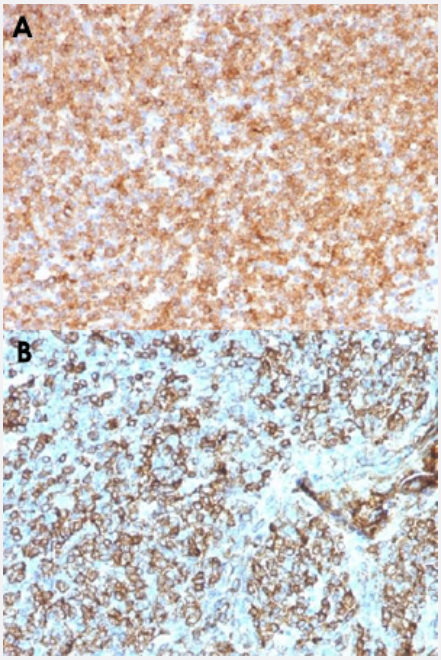
HLA-DP/HLA-DQ/HLA-DR monoclonal antibody, clone CR3/43

Catalog # MAB14682 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil with HLA-DP/HLA-DQ/HLA-DR monoclonal antibody, clone CR3/43 (Cat # MAB14682).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against human HLA-DP/HLA-DQ/HLA-DR.
Immunogen	Cells from human tonsil.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Reacts with a common epitope of human major histocompatibility class II (MHC II) antigens, HLA-DP, HLA-DQ and HLA-DR
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification

Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1-2 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS.
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tonsil with HLA-DP/HLA-DQ/HLA-DR monoclonal antibody, clone CR3/43 (Cat # MAB14682).

- Immunofluorescence

Gene Info — HLA-DPB1

Entrez GeneID	3115
Gene Name	HLA-DPB1
Gene Alias	DPB1, HLA-DP1B
Gene Description	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DP beta 1
Omim ID	142858
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	HLA-DPB belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DPA) and a beta chain (DPB), 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 DP molecule both the alpha chain and the beta chain contain the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities, resulting in up to 4 different molecules. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	HLA DP14-beta chain|HLA-DP histocompatibility type, beta-1 subunit|MHC HLA DPB1|MHC class II HLA-DP-beta|MHC class II HLA-DP-beta-1|MHC class II HLA-DRB1|MHC class II antigen DP beta 1 chain|MHC class II antigen DPbeta1|MHC class II antigen beta chain|OTT

Gene Info — HLA-DQA1

Entrez GeneID	3117
Gene Name	HLA-DQA1
Gene Alias	CD, CELIAC1, DQ-A1, FLJ27088, FLJ27328, GSE, HLA-DQA, MGC149527
Gene Description	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1
Omim ID	146880 212750
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	HLA-DQA1 belongs to the HLA class II alpha chain paralogues. The class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DQA) and a beta chain (DQB), 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. It is encoded by 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. Within the DQ molecule both the alpha chain and the beta chain contain the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities, resulting in up to four different molecules. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow transplantation. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	Gluten-sensitive enteropathy (celiac disease)|MHC HLA-DQ alpha|MHC class II HLA-D alpha glycoprotein|MHC class II HLA-DQ-alpha-1|MHC class II antigen|MHC class II surface glycoprotein|OTTHUMP00000029141|OTTHUMP00000176885|OTTHUMP00000178551|OTTHUMP0000017

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

Publication Reference

- The use of monoclonal antibodies for histopathologic diagnosis of human malignancy.

  Gatter KC, Mason DY.

  Seminars in Oncology 1982 Dec; 9(4):517.

- Use of monoclonal antibodies for the histopathological diagnosis of human malignancy.

  Gatter KC, Abdulaziz Z, Beverley P, Corvalan JR, Ford C, Lane EB, Mota M, Nash JR, Pulford K, Stein H, Taylor-Papadimitriou J, Woodhouse C, Mason DY.

  Journal of Clinical Pathology 1982 Nov; 35(11):1253.

  Application: IHC-P, Human, Breast, Stomach

Pathway

- Allograft rejection
- Allograft rejection
- Allograft rejection
- Antigen processing and presentation
- Antigen processing and presentation
- Antigen processing and presentation
- Asthma
- Asthma
- Asthma

- Autoimmune thyroid disease
- Autoimmune thyroid disease
- Autoimmune thyroid disease
- Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)
- Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)
- Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs)
- Graft-versus-host disease
- Graft-versus-host disease
- Graft-versus-host disease
- Hematopoietic cell lineage
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Systemic lupus erythematosus
- Type I diabetes mellitus
- Type I diabetes mellitus
- Type I diabetes mellitus

Disease

- Abortion
- Abortion
- Acute Disease
- Acute Disease
- Addison Disease
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adrenal hyperplasia
- Adrenal Insufficiency

- Alopecia
- Alopecia Areata
- Alzheimer disease
- Anticipation
- Antiphospholipid Syndrome
- Antiphospholipid Syndrome
- Aortic Aneurysm
- Arthritis
- Arthritis
- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Asthma
- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Atherosclerosis
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Atrophy
- Autoimmune Diseases
- Autoimmune Diseases
- Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome
- Berylliosis
- Berylliosis
- Biliary Atresia
- Biliary Atresia
- Bipolar Disorder
- Birth Weight

