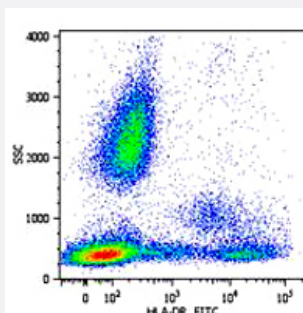


HLA-DR monoclonal antibody, clone MEM-12

Catalog # MAB0978

Size 100 ug

Applications



Flow Cytometry

Surface staining of human peripheral blood cells with human HLA - DR monoclonal antibody, clone MEM - 12 (Cat # MAB0978) FITC.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native HLA-DR.
Immunogen	Native purified HLA-DR 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.
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.4 (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.

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

Surface staining of human peripheral blood cells with human HLA - DR monoclonal antibody, clone MEM - 12 (Cat # MAB0978) FITC.

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 paralogs 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

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](#)
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- [Aortic Valve Insufficiency](#)
- [Aortitis](#)

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- [Arteriosclerosis Obliterans](#)
- [Arteritis](#)
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- [Asthma](#)
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- [Bipolar Disorder](#)
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- [Bronchial Hyperreactivity](#)
- [Bronchiectasis](#)
- [Bronchiolitis](#)
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- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
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- [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](#)
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- [Chagas Cardiomyopathy](#)
- [Chagas Disease](#)
- [Child Development Disorders](#)
- [Chlamydia Infections](#)
- [Chlamydomonas Infections](#)
- [Cholangitis](#)
- [Cholestasis](#)
- [Choreatic Disorders](#)
- [Choroidal Neovascularization](#)
- [Chromosome Deletion](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)

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- [Churg-Strauss Syndrome](#)
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- [Cognition](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colitis](#)
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- [Common Variable Immunodeficiency](#)
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- [Connective Tissue Diseases](#)
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- [Coronary Aneurysm](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
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- [Cough](#)
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- [Cryoglobulinemia](#)
- [Cystic fibrosis](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Infections](#)
- [Cytomegalovirus Retinitis](#)
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- [Death](#)

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- [Dental Caries](#)
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- [Dermatomyositis](#)
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- [Enterovirus Infections](#)
- [Enterovirus Infections](#)
- [Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome](#)
- [Epidermal Necrolysis](#)
- [Epilepsy](#)
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- [Erythema](#)

- [Erythema Chronicum Migrans](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Exanthema](#)
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- [Fanconi Syndrome](#)
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- [Femur Head Necrosis](#)
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- [Genetic Diseases](#)
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- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
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- [Hepatitis](#)
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- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
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- [Hereditary hemochromatosis](#)
- [Herpes Zoster](#)
- [Herpesviridae Infections](#)
- [Histoplasmosis](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV Seropositivity](#)

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- [Keloid](#)
- [Kidney Diseases](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)

- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Knee Injuries](#)
- [Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Latex Hypersensitivity](#)
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- [Latex Hypersensitivity](#)
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- [Leprosy](#)
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- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukemia-Lymphoma](#)
- [Lewy Body Disease](#)
- [Lewy Body Disease](#)
- [Lewy Body Disease](#)
- [Lewy Body Disease](#)
- [Lichen Planus](#)
- [Lichen Planus](#)
- [Lipodystrophy](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)
- [Liver Cirrhosis](#)

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- [Liver Diseases](#)
- [Liver Diseases](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung carcinoma](#)
- [Lung carcinoma](#)
- [Lung Diseases](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
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- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
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- [Malaria](#)
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- [Melanoma](#)
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- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
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- [Migraine Disorders](#)
- [Migraine with Aura](#)
- [Migraine without Aura](#)
- [Mitral Valve Insufficiency](#)
- [Mixed Connective Tissue Disease](#)
- [Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Muscle Weakness](#)
- [Muscular Diseases](#)
- [Muscular Dystrophy](#)
- [Myasthenia Gravis](#)
- [Myasthenia Gravis](#)
- [Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare Infection](#)
- [Myelitis](#)
- [Myelodysplastic Syndromes](#)
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- [Myocardial Ischemia](#)
- [Myositis](#)
- [Myositis](#)
- [Narcolepsy](#)
- [Narcolepsy](#)
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- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Diseases](#)
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- [Pancreatitis](#)
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- [Paracoccidioidomycosis](#)
- [Paraneoplastic Syndromes](#)
- [Paraparesis](#)
- [Parasitemia](#)
- [Parkinson Disease](#)
- [Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria](#)
- [Pars Planitis](#)

- [Peanut Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Pemphigoid](#)
- [Pemphigus](#)
- [Peptic Ulcer](#)
- [Periodontal Attachment Loss](#)
- [Periodontal Attachment Loss](#)
- [Periodontal Attachment Loss](#)
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- [Photosensitivity Disorders](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
- [Pityriasis Rosea](#)
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- [Pneumococcal Infections](#)
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- [Polyarteritis Nodosa](#)
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- [Polymyalgia Rheumatica](#)

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- [Psychoneuroimmunology](#)
- [Puerperal Disorders](#)
- [Pulmonary Embolism](#)
- [Pulmonary Fibrosis](#)
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- [Purpura](#)
- [Purpura](#)
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- [Rare Diseases](#)
- [Recurrence](#)

- [Recurrence](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
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- [Respiratory Tract Infections](#)
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- [Retroperitoneal Fibrosis](#)
- [Rheumatic Diseases](#)
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- [Rheumatic Heart Disease](#)
- [Rheumatic Heart Disease](#)
- [Rheumatoid Nodule](#)
- [Rhinitis](#)
- [Rhinitis](#)
- [Salivary Gland Diseases](#)
- [Salmonella Infections](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)
- [Sarcoma](#)

- [Schistosomiasis](#)
- [Schistosomiasis japonica](#)
- [Schistosomiasis japonica](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
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- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Carcinoma](#)
- [Spinal Dysraphism](#)
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- [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](#)