Product Data Sheet

FITC anti-human HLA-A,B,C

Catalog # / Size: 2157015 / 25 tests

2157020 / 100 tests

Clone:

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

Reactivity: Human

The antibody was purified by affinity **Preparation:**

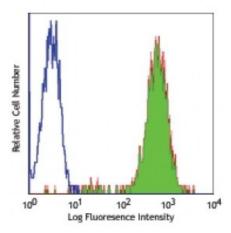
chromatography, and conjugated with FITC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated FITC.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

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

Concentration: Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with W6/32

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

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 microL to 5 microL per test. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application

Notes:

Clone W6/32 recognizes a monomorphic epitope on the 45 kD polypeptide

products of HLA-A. B. C¹⁸.

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: immunoprecipitaton2, Western blotting (non-reducing)3, immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections^{4,5}, blocking^{6,7}, inhibition of NK cell-mediated lysis¹⁰, and activation^{8,9}. Clone W6/32 has been reported not to be suitable for immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections 17 . The LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 311412). For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Cat. No. 311428) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF™ purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

Application References:

- 1. Darrow TL, et al. 1989. J. Immunol. 142:3329.
- 2. Stern P, et al. 1987. J. Immunol. 138:1088.
- 3. Tran TM, et al. 2001. Immunogenetics 53:440.
- 4. Barbatis C, et al. 1981. Gut 22:985.
- 5. Ayyoub M, et al. 2004. Cancer Immunity 4:7.
- 6. DeFelice M, et al. 1990. Cell. Immunol. 126:420.
- 7. Fayen J, et al. 1998. Int. Immunol. 10:1347.
- 8. Turco MC, et al. 1988. J. Immunol. 141:2275.
- 9. Geppert TD, et al. 1989. J. Immunol. 142:3763.
- 10. Wooden SL, et al. 2005. J. Immunol. 175:1383.
- 11. Nagano M, et al. 2007. Blood 110:151.
- 12. McLoughlin RM, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 181:1323. PubMed
- 13. Takahara M, et al. 2008. J. Leukoc. Biol. 83:742. PubMed

- 14. Lunemann A, et al. 2008. J. Immunol. 181:6170. PubMed
- 15. Laing BJ, et al. 2010. J. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 139:1402. PubMed
- 16. Yoshino N, et al. 2000. Exp. Anim. (Tokyo) 49:97. (FC)
- 17. Vambutas A, et al. 2000. Clin. Diagn. Lab. Immun. 7:79.
- 18. Wei CY, et al. 2012. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 129:1562. PubMed
- 19. Coppieters KT, et al. 2012. J. Exp. Med. 209:51. (epitope)
- 20. Tallerico R, et al. 2013. J. Immunol. 190:2381. PubMed
- 21. Chen XH, et al. 2015. Mol Immunol. 65:34. PubMed

Description: MHC class I antigens associated with β2-microglobulin are expressed by all

human nucleated cells. MHC class I molecules are involved in presentation of antigens to $CD8^+$ T cells. They play an important role in cell-mediated immune

responses and tumor surveillance.

Antigen References:

1. Barclay AN, et al. Eds. 1993. The Leukocyte Antigen FactsBook. Academic Press

Inc. San Diego.