

# **Product datasheet**

# anti-MHC II DRB mouse monoclonal, LN-3, purified

#### Short overview

**Cat. No.** 691708

 $\textbf{Quantity} \hspace{1cm} 1 \hspace{1cm} ml \hspace{1cm} (100 \hspace{1cm} \mu g/ml)$ 

### **Product description**

Host Mouse
Antibody Type Monoclonal
Isotype IgG2b kappa

Clone LN-3

Immunogen Nuclei from pokeweed mitogen-stimulated PBL

**Formulation** PBS with 0.02% sodium azide

**Conjugate** Unconjugated

**Purification** Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended use Research use only

**Application** FACS, IHC **Reactivity** Human, Monkey

No reactivity Mouse

### **Applications**

Flow Cytometry (FACS) 0.5-1.0 μg/million cells in 0.1 ml

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen 1:50-1:100 (1-2 µg/ml)

**Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - paraffin** 1:50-1:100 (1-2 μg/ml; microwave treatment in 10 mM citrate buffer

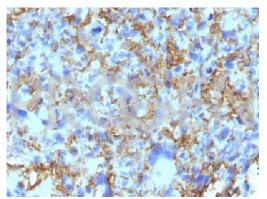
pH 6.0 recommended)

#### Background

MHC class II molecules are encoded by polymorphic MHC genes and consist of a non-covalent complex of an and chain. Helper T lymphocytes bind antigenic peptides presented by MHC class II molecules. MHC class II molecules bind 13-18 amino acid antigenic peptides. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM and -DO molecules regulate binding of exogenous peptides to class II molecules (HLA-DR) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes.

Positive control: Ramos, Daudi or HuT78 cells. Tonsil or lymph node.

## **Product images**



Human histiocytoma