

## Datasheet: MCA1335GA

<b>Description:</b>	MOUSE ANTI PIG SLA CLASS II DQ
<b>Specificity:</b>	SLA CLASS II DQ
<b>Format:</b>	Purified
<b>Product Type:</b>	Monoclonal Antibody
<b>Clone:</b>	K274.3G8
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Quantity:</b>	0.1 mg

## Product Details

### Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit [www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols](http://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols).

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			1/10 - 1/100
Immunohistology - Frozen	▪			
Immunohistology - Paraffin	▪			
ELISA			▪	
Immunoprecipitation			▪	
Western Blotting			▪	

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using appropriate negative/positive controls.

<b>Target Species</b>	Pig
<b>Species Cross Reactivity</b>	Reacts with: Bovine <b>N.B.</b> Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species.
<b>Product Form</b>	Purified IgG - liquid
<b>Preparation</b>	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A
<b>Buffer Solution</b>	Phosphate buffered saline
<b>Preservative Stabilisers</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN <sub>3</sub> )
<b>Carrier Free</b>	Yes
<b>Approx. Protein Concentrations</b>	IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml

<b>Immunogen</b>	Porcine peripheral blood lymphocytes
<b>Fusion Partners</b>	Spleen cells from immunized mice were fused with cells of the P3-X63-Ag.653 myeloma cell line
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>Mouse anti Pig SLA Class II DQ antibody, clone K274.3G8</b> recognizes SLA DQ molecules which are expressed on all B cells, antigen presenting cells and on certain subsets of resting and activated T cells. 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.
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label $1 \times 10^6$ cells in 100ul
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lunney, J.K. (1993) Characterization of swine leukocyte differentiation antigens. <a href="#">Immunol Today 14: 147-8.</a></li> <li>Brodersen, R. <i>et al.</i> (1998) Analysis of the immunological cross reactivities of 213 well characterized monoclonal antibodies with specificities against various leucocyte surface antigens of human and 11 animal species. <a href="#">Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 64: 1-13.</a></li> <li>Sarradell, J. <i>et al.</i> (2003) A morphologic and immunohistochemical study of the bronchus-associated lymphoid tissue of pigs naturally infected with <i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>. <a href="#">Vet Pathol. 40: 395-404.</a></li> <li>Inman, C.F. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Dendritic cells interact with CD4 T cells in intestinal mucosa. <a href="#">J Leukoc Biol. 88: 571-8.</a></li> <li>Faure, J.P. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Polyethylene glycol reduces early and long-term cold ischemia-reperfusion and renal medulla injury. <a href="#">J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 302: 861-70.</a></li> <li>Hauet, T. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Polyethylene glycol reduces the inflammatory injury due to cold ischemia/reperfusion in autotransplanted pig kidneys. <a href="#">Kidney Int. 62: 654-67.</a></li> <li>Paillot, R. <i>et al.</i> (2001) Functional and phenotypic characterization of distinct porcine dendritic cells derived from peripheral blood monocytes. <a href="#">Immunology 102: 396-404.</a></li> <li>Yang, P. <i>et al.</i> (2002) Immune cells in the porcine retina: distribution, characterization and morphological features. <a href="#">Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 43: 1488-92.</a></li> <li>Jayle, C. <i>et al.</i> (2007) Comparison of protective effects of trimetazidine against experimental warm ischemia of different durations: early and long-term effects in a pig kidney model. <a href="#">Am J Physiol Renal Physiol. 292: F1082-93.</a></li> <li>Park, J.Y. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Characterization of interaction between porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus and porcine dendritic cells. <a href="#">J Microbiol Biotechnol. 18: 1709-16.</a></li> <li>Maasilta, P.K. <i>et al.</i> (2005) Immune cells in a heterotopic lamb-to-pig bronchial xenograft model. <a href="#">Transpl Int. 18: 1100-8.</a></li> <li>Weesendorp E <i>et al.</i> (2013) Phenotypic modulation and cytokine profiles of antigen presenting cells by European subtype 1 and 3 porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus strains <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i>. <a href="#">Vet Microbiol. 167 (3-4): 638-50.</a></li> <li>Makala, L.H. <i>et al.</i> (2001) Ontogeny of pig discrete Peyer's patches: expression of surface antigens. <a href="#">J Vet Med Sci. 63 (6): 625-36.</a></li> <li>Facci, M.R. <i>et al.</i> (2010) A comparison between isolated blood dendritic cells and monocyte-derived dendritic cells in pigs. <a href="#">Immunology. 129 (3): 396-405.</a></li> <li>Edamura, K. <i>et al.</i> (2005) Effect of long-term culture on the expression of antigens and adhesion molecule in single porcine pancreatic endocrine cells. <a href="#">Xenotransplantation. 12 (4): 327-32.</a></li> <li>Debeer, S. <i>et al.</i> (2013) Comparative histology and immunohistochemistry of porcine versus human skin. <a href="#">Eur J Dermatol. 23 (4): 456-66.</a></li> <li>Loss, H. <i>et al.</i> (2018) Effects of a pathogenic ETEC strain and a probiotic <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> strain on the inflammasome response in porcine dendritic cells. <a href="#">Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 203: 78-87.</a></li> </ol>

18. Vreman, S. *et al.* (2018) Neonatal porcine blood derived dendritic cell subsets show activation after TLR2 or TLR9 stimulation. [Dev Comp Immunol. 84: 361-70.](#)
19. LeLuduec, J.B. *et al.* (2016) Intradermal vaccination with un-adjuvanted sub-unit vaccines triggers skin innate immunity and confers protective respiratory immunity in domestic swine. [Vaccine. 34 \(7\): 914-22.](#)

<b>Further Reading</b>	1. Piriou-Guzylack, L. (2008) Membrane markers of the immune cells in swine: an update. <a href="#">Vet Res. 39: 54.</a>
<b>Storage</b>	Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.  This product should be stored undiluted.  Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
<b>Guarantee</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Health And Safety Information</b>	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: 10040: <a href="https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10040.pdf">https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10040.pdf</a>
<b>Regulatory</b>	For research purposes only

## Related Products

### Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...)	<a href="#">Alk. Phos.</a> , <a href="#">HRP</a>
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...)	<a href="#">HRP</a>
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...)	<a href="#">RPE</a>
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR8...)	<a href="#">DyLight®800</a>
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13...)	<a href="#">HRP</a>
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...)	<a href="#">RPE</a>
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...)	<a href="#">FITC</a>
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120...)	<a href="#">FITC</a> , <a href="#">HRP</a>
Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...)	<a href="#">FITC</a>
Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117...)	<a href="#">Alk. Phos.</a> , <a href="#">DyLight®488</a> , <a href="#">DyLight®680</a> , <a href="#">DyLight®800</a> , <a href="#">FITC</a> , <a href="#">HRP</a>

### Recommended Negative Controls

#### [MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL \(MCA928\)](#)

<b>North &amp; South America</b>	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: <a href="mailto:antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com">antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com</a>	<b>Worldwide</b>	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: <a href="mailto:antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com">antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com</a>	<b>Europe</b>	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: <a href="mailto:antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com">antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com</a>
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