

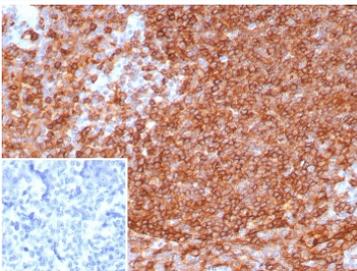
HLA-DR Antibody [clone HLA-DRA/8287R] (V5133)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5133-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5133-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5133SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

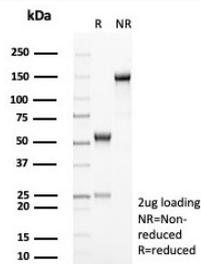
Recombinant **RABBIT MONOCLONAL**

[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	HLA-DRA/8287R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P01903
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This HLA-DR antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with HLA-DR antibody (clone HLA-DRA/8287R). Inset: PBS instead of primary antibody; secondary only negative control



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free HLA-DR (HLA-DRA/8287R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

HLA-DR is a heterodimeric cell surface glycoprotein comprised of a 36kDa alpha (heavy) chain and a 28kDa beta (light) chain. It is expressed on B-cells, activated T-cells, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells and other non-professional APCs. In conjunction with the CD3/TCR complex and CD4 molecules, HLA-DR is critical for efficient peptide presentation to CD4+ T cells. It is an excellent histiocytic marker in paraffin sections producing intense staining. True histiocytic neoplasms are similarly positive. HLA-DR antigens also occur on a variety of epithelial cells and their corresponding neoplastic counterparts.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the HLA-DR antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant partial protein sequence (within amino acids 1-200) from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the HLA-DR antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the HLA-DR antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.