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	LN-3
<b>Application :</b>	IHC,FACS,WB,IF
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	HLA-DRB1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3123
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P01911
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	HLA-DRB1,HLA-DRB2
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cells

#### Description

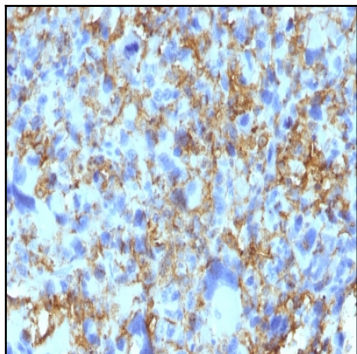
This MAb reacts with a 28kDa chain of HLA-DRB1 antigen, a member of MHC class II molecules. It does not cross react with HLA-DP and HLA-DQ. The L243 antibody recognizes a different epitope than the LN3 monoclonal antibody, and these antibodies do not cross-block binding to each other's respective epitopes. HLA-DR is a heterodimeric cell surface glycoprotein comprised of a 36kDa alpha (heavy) chain and a 28kDa beta (light) chain. It is expressed on B-cells, activated T-cells, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells and other non-professional 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 staining. True histiocytic neoplasms are similarly positive. HLA-DR antigens also occur on a variety of epithelial cells and their corresponding neoplastic counterparts. Loss of HLA-DR expression is related to tumor microenvironment and predicts adverse outcome in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.

#### Product Info

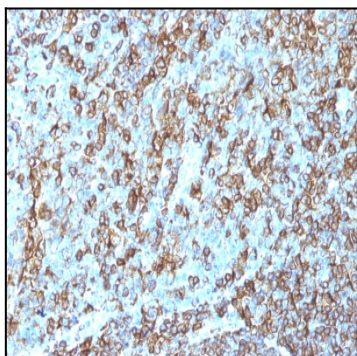
<b>Amount :</b>	100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Affinity Chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	100 µg in 500 µl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C; stable for 6 months. For long-term storage; store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

#### Application Note

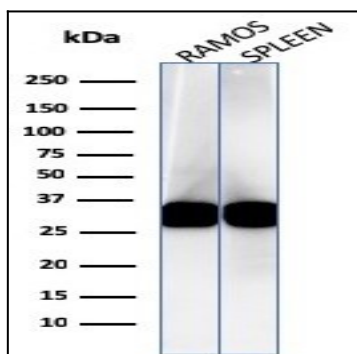
Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);



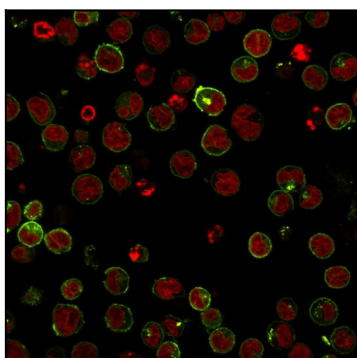
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Histiocytoma stained with HLA-DRB Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3).



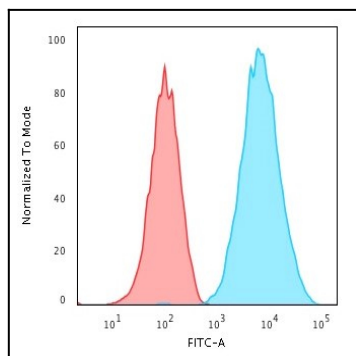
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with HLA-DRB Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3).



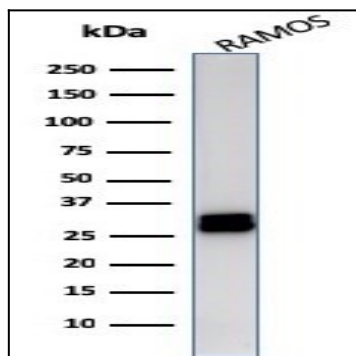
Western Blot Analysis of Ramos cell and human spleen lysate using HLA-DR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3).



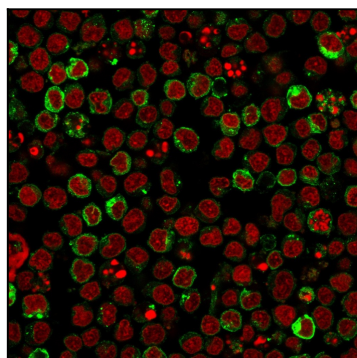
Immunofluorescent staining of Raji cells. HLA-DR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3) labeled with CF594 (green) The nuclear counterstain is RedDot (red).



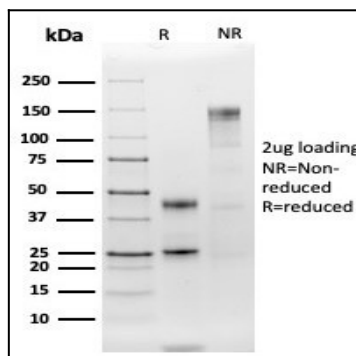
Flow Cytometric Analysis of Raji cells. HLA-DR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (blue); isotype control (red).



Western Blot Analysis of Ramos cell lysate using HLA-DR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3).



Immunofluorescence staining of Ramos cells. HLA-DR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (green). Nuclei counterstain is RedDot.



SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified HLA-DR Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (LN-3). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.