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Product datasheet

PE Anti-MHC Class II antibody [M5/114.15.2] ab93560

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews 6 References 1 图像

概述

产品名称	PE Anti-MHC Class II抗体[M5/114.15.2]
描述	PE大鼠单克隆抗体[M5/114.15.2] to MHC Class II
宿主	Rat
偶联物	PE. Ex: 488nm, Em: 575nm
特异性	The M5/114.15.2 monoclonal antibody reacts with the mouse major histocompatibility complex class II, both I-A and I-E subregion encoded glycoproteins (I-A^b, I-A^d, I-A^q, I-E^d, I-E^k, not I-A^f, I-A^k, or I-A^s). It detects a polymorphic determinant present on B cells, monocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, and activated T lymphocytes from mice carrying the H-2^b, H-2^d, H-2^q, H-2^p, H-2^r and H-2^u but not from mice carrying the H-2^s or H-2^f haplotypes. The M5/114 mnonclonal antibody is reported to inhibit I-A-restricted T cell responses of the H-2^b, H-2^d, H-2^q, H-2^u but not H-2^f, H-2^k, or H-2^s haplotypes.
经测试应用	**适用于:** Flow Cyt
种属反应性	**与反应:** Mouse
免疫原	Tissue/ cell preparation (Mouse): Activated C57BL/6 Mouse spleen cells.
阳性对照	C57Bl/6 Mouse splenocytes
常规说明	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
存储溶液	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.87% Sodium chloride, 0.16% Sodium phosphate, 0.1% Gelatin
纯度	Protein G purified

克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	M5/114.15.2
同种型	IgG2b
轻链类型	kappa

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab93560于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt	★★★★★ (1)	

应用说明 Flow Cyt: Use at a concentration of 0.0075 - 0.02 µg/test in a 100 µl volume.

Not yet tested in other applications.
Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

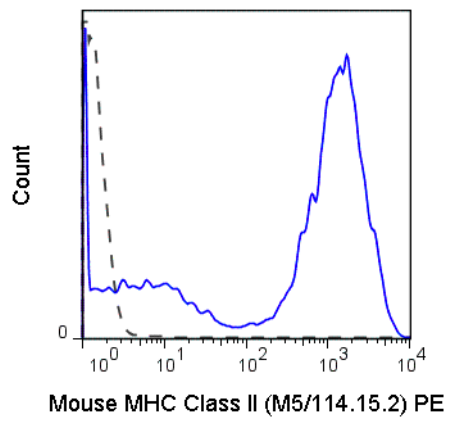
靶标

功能 Binds peptides derived from antigens that access the endocytic route of antigen presenting cells (APC) and presents them on the cell surface for recognition by the CD4 T-cells. The peptide binding cleft accomodates peptides of 10-30 residues. The peptides presented by MHC class II molecules are generated mostly by degradation of proteins that access the endocytic route, where they are processed by lysosomal proteases and other hydrolases. Exogenous antigens that have been endocytosed by the APC are thus readily available for presentation via MHC II molecules, and for this reason this antigen presentation pathway is usually referred to as exogenous. As membrane proteins on their way to degradation in lysosomes as part of their normal turn-over are also contained in the endosomal/lysosomal compartments, exogenous antigens must compete with those derived from endogenous components. Autophagy is also a source of endogenous peptides, autophagosomes constitutively fuse with MHC class II loading compartments. In addition to APCs, other cells of the gastrointestinal tract, such as epithelial cells, express MHC class II molecules and CD74 and act as APCs, which is an unusual trait of the GI tract. To produce a MHC class II molecule that presents an antigen, three MHC class II molecules (heterodimers of an alpha and a beta chain) associate with a CD74 trimer in the ER to form an heterononamer. Soon after the entry of this complex into the endosomal/lysosomal system where antigen processing occurs, CD74 undergoes a sequential degradation by various proteases, including CTSS and CTSL, leaving a small fragment termed CLIP (class-II-associated invariant chain peptide). The removal of CLIP is facilitated by HLA-DM via direct binding to the alpha-beta-CLIP complex so that CLIP is released. HLA-DM stabilizes MHC class II molecules until primary high affinity antigenic peptides are bound. The MHC II molecule bound to a peptide is then transported to the cell membrane surface. In B cells, the interaction between HLA-DM and MHC class II molecules is regulated by HLA-DO. Primary dendritic cells (DCs) also to express HLA-DO. Lysosomal miroenvironment has been implicated in the regulation of antigen loading into MHC II molecules, increased acidification produces increased proteolysis and efficient peptide loading.

序列相似性 Belongs to the MHC class II family.

	Contains 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.
细胞定位	Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network membrane. Endosome membrane. Lysosome membrane. The MHC class II complex transits through a number of intracellular compartments in the endocytic pathway until it reaches the cell membrane for antigen presentation.

图片



Flow Cytometry - PE Anti-MHC Class II antibody [M5/114.15.2] (ab93560)

Flow cytometry analysis showing C57Bl/6 splenocytes stained with ab93560 (solid line). The isotype control was Rat IgG2b PE (dashed line).

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