

## **Product Data Sheet**

## FITC anti-human HLA-DQ

Catalog # / Size: 318103 / 25 tests

318104 / 100 tests

Clone: HLADQ1 **Isotype:** Mouse IgG1,  $\kappa$ 

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with

FITC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated FITC.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from

prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

## **Applications:**

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent

staining with flow cytometric analysis. Test size products are transitioning from 20 µl to 5 µl per test. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 µl staining volume or per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for

optimal performance for each application. Read more at www.biolegend.com/testsize regarding the test size change.

Application Notes: The antibody HLADQ1 reacts with HLA-DQ 4,5,6,7,8,9 but does not react with DQ2, DR or DP. Additional reported

(for the relevant formats) applications include: immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections and

formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissues.

Application References: 1. Knapp W, et al. 1989. Leukocyte Typing IV. Oxford University Press. New York.

Description: HLA-DQ is also known as MHC class II DQ monomorphic antigen. The major histocompatibility complex is composed

of two heterodimeric glycoproteins ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  chains) with apparent molecular weights of 27 and 32 kD. In contrast to other MHC class II molecules, both polypeptide chains of HLA-DQ are polymorphic, with the  $\alpha$  chain showing an extremely high degree of polymorphism. HLA-DQ is expressed on B cells in the peripheral blood, and weakly expressed on activated T cells and some monocytes. HLA-DQ is absent on hematopoietic progenitors, resting T cells, erythrocytes, and platelets. HLA-DQ is expressed after HLA-DR and HLA-DP in hematopoietic development. HLA-DQ presents peptide fragments mainly from degraded intravesicular and extracellular proteins to CD4+ T lymphocytes. Specific alleles of HLA-DQ have been linked to the pathogenesis of several autoimmune diseases (including

diabetes), both as a susceptibility and resistance factor depending on the particular polymorphism.

Antigen References: 1. So AK, et al. 1987. J. Immunol. 139:3506.

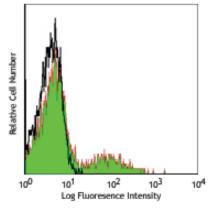
2. Gyllensten UB Erlih HA. 1989. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:9986.

3. Sonderstrup G and McDevitt HO. 2001. J. Clin. Invest. 107:795.

Application Related Products: Product Clone Cell Staining Buffer FC, ICC, ICFC FC

MOPC-21

FITC Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl (FC) Human TruStain FcX™ (Fc Receptor Blocking Solution) FC. ICC. ICFC



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with HLA-DQ1 FITC