- Blood Group Incompatibility
- Breast cancer
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Breast Neoplasms
- Bronchial Hyperreactivity
- Bronchiectasis
- Bronchiolitis
- Calcinosis
- Calcinosis
- Carcinoma
- Carcinoma
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cataplexy
- Celiac Disease
- Celiac Disease
- Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy
- Cerebral Infarction
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Chagas Disease
- Chlamydia Infections

- Cholangitis
- Cholestasis
- Chronic Disease
- Chronic Disease
- Colitis
- Colitis
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Coronary Aneurysm
- Cough
- Crohn Disease
- Crohn Disease
- Cryoglobulinemia
- Cytomegalovirus Infections
- Cytomegalovirus Infections
- Dengue
- Dermatitis
- Dermatomyositis
- Diabetes
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis
- Diabetic Nephropathies
- Diabetic Retinopathy
- Diarrhea

- Disease Progression
- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- Disease Susceptibility
- Disease Susceptibility
- Diseases in Twins
- Drug Eruptions
- Drug Hypersensitivity
- Drug Hypersensitivity
- Duodenal Ulcer
- Dyspepsia
- Eczema
- Edema
- Edema
- Edema
- Encephalomyelitis
- Endometriosis
- Endometriosis
- Endometritis
- Enterovirus Infections
- Eosinophilia-Myalgia Syndrome
- Epstein-Barr Virus Infections
- Exanthema
- Eye Infections
- Fallopian Tube Diseases

- Fatigue Syndrome
- Food Hypersensitivity
- Gastritis
- Gastroenteritis
- Gastrointestinal Diseases
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glomerulonephritis
- Glomerulonephritis
- Goiter
- Gonorrhea
- Graft vs Host Disease
- Graft vs Host Disease
- Graves Disease
- Graves Disease
- Growth Disorders
- Guillain-Barre Syndrome
- Hashimoto Disease
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hematologic Neoplasms
- Hematologic Neoplasms
- Hemophilia A
- Hemophilia B
- Hepatitis
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis C
- Histoplasmosis
- HIV Infections
- HIV Infections
- HIV Infections
- HIV Seropositivity
- Hodgkin Disease
- Hyperplasia
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypersensitivity
- Hypertension
- Hypertension
- IgA Deficiency
- IgA Deficiency
- Infection
- Infertility
- Inflammation
- Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
- Jaundice
- Joint Diseases
- Keloid
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms

- Lambert-Eaton Myasthenic Syndrome
- Latex Hypersensitivity
- Leishmaniasis
- Leishmaniasis
- Leprosy
- Leukemia
- Leukemia
- Lichen Planus
- Lipodystrophy
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Liver Failure
- Liver Neoplasms
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung carcinoma
- Lung Diseases
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lupus Nephritis
- Lupus Nephritis
- Lymphoma
- Malaria
- Malaria
- Malignant melanoma

- Melanoma
- Metaplasia
- Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome
- Multiple Myeloma
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Myasthenia Gravis
- Myasthenia Gravis
- Myelitis
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myositis
- Narcolepsy
- Nasal Polyps
- Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms
- Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasms
- Neovascularization
- Neuroblastoma
- Neuromyelitis Optica
- Neuromyelitis Optica
- Neutropenia
- Obesity
- Obesity
- Obesity

- Occupational Diseases
- Occupational Diseases
- Ophthalmia
- Optic Neuritis
- Optic Neuritis
- Osteoarthritis
- Osteoporosis
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatitis
- Papilloma
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Parasitemia
- Parkinson disease
- Parkinson Disease
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- Pemphigoid
- Pemphigus
- Periodontitis
- Phenylketonuria
- Philadelphia Chromosome
- Polyendocrinopathies
- Polymyositis
- Precursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma

- Prediabetic State
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Pregnancy Complications
- Pregnancy in Diabetics
- Psoriasis
- Puerperal Disorders
- Pulmonary Embolism
- Pulmonary Fibrosis
- Purpura
- Recurrence
- Recurrence
- Respiratory Hypersensitivity
- Respiratory Hypersensitivity
- Respiratory Tract Infections
- Respiratory Tract Infections
- Respiratory Tract Neoplasms
- Rheumatic Diseases
- Rheumatic Fever
- Rheumatic Heart Disease
- Rhinitis
- Sarcoidosis
- Sarcoidosis
- Sarcoidosis
- Schistosomiasis
- Schistosomiasis japonica
- Schizophrenia

- Scleroderma
- Scleroderma
- Seminoma
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- Silicosis
- Skin Neoplasms
- Spondylarthritis
- Spondylitis
- Spondylitis
- Spondylitis
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Stomach Ulcer
- Substance Abuse
- Thromboangiitis Obliterans
- Thromboembolism
- Thromboembolism
- Thymoma
- Thymus Neoplasms
- Thyroid Diseases
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Thyroiditis
- Tuberculosis
- Tuberculosis
- Tumor Virus Infections
- Tumor Virus Infections
- Urticaria

- Urticaria
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Uveitis
- Uveitis
- Uveomeningoencephalitic Syndrome
- Venous Thrombosis
- Viremia
- Vitiligo
- Warts
- Wegener Granulomatosis