

Mouse anti-Pig, Bovine SLA CLASS II DR Monoclonal Antibody | anti-SLA antibody

MOUSE ANTI PIG SLA CLASS II DR:RPE

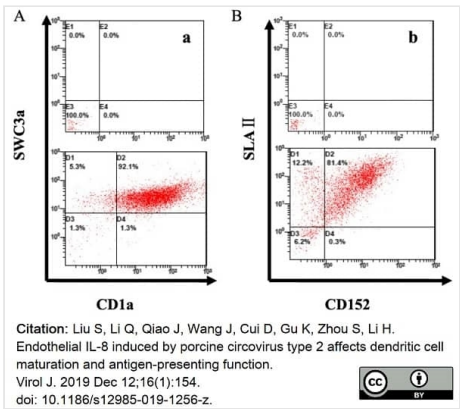
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA50481	Mouse	Pig, Bovine	Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

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

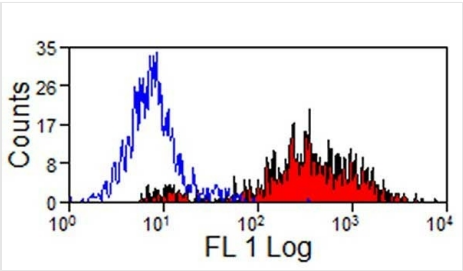
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Pig, Bovine
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone Number	2E9/13
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, DyLight680, FITC, 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 monocytes.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 1 ml distilled water



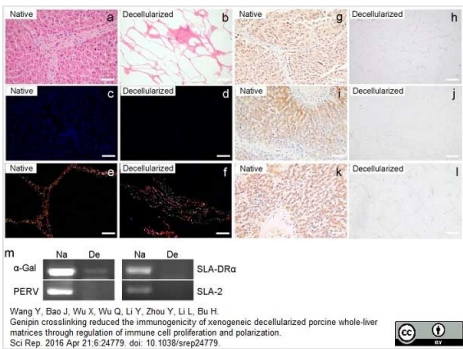
Application Data

Published customer image: Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DR antibody, clone 2E9/13 used to evaluate SLA II expression on porcine dendritic cells by flow cytometry. Image caption: Dot plots and percentage of dendritic cells expressing surface markers. Flow cytometric analysis was conducted to detect double-positive staining for surface markers (A: CD1a and SWC3a; B: MHC-II and CD80/86; a and b: background control).



Application Data

Pig peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DR followed by FITC conjugated Goat anti Mouse IgG antibody



Application Data

Published customer image: Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DR antibody, clone 2E9/13 used for the evaluation of MHC expression by immunohistochemistry on formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections. Image caption: Analysis of decellularized liver materials. (a,b) Representative H&E staining of the ultrastructure of native liver and decellularized liver matrix. Scale bars=?100?um. DAPI staining (c,d) and Sirius Red staining (e,f) illustrate a lack of residual cellular components and the preservation of matrix components in the decellularized ECM. Scale bars=?200?um. Immunohistochemical staining of native and decellularized liver tissues for ?-Gal (g,h), SLA-2 (i,j), SLA-DR? (k,l) are shown. Scale bars=?100?um. (m) Semi-quantitative PCR for the ?-Gal, SLA-DR?, PERV, and SLA-2 antigens in the liver scaffolds. Na=?native liver; De=?decellularized liver matrix. From: Wang Y, Bao J, Wu X, Wu Q, Li Y, Zhou Y, Li L, Bu H. Genipin crosslinking reduced the immunogenicity of xenogeneic decellularized porcine whole-liver matrices through regulation of immune cell proliferation and polarization. *Sci Rep.* 2018 Apr 21;8:24779. doi: 10.1038/s41779-018-01779-0.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SLA antibody	Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DR antibody, clone 2E9/13 recognizes SLA DR molecules which are expressed on all B cells, antigen presenting cells and on certain subsets of resting and activated T cells. Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DR antibody, clone 289/13 reacts with lymphocytes from all outbred and miniature pigs so far tested, suggesting that it recognizes a monomorphic determinant of porcine SLA DR. 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. There are 3 major MHC class II proteins encoded by the SLA which are SLA DP, SLA DQ and SLA DR. Mouse anti pig SLA class II DR, clone 2E9/13 immunoprecipitates a heterodimer composed of two polypeptides of ~28 and ~35 kDa from NP-40 extracts of biotin surface-labeled porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DR antibody, clone 289/13 is reported to inhibit the mixed lymphocyte reaction and T cell stimulation induced by African swine fever virus and staphylococcal enterotoxin B (Bullido et al. 1997).
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.