

Datasheet: MCA45FT

Description:	MOUSE ANTI RAT MHC CLASS II RT1Bu/I:FITC
Specificity:	MHC CLASS II RT1Bu/I
Format:	FITC
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	OX-3
Isotype:	lgG1
Quantity:	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 <u>www.bio-</u> rad-antibodies.com/protocols.					
		Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution	
	Flow Cytometry	•			Neat	
	Immunohistology - Frozei	n		•		
	Immunohistology - Paraff	in		•		
	Where this antibody ha	is not been te	ested for	use in a particular tec	hnique this does not	
	necessarily exclude its	use in such	procedui	es. Suggested workin	g dilutions are given as	
	a guide only. It is recon		•			
	system using appropria			•		
Target Species	Rat					
Species Cross	Reacts with: Mouse					
Reactivity	N.B. Antibody reactivity	/ and working	g conditio	ons 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 Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1 (FITC) - liquid					
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation M	ax (nm)	Emission Max (nm)		
	FITC	490		525		
Preparation	Antibody purified from tissue culture supernatant					
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered sa	line				

Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide 1% Bovine Serum Albumin			
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 0.1 mg/ml			
Immunogen	Rat thymocyte membrane glycoproteins.			
Fusion Partners	Spleen cells from immunized BALB/c mice were fused with cells from the NS1 mouse myeloma cell line.			
Specificity	 Mouse anti Rat MHC Class II RT1Bu/L antibody, clone OX-3 recognizes a polymorphic determinant of the rat RT1B MHC class II antigen, reacting with haplotypes u and I. The literature reports reactivity with Lewis, Wistar and AO strain rats but not BN, DA or PVG/c strains. This antibody is useful for distinguishing RT1B positive cells from different rat strains, e.g. for recognising cells of donor origin in bone marrow reconstituted radiation chimaeras. The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) is a cluster of genes that are important in the immune response to infections. In rats, this complex is referred to as the RT1 region. In mice, this complex is referred to as the H-2 region. Mouse anti Rat MHC Class II RT1Bu/L antibody, clone OX-3 also cross reacts with mouse strains of the H-2 haplotypes b and s. Analysis of recombinant mouse strains has mapped the OX-3 determinant to the H-2I-A region. 			
Flow Cytometry	This product is routinely tested in flow cytometry on Lewis rat splenocytes. Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100ul.			
References	 McMaster, W.R. & Williams, A.F. (1979) Identification of la glycoproteins in rat thymus and purification from rat spleen. <u>Eur J Immunol. 9 (6): 426-33.</u> McMaster, W.R. & Williams, A.F. (1979) Monoclonal antibodies to la antigens from rat thymus: cross reactions with mouse and human and use in purification of rat la glycoproteins. <u>Immunol Rev. 47: 117-37.</u> Barclay, A.N. & Mayrhofer, G. (1981) Bone marrow origin of la-positive cells in the medulla rat thymus. <u>J Exp Med. 153 (6): 1666-71.</u> Zhang, J. <i>et al.</i> (1997) Expression of major histocompatibility complex molecules in rodent retina. Immunohistochemical study. <u>Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci. 38 (9): 1848-57.</u> Hahm, K.B. <i>et al.</i> (2000) Loss of TGF-beta signaling contributes to autoimmune pancreatitis. <u>J Clin Invest. 105 (8): 1057-65.</u> Wu, S.Y. <i>et al.</i> (2016) Estrogen ameliorates microglial activation by inhibiting the Kir2.1 inward-rectifier K(+) channel. <u>Sci Rep. 6: 22864.</u> Fisher, R.A. <i>et al.</i> (1996) Induction of long-term graft tolerance and donor/recipient chimerism. <u>J Surg Res. 60 (1): 181-5.</u> Keller, R. <i>et al.</i> (1988) Modulation of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) expression by interferons and microbial agents. Independent regulation of MHC class II expression and induction of tumoricidal activity in bone marrow-derived mononuclear 			

	 phagocytes. <u>Scand J Immunol. 28 (1): 113-21.</u> 9. Streit, W.J. <i>et al.</i> (1989) Peripheral nerve lesion produces increased levels of major histocompatibility complex antigens in the central nervous system. <u>J Neuroimmunol. 21</u> (2-3): 117-23. 10. Roggin, K.K. <i>et al.</i> (2001) Macrophage phenotype during cholestatic injury and repair: the persistent inflammatory response. <u>J Pediatr Surg. 36 (1): 220-8.</u> 11. Reutzel-Selke A <i>et al.</i> (2003) Short-term immunosuppressive treatment of the donor ameliorates consequences of ischemia/ reperfusion injury and long-term graft function in renal allografts from older donors. <u>Transplantation. 75 (11): 1786-92.</u> 12. Heidenhain, C. <i>et al.</i> (2003) The impact of immune-activating processes following transplantation on chronic allograft nephropathy. <u>Kidney Int. 64 (3): 1125-33.</u> 13. Hahm, K.B. <i>et al.</i> (2001) Loss of transforming growth factor beta signalling in the intestine contributes to tissue injury in inflammatory bowel disease. <u>Gut. 49 (2): 190-8.</u> 14. Pascher A <i>et al.</i> (2005) Rat cytomegalovirus infection interferes with anti-CD4 mAb-(RIB 5/2) mediated tolerance and induces chronic allograft damage. <u>Am J Transplant. 6 (9): 2035-45.</u> 15. Hartmann CB <i>et al.</i> (2005) Immunotoxicity of gallium arsenide on antigen presentation: comparative study of intratracheal and intraperitoneal exposure routes. <u>J Immunotoxicol. 2 (1): 1-9.</u> 16. Lima, R.R. <i>et al.</i> (2022) Inflammatory Response and Secondary White Matter Damage to the Corpus Callosum after Focal Striatal Stroke in Rats. Int J Mol Sci. 23 (6)Mar 16 [Epub ahead of print]. 17. Duhalde Vega, M <i>et al.</i> (2022) PD-1/PD-L1 blockade abrogates a dysfunctional innate-adaptive immune axis in critical β-coronavirus disease. <u>Sci Adv. 8 (38): eabn6545.</u>
Further Reading	1. Barclay, A.N. (1981) The localization of populations of lymphocytes defined by monoclonal antibodies in rat lymphoid tissues. <u>Immunology. 42 (4): 593-600.</u>
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. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Guarantee	12 months from date of despatch
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10041 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/MCA45FT 10041
Regulatory	For research purposes only

Related Products

Recommended Negative Controls

MOUSE IgG1 NEGATIVE CONTROL:FITC (MCA1209F)

North & South America	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-r	Worldwide ad.com	Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-	Europe rad.com	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50 Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-ra	To ^{d.} ფეუკე	
batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets 'M405528:220916'							

Printed on 18 Jan 2024

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