Product Data Sheet

Spark NIR™ 685 anti-human HLA-A,B,C

Catalog # / 2157265 / 25 tests

Size: 2157270 / 100 tests

Clone: W6/32

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a, κ

Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate, Other

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with

Spark NIR™ 685 under optimal

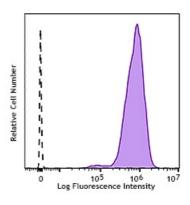
conditions.

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 were stained with HLA-A,B,C (clone W6/32) Spark NIR™ 685 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG2a, κ Spark NIR™ 685 isotype control (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 μL per million cells in 100 μL staining volume or 5 μL per 100 μL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Spark NIR™ 685 has a maximum excitation of 665 nm and a maximum

emission of 685 nm.

Application Notes:

Clone W6/32 recognizes residues in the N terminus of the human ß2-

microglobulin molecule²¹.

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 lysis 10 , 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/ μ g, Azide-Free, 0.2 μ m filtered) is recommended for functional assays. For highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibody (Cat. No. 311428) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF $^{\text{TM}}$ purified antibodies (Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/ μ g).

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. Coppieters KT, et al. 2012. J. Exp. Med. 209:51. (epitope)
- 19. Crivello P, et al. 2013. Hum Immunol. 22:100. PubMed
- 20. Jung Y, et al. 2015. Mol Cancer Res. 13:197. PubMed
- 21. Shields MJ. Ribaudo RK. 1998. Tissue Antigens. 51(5):567-70. (epitope)

Description:

MHC class I antigens associated with β 2-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.