

HLA-G (9-1F10): sc-53825

BACKGROUND

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC), human leukocyte antigen (HLA) molecules are cell-surface receptors that bind foreign peptides and present them to T lymphocytes. MHC class I molecules consist of two polypeptide chains, an α or heavy chain, and a non-covalently associated protein, β -2-Microglobulin. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes bind antigenic peptides presented by MHC class I molecules. Antigens that bind to MHC class I molecules are typically eight to ten residues in length and are stabilized in a peptide binding groove. MHC class II molecules are encoded by polymorphic MHC genes and consist of a non-covalent complex of an α and β chain. Helper T lymphocytes bind antigenic peptides presented by MHC class II molecules. MHC class II molecules bind 13-18 amino acid antigenic peptides. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM and -DO molecules regulate binding of exogenous peptides to class II molecules (HLA-DR) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. The differential structural properties of MHC class I and class II molecules account for their respective roles in activating different populations of T lymphocytes.

REFERENCES

1. Fournel, S., et al. 2000. Comparative reactivity of different HLA-G monoclonal antibodies to soluble HLA-G molecules. *Tissue Antigens* 55: 510-518.
2. Lozano, J.M., et al. 2002. Monocytes and T lymphocytes in HIV-1-positive patients express HLA-G molecule. *AIDS* 16: 347-351.
3. Pangault, C., et al. 2002. Lung macrophages and dendritic cells express HLA-G molecules in pulmonary diseases. *Hum. Immunol.* 63: 83-90.
4. Fuzzi, B., et al. 2002. HLA-G expression in early embryos is a fundamental prerequisite for the obtainment of pregnancy. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 32: 311-315.
5. Boyson, J.E., et al. 2002. Disulfide bond-mediated dimerization of HLA-G on the cell surface. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99: 16180-16185.
6. Menier, C., et al. 2003. Characterization of monoclonal antibodies recognizing HLA-G or HLA-E: new tools to analyze the expression of nonclassical HLA class I molecules. *Hum. Immunol.* 64: 315-326.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HLA-G (human) mapping to 6p22.1.

SOURCE

HLA-G (9-1F10) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant soluble HLA-G of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG₁ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

HLA-G (9-1F10) is available conjugated to either phycoerythrin (sc-53825 PE) or fluorescein (sc-53825 FITC), 200 μ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

HLA-G (9-1F10) is recommended for detection of soluble forms of HLA-G (HLA-G5 and HLA-G6) of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1 μ g per 1 x 10⁶ cells).

Suitable for use as control antibody for HLA-G siRNA (h): sc-42920, HLA-G shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-42920-SH and HLA-G shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-42920-V.

Molecular Weight of HLA-G: 39 kDa.

Positive Controls: Ramos cell lysate: sc-2216, K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. He, S.Z., et al. 2018. G protein-coupled estrogen receptor/miR-148a/human leukocyte antigen-G signaling pathway mediates cell apoptosis of ovarian endometriosis. *Mol. Med. Rep.* 18: 1141-1148.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.



See **HLA-G (4H84): sc-21799** for HLA-G antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor® 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.