

Datasheet: MCA2261A647

Description:	MOUSE ANTI PIG SLA CLASS I:Alexa Fluor® 647
Specificity:	SLA CLASS I
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 647
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	JM1E3
Isotype:	IgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS/1ml

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.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Flow Cytometry	▪			Neat - 1/10

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.

Target Species

Pig

Species Cross Reactivity

Reacts with: Human

N.B. Antibody reactivity and working conditions may vary between species. Cross reactivity is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information.

Product Form

Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor 647 - liquid

Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)
	Alexa Fluor®647	650	665

Preparation

Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein A from tissue culture supernatant

Buffer Solution

Phosphate buffered saline

Preservative	0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Stabilisers	1% bovine serum albumin
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.05 mg/ml
Immunogen	Porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
External Database Links	UniProt: O19244 Related reagents
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the mouse SP2/0 - Ag14 myeloma cell line.
Specificity	<p>Mouse anti Pig SLA Class I antibody, clone JM1E3 recognizes a monomorphic epitope expressed by porcine MHC class I molecules (SLA - 1).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Flow Cytometry	Use 10µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100µl
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Galiani, D. <i>et al.</i>. (2002) A new monoclonal antibody (JM1E3) specific for porcine SLA Class I antigen recognises HLA Class I antigens and interferes with HLA recognition by human NK inhibitory receptors. In <i>Leucocyte Typing VII</i>. Edited by Mason. D. <i>et al.</i>. Oxford University Press pp 437-39. Park, J.Y. <i>et al.</i> (2008) Characterization of interaction between porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus and porcine dendritic cells. J Microbiol Biotechnol. 18: 1709-16. Jeong, H.J. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Comparative measurement of cell-mediated immune responses of swine to the M and N proteins of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus. Clin Vaccine Immunol. 17: 503-12. Ding, G. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Suppression of T cell proliferation by root apical papilla stem cells in vitro. Cells Tissues Organs. 191: 357-64. Hurtado, C. <i>et al.</i> (2011) The African swine fever virus lectin EP153R modulates the surface membrane expression of MHC class I antigens. Arch Virol. 156: 219-34. Van Parys, A. <i>et al.</i> (2012) Salmonella Typhimurium induces SPI-1 and SPI-2 regulated and strain dependent downregulation of MHC II expression on porcine alveolar macrophages. Vet Res. 43: 52. Löndt, B.Z. <i>et al.</i> (2013) Enhanced infectivity of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza

(HPAI) virus in pig *ex vivo* respiratory tract organ cultures following adaptation by *in vitro* passage. [Virus Res. 178\(2\):383-91.](#)

8. Park, K.M. *et al.* (2013) Generation of porcine induced pluripotent stem cells and evaluation of their major histocompatibility complex protein expression *in vitro*. [Vet Res Commun. 37 \(4\): 293-301.](#)

9. Suarez-Pinzon, W. *et al.* (2015) A Novel Protocol for Culturing Adult Porcine Islets for Transplantation in Type 1 Diabetic Patients [Minn Acad Sci J Student Res.3: 1-11.](#)

10. Blázquez, R. *et al.* (2015) Intrapericardial administration of mesenchymal stem cells in a large animal model: a bio-distribution analysis. [PLoS One. 10 \(3\): e0122377.](#)

11. Richmond, O. *et al.* (2015) PD-L1 expression is increased in monocyte derived dendritic cells in response to porcine circovirus type 2 and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus infections. [Vet Immunol Immunopathol. 168 \(1-2\): 24-9.](#)

12. Iwase H *et al.* (2015) Initial *in vivo* experience of pig artery patch transplantation in baboons using mutant MHC (CIITA-DN) pigs. [Transpl Immunol. 32 \(2\): 99-108.](#)

13. Rayat, G.R. *et al.* (2016) First update of the International Xenotransplantation Association consensus statement on conditions for undertaking clinical trials of porcine islet products in type 1 diabetes - Chapter 3: Porcine islet product manufacturing and release testing criteria. [Xenotransplantation. 23 \(1\): 38-45.](#)

14. Le, T.M. *et al.* (2017) β 2-microglobulin gene duplication in cetartiodactyla remains intact only in pigs and possibly confers selective advantage to the species. [PLoS One. 12 \(8\): e0182322.](#)

15. Linard, C. *et al.* (2018) Autologous Bone Marrow Mesenchymal Stem Cells Improve the Quality and Stability of Vascularized Flap Surgery of Irradiated Skin in Pigs. [Stem Cells Transl Med. 7 \(8\): 569-582.](#)

16. Arenal, Á. *et al.* (2022) Effects of Cardiac Stem Cell on Postinfarction Arrhythmogenic Substrate. [Int J Mol Sci. 23 \(24\): 16211.](#)

17. Cheng, W. *et al.* (2025) Endotoxin, not DNA, determines the host response and tissue regeneration behavior of acellular biologic scaffolds. [Acta Biomater. S1742-7061\(25\)00095-9.](#)

Further Reading

1. Piriou-Guzylack, L. (2008) Membrane markers of the immune cells in swine: an update. [Vet Res. 39: 54.](#)

Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

Guarantee

12 months from date of despatch

Acknowledgements

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Health And Safety Information Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at:
<https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA2261A647>
10041

Regulatory For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

[MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL:Alexa Fluor® 647 \(MCA928A647\)](#)

North & South America	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com	Worldwide	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com	Europe	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com
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To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets
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