

HLA-DR monoclonal antibody, clone MEM-12 (PE)

Catalog # MAB4479

Size 100 Reactions

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HLA-DR.
Immunogen	Native from thymocyte membrane.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody recognizes common epitope on human HLA-DR which is dependent on the association of alpha and beta chains. DR is the isotype of human MHC Class II molecules expressed on antigen-presenting cells (APC; dendritic cells, B lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages).
Form	Liquid
Conjugation	PE
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (20 ul in human blood cells 100 ul in whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store in the dark at 4°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunoprecipitation

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — HLA-DRA

Entrez GeneID	3122
Gene Name	HLA-DRA
Gene Alias	HLA-DRA1
Gene Description	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR alpha
Omim ID	142860
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	HLA-DRA is one of the HLA class II alpha chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha and a beta chain, 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 33-35 kDa and its gene contains 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. DRA does not have polymorphisms in the peptide binding part and acts as the sole alpha chain for DRB1, DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain MHC cell surface glycoprotein histocompatibility antigen HLA-DR alpha

Gene Info — HLA-DRB1

Entrez GeneID	3123
Gene Name	HLA-DRB1
Gene Alias	DRB1, FLJ76359, HLA-DR1B, HLA-DRB, HLA-DRB1*, SS1
Gene Description	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 1
Omim ID	126200 142857 181000
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

HLA-DRB1 belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogs. The class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DRA) and a beta chain (DRB), 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 beta chain is approximately 26-28 kDa. It is encoded by 6 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide; exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains; exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain; and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DR molecule the beta chain contains all the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities. Hundreds of DRB1 alleles have been described and typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney transplantation. DRB1 is expressed at a level five times higher than its paralog DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. DRB1 is present in all individuals. Allelic variants of DRB1 are linked with either none or one of the genes DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. There are 4 related pseudogenes: DRB2, DRB6, DRB7, DRB8 and DRB9. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

HLA class II antigen beta chain|HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR-1 beta chain|HLA-DR-beta 1|MHC class II HLA-DR beta 1 chain|MHC class II HLA-DR-beta cell surface glycoprotein|MHC class II antigen HLA-DR13|human leucocyte antigen DRB1|leucocyte

Gene Info — HLA-DRB3

Entrez GeneID

[3125](#)

Gene Name

HLA-DRB3

Gene Alias

HLA-DR3B, MGC117330

Gene Description

major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 3

Gene Ontology

[Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

HLA-DRB3 belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DRA) and a beta (DRB) chain, 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 beta chain is approximately 26-28 kDa and its gene contains 6 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DR molecule the beta chain contains all the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney transplantation. DRB1 is expressed at a level five times higher than its paralogues DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. The presence of DRB3 is linked with allelic variants of DRB1, otherwise it is omitted. There are 4 related pseudogenes: DRB2, DRB6, DRB7, DRB8 and DRB9. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

MHC class II HLA-DR beta 3 chain|MHC class II antigen DR beta 3 chain|human leucocyte antigen DRB3

Gene Info — HLA-DRB4

Entrez GeneID	3126
Gene Name	HLA-DRB4
Gene Alias	DRB4, HLA-DR4B
Gene Description	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 4
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	HLA-DRB4 belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DRA) and a beta (DRB) chain, 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 beta chain is approximately 26-28 kDa and its gene contains 6 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DR molecule the beta chain contains all the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney transplantation. DRB1 is expressed at a level five times higher than its paralogues DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. The presence of DRB4 is linked with allelic variants of DRB1, otherwise it is omitted. There are 4 related pseudogenes: DRB2, DRB6, DRB7, DRB8 and DRB9. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	DRB1 transplantation antigen HLA DRB1*1202 MHC HLA DR-beta chain MHC class II HLA-DR-beta-7 MHC class II antigen HLA-DR-beta MHC class II antigen HLA-DRB1 MHC class2 antigen class II histocompatibility antigen HLA DR alpha, beta1-0307 human leucocyte anti

Gene Info — HLA-DRB5

Entrez GeneID	3127
Gene Name	HLA-DRB5
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 5
Omim ID	604776
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

HLA-DRB5 belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DRA) and a beta (DRB) chain, 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 beta chain is approximately 26-28 kDa and its gene contains 6 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DR molecule the beta chain contains all the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney transplantation. DRB1 is expressed at a level five times higher than its paralogues DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. The presence of DRB5 is linked with allelic variants of DRB1, otherwise it is omitted. There are 4 related pseudogenes: DRB2, DRB6, DRB7, DRB8 and DRB9. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR-5 beta chain|MHC HLA-DR-beta cell surface glycoprotein|MHC HLA-DR-beta chain|MHC class II HLA beta chain|MHC class II antigen|OTTHUMP0000029035|human leucocyte antigen DRB5|leukocyte antigen class II

Publication Reference

- [Characterization of seven new monoclonal antibodies against human DR, DR + DP and DQ1 + DQ3 antigens.](#)

Horejsi V, Nemec M, Angelisova P, Kristofova H, Gorga JC, Hilgert I.

