

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone EP-4 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11417****Specification**

---

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P03989</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">3106, 77961</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	30kDa KDa

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information****Other Names**

HLA class I histocompatibility antigen, B-27 alpha chain, MHC class I antigen B\*27, HLA-B, HLAB

**Application Note**

IF~~1:50~200  
FC~~1:10~50

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information****HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This MAb recognizes the HLA-B27 cell surface antigen on human cells. It may be used to HLA type human lymphocytes. Approximately 60% of patients with ankylosing spondylitis are HLA-B27 positive. This reagent can be used to help identify this HLA haplotype in human lymphocytes. Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules form an integral part of the immune response system. They are cell-surface receptors that bind peptides and present them to T lymphocytes. Human leukocyte antigens (HLAs) are polymorphic members of the MHC family that are specifically involved in the presentation of antigens to the T cell receptor. There are two classes of HLA antigens: class I (HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C) and class II (HLA-D). Class I molecules are expressed in nearly all cells and play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes. HLA-B encodes a membrane anchored heavy chain, which hetero-dimerizes with a light chain (I $\beta$ -2-Microglobulin) to form MHC-I. Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B alleles. The HLA-B27 allele appears with increased frequency in uveitis patients.

**HLA-B (MHC Class I) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

El-Shabrawi, Y., et al. 2006. Polymorphisms within the tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  promoter region in patients with HLA-B27-associated uveitis: association with susceptibility and clinical manifestations. *Ophthalmology* 113: 695-700. Hansen JA et al The HLA system in clinical marrow transplantation. *Hematol Oncol Clin North Am* 1990, 4(3):507-515