

Mouse anti-Pig, Human SLA CLASS I Monoclonal Antibody | anti-SLA antibody

MOUSE ANTI PIG SLA CLASS I:RPE

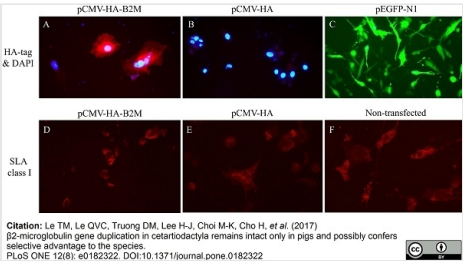
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA50479	Mouse	Pig, Human	Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

SLA CLASS I; Monoclonal Antibody; MOUSE ANTI PIG SLA CLASS I:RPE; anti-SLA antibody

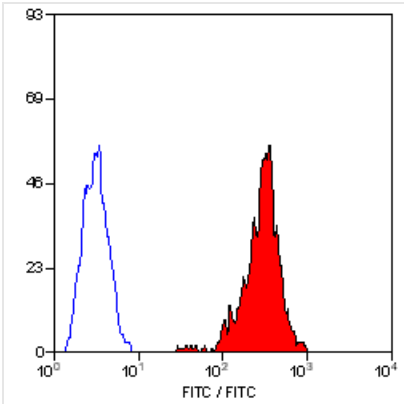
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Pig, Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	JM1E3
Purity/Purification	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant
Form/Format	Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE) - lyophilized ALEXA FLUOR 647, FITC, Low Endotoxin, Purified, RPE Phosphate buffered saline 0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃) 1% bovine serum albumin
Applicable Applications for anti-SLA antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Immunogen	Porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 1 ml distilled water



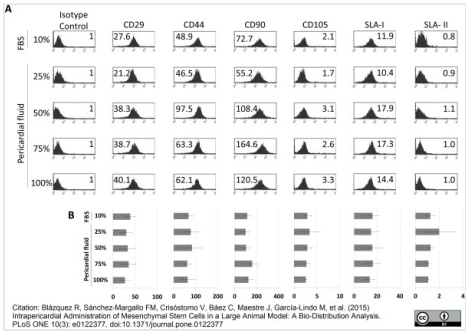
Application Data

Published customer image: Mouse anti Pig SLA Class I antibody, clone JM1E3 used for the evaluation of SLA Class I expression in cells over-expressing β 2-microglobulin by immunofluorescence. Image caption: Immunohistochemical analysis of the β 2M and SLA class I expression in cells over-expressing β 2M. The names of the transfected constructs are shown on top: pCMV-HA-B2M for the expression of HA-tagged β 2M, pCMV-HA for the HA tag without β 2M, and pEGFP-N1 for EGFP expression. The primary antibodies used for the analysis are shown on the left. A and B. Cells were stained with the HA tag-specific antibody. The cell nuclei were visualized using 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI; blue). C. pEGFP (green) plasmid was used to evaluate the transfection efficiency. D, E, and F. SLA class I heavy chains were stained with pan SLA class I-specific antibodies. The signals of primary antibodies were detected by Alexa 568-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in all cases.



Application Data

Staining of porcine peripheral blood lymphocytes with Mouse anti Porcine SLA 1:FITC .



Application Data

Published customer image: Mouse anti Pig SLA Class I antibody, clone JM1E3 used for the evaluation of SLA Class I expression on bone marrow derived mesenchymal stem cells by flow cytometry. Image caption: Effect of pericardial fluid on pBM-MSCs phenotype. The phenotypic analysis was performed by multicolor flow cytometry. The cells were in vitro cultured for 7 days in the presence of Fetal Bovine Serum and in the presence of pericardial fluid at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%. Representative histograms of four different experiments are shown (A). The expression level of Stem Cell Markers (CD29, CD31, CD44, CD90, CD105) and Swine Leukocyte Antigen Class-I and Class-II (SLA-I and SLA-II) is represented as Normalized Mean Relative Fluorescence Intensity which is calculated by dividing the Mean Fluorescent Intensity (MFI) by its isotype control. Graphic representation of mean $\pm$ SD for each marker is also provided (n = 4) (B). No significant differences were found between groups when ANOVA test was performed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SLA antibody	Mouse anti Pig SLA Class I antibody, clone JM1E3 recognizes a monomorphic epitope expressed by porcine MHC class I molecules (SLA - 1).SLA - 1 is expressed by all nucleated porcine cells, but not on erythrocytes. This antibody has also been shown to cross-react with human MHC Class I, including HLA-E. (Galiani et al. 2002) The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) is a cluster of genes that are important in the immune response to infections. In pigs, this is referred to as the swine leukocyte antigen (SLA) region. Mouse anti pig SLA class I, clone JM1E3 has been reported to block the interaction of MHC Class I antigens with inhibitory NK cell receptors (Galiani et al. 2002).
Product Categories/Family for anti-SLA antibody	Primary

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.