Tissue Antigens 1986 Nov; 28(5):288.

Application: Func, IF, ELISA, IP, WB, Human, Daudi cells

Pathway

- [Allograft rejection](#)
- [Allograft rejection](#)
- [Allograft rejection](#)
- [Allograft rejection](#)
- [Allograft rejection](#)
- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)
- [Antigen processing and presentation](#)

- [Asthma](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Autoimmune thyroid disease](#)
- [Autoimmune thyroid disease](#)
- [Autoimmune thyroid disease](#)
- [Autoimmune thyroid disease](#)
- [Autoimmune thyroid disease](#)
- [Cell adhesion molecules \(CAMs\)](#)
- [Cell adhesion molecules \(CAMs\)](#)
- [Cell adhesion molecules \(CAMs\)](#)
- [Cell adhesion molecules \(CAMs\)](#)
- [Cell adhesion molecules \(CAMs\)](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [Hematopoietic cell lineage](#)
- [Hematopoietic cell lineage](#)
- [Hematopoietic cell lineage](#)
- [Hematopoietic cell lineage](#)
- [Hematopoietic cell lineage](#)

- [Systemic lupus erythematosus](#)
- [Systemic lupus erythematosus](#)
- [Systemic lupus erythematosus](#)
- [Systemic lupus erythematosus](#)
- [Systemic lupus erythematosus](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Abortion](#)
- [Abortion](#)
- [Abortion](#)
- [Abortion](#)
- [Abruptio Placentae](#)
- [Abruptio Placentae](#)
- [Abruptio Placentae](#)
- [Abruptio Placentae](#)
- [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Addison Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)

- [Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms](#)
- [Adrenal hyperplasia](#)
- [Adrenal Insufficiency](#)
- [Adrenocortical Carcinoma](#)
- [Agranulocytosis](#)
- [AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections](#)
- [Alopecia](#)
- [Alopecia Areata](#)
- [Alport syndrome](#)
- [Alveolar Bone Loss](#)
- [Alveolar Bone Loss](#)
- [Alveolar Bone Loss](#)
- [Alveolar Bone Loss](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Amyloidosis](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Anticipation](#)
- [Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane Disease](#)
- [Antiphospholipid Syndrome](#)
- [Aortic Aneurysm](#)
- [Aortic Aneurysm](#)
- [Aortic Aneurysm](#)
- [Aortic Aneurysm](#)
- [Aortic Diseases](#)
- [Aortic Valve Insufficiency](#)

- [Aortitis](#)
- [Arterial Occlusive Diseases](#)
- [Arteriosclerosis Obliterans](#)
- [Arteritis](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
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- [Asthma](#)
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- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Atrial Fibrillation](#)
- [Atrial Fibrillation](#)
- [Atrophy](#)
- [Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity](#)
- [Autistic Disorder](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome](#)
- [Autonomic Nervous System Diseases](#)
- [Bacteremia](#)
- [Bacterial Infections](#)
- [Behcet Syndrome](#)
- [Berylliosis](#)

- [Biliary Atresia](#)
- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
- [Birth Weight](#)
- [Blood Group Incompatibility](#)
- [Blood Group Incompatibility](#)
- [Brain Infarction](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Bronchial Hyperreactivity](#)
- [Bronchiectasis](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
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- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiomyopathies](#)
- [Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)

- [Carotid Artery Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Stenosis](#)
- [Carpal Tunnel Syndrome](#)
- [Cataplexy](#)
- [Cataplexy](#)
- [Cataplexy](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Chagas Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Chagas Disease](#)
- [Child Development Disorders](#)
- [Chlamydia Infections](#)
- [Chlamydophila Infections](#)
- [Cholangitis](#)
- [Cholestasis](#)
- [Choreatic Disorders](#)
- [Choroidal Neovascularization](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)

- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Churg-Strauss Syndrome](#)
- [Churg-Strauss Syndrome](#)
- [Churg-Strauss Syndrome](#)
- [Cicatrix](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Common Variable Immunodeficiency](#)
- [Complex Regional Pain Syndromes](#)
- [Connective Tissue Diseases](#)
- [Constriction](#)
- [Coronary Aneurysm](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Cough](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Cryoglobulinemia](#)
- [Cystic fibrosis](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Retinitis](#)
- [Deafness](#)

- [Death](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Dementia](#)
- [Dengue](#)
- [Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever](#)
- [Dental Caries](#)
- [Dermatitis](#)
- [Dermatomyositis](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Diabetic Ketoacidosis](#)
- [Diabetic Nephropathies](#)
- [Diabetic Retinopathy](#)
- [Diarrhea](#)
- [Dilatation](#)
- [Disease Models](#)
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- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)

- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
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- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [Diseases in Twins](#)
- [Disorders of Excessive Somnolence](#)
- [Drug Eruptions](#)
- [Drug Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Drug Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Duchenne muscular dystrophy](#)
- [Duodenal Ulcer](#)
- [Dystonia](#)
- [Dystonic Disorders](#)
- [Echinococcosis](#)
- [Echinococcosis](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Encephalitis](#)
- [Encephalomyelitis](#)
- [Encephalomyelitis](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Enterovirus Infections](#)
- [Enterovirus Infections](#)
- [Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome](#)
- [Epidermal Necrolysis](#)
- [Epilepsy](#)
- [Epstein-Barr Virus Infections](#)

- [Erythema](#)
- [Erythema Chronicum Migrans](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Exanthema](#)
- [Eye Diseases](#)
- [Eye Infections](#)
- [Familial Mediterranean fever](#)
- [Fanconi Syndrome](#)
- [Fatigue Syndrome](#)
- [Femur Head Necrosis](#)
- [Fibrosis](#)
- [Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia](#)
- [Food Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage](#)
- [Genetic Diseases](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Gingival Hemorrhage](#)
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- [Glaucoma](#)
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- [Glioma](#)
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- [Goiter](#)
- [Graft vs Host Disease](#)
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- [Hashimoto Disease](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
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- [Heart Block](#)
- [Heart Failure](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
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- [Hematologic Neoplasms](#)
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- [Hematuria](#)
- [Hemochromatosis](#)
- [Hemoglobinuria](#)
- [Hemophilia A](#)
- [Hemophilia B](#)
- [Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
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- [Hereditary hemochromatosis](#)
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- [Herpesviridae Infections](#)
- [Histoplasmosis](#)
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- [HIV Seropositivity](#)
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- [Kidney Failure](#)
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- [Leukemia-Lymphoma](#)
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- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
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- [Ovarian cancer](#)
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- [Pancreatitis](#)
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- [Paracoccidioidomycosis](#)
- [Paraneoplastic Syndromes](#)
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- [Parasitemia](#)
- [Parkinson Disease](#)
- [Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria](#)

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- [Peanut Hypersensitivity](#)
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- [Periodontal Attachment Loss](#)
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- [Periodontitis](#)
- [Periodontitis](#)
- [Periodontitis](#)
- [Pharyngitis](#)
- [Phenylketonuria](#)
- [Philadelphia Chromosome](#)
- [Photosensitivity Disorders](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
- [Pneumococcal Infections](#)
- [Pneumonia](#)
- [Polyarteritis Nodosa](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Polyendocrinopathies](#)

- [Polymyalgia Rheumatica](#)
- [Polymyositis](#)
- [Polyneuropathies](#)
- [Polyradiculoneuropathy](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)
- [Prediabetic State](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Prenatal Exposure Delayed Effects](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Proteinuria](#)
- [Prurigo](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Psychomotor Performance](#)
- [Psychoneuroimmunology](#)
- [Puerperal Disorders](#)
- [Pulmonary Embolism](#)
- [Pulmonary Fibrosis](#)
- [Purpura](#)
- [Purpura](#)
- [Purpura](#)
- [Q Fever](#)
- [Rare Diseases](#)

- [Recurrence](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Respiratory Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Respiratory Tract Infections](#)
- [Respiratory Tract Infections](#)
- [Respiratory Tract Neoplasms](#)
- [Retroperitoneal Fibrosis](#)
- [Rheumatic Diseases](#)
- [Rheumatic Fever](#)
- [Rheumatic Heart Disease](#)
- [Rheumatic Heart Disease](#)
- [Rheumatic Heart Disease](#)
- [Rheumatoid Nodule](#)
- [Rhinitis](#)
- [Rhinitis](#)
- [Salivary Gland Diseases](#)
- [Salmonella Infections](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
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- [Sarcoidosis](#)
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- [Sarcoidosis](#)
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- [Schistosomiasis japonica](#)
- [Schistosomiasis japonica](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
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- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
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- [Seminoma](#)
- [Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome](#)
- [Shock](#)
- [Silicosis](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Carcinoma](#)
- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
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- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
- [Splenomegaly](#)
- [Spondylarthritis](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Spondylitis](#)
- [Staphylococcal Infections](#)

- [Stevens-Johnson Syndrome](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Stomatitis](#)
- [Streptococcal Infections](#)
- [Substance Abuse](#)
- [Substance-Related Disorders](#)
- [Syndrome](#)
- [Temporal Arteritis](#)
- [Temporomandibular Joint Disorders](#)
- [Testicular Neoplasms](#)
- [Thromboangiitis Obliterans](#)
- [Thrombocytopenia](#)
- [Thrombocytopenia](#)
- [Thromboembolism](#)
- [Thymoma](#)
- [Thymus Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroid Diseases](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Thyroiditis](#)
- [Thyroiditis](#)
- [Toxoplasmosis](#)
- [Trachoma](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)

- [Tuberculosis](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)
- [Tumor Virus Infections](#)
- [Turner Syndrome](#)
- [Typhoid Fever](#)
- [Uremia](#)
- [Urticaria](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Diseases](#)
- [Uveitis](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)
- [Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome](#)
- [Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Vasculitis](#)
- [Venous Thrombosis](#)
- [Vesico-Ureteral Reflux](#)
- [Viremia](#)
- [Vitiligo](#)
- [Vitiligo](#)
- [Vulvar Lichen Sclerosus](#)
- [Vulvar Neoplasms](#)
- [Warts](#)
- [Weight Gain](#)
- [Whipple Disease](#)