

### PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

Monoclonal antibodies detecting human antigens

### **Anti-HLA-DR**

PURE	RUO	REF	IQP-134P	$\overline{\Sigma}$	100 tests
FITC		REF	IQP-134F	₹	100 tests
R-PE		REF	IQP-134R	₹	100 tests
CyQ	IVD	REF	IQP-134C	₹	100 tests

RUO For Research Use Only

IVD C€ In Vitro Diagnostic medical device

**Description** 

Clone BRA30

**Isotype** murine IgG2a

**Specificity** BRA30 is specific to a non-polymorphic determinant of the HLA-DR antigen (36 kD). BRA30

does not cross react with HLA-DQ or HLA-DP antigens.

### **Antigen distribution**

HLA-DR is a MHC Class II antigen expressed on dendritic cells, B cells, monocytes, macrophages, myeloid and erythroid precursors and some epithelial cells. MHC class II antigens are also expressed on activated T cells.

#### **Summary**

Expression of MHC class II antigens is regulated by cytokines such as IFN-gamma, which also induces expression on fibroblasts, epithelial and endothelial cells. Certain HLA Class II molecules are associated with autoimmune diseases such as coeliac disease, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, rheumatoid arthritis and multiple sclerosis. MHC class II molecules are heterodimers of non-covalently associated a and b chains. MHC II on antigen presenting cells bind and present processed peptide antigens, which are then recognized by the T cell receptor on CD4+ cells.

#### **Applications**

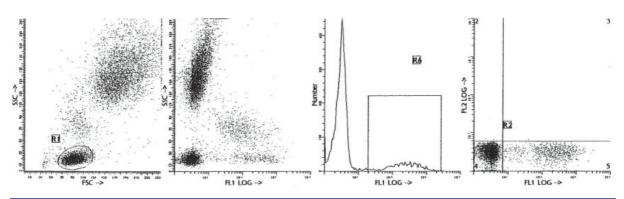
HLA-DR (BRA30) can be applied in flow cytometry or in immuno-histochemistry using cytospots or frozen tissue sections. BRA30 can also be used for analysis of bone marrow samples and may be used for immunoprecipitation of HLA-DR antigens. BRA30 is used in flow cytometry for the enumeration of B cells and monocytes in peripheral blood, the study of activated T cells and the characterization of leukemia's and lymphomas.

#### **Usage**

All these reagents are effectively formulated for direct immunofluorescent staining of human tissue for flow cytometric analysis using 10  $\mu l/10^6$  leukocytes for singles and 20  $\mu l/10^6$  leukocytes in case of dual and triple combinations. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.

## **Representative Data**

Staining with clone BRA30 (anti-HLA-DR) monoclonal antibodies is illustrated by flow cytometry analysis of normal blood cells. Direct staining was performed using 10  $\mu$ l FITC-conjugated antibody with 100  $\mu$ l blood sample.



### Reproducibility

Monoclonal antibodies from IQ Products were tested by flow cytometry using a 'lyse-wash' method on whole blood from healthy donors. Obtained data support the premise that these reagents are equivalent in their reactivity with peripheral blood lymphocytes. Values are expressed in terms of % of the total lymphocyte count (see table).

		Mean %			
Reagent	n	positive	S.D.	% CV	Product code
anti-HLA-DR FITC	10	15,38	2,76	17,94	IQP-134F
anti-HLA-DR R-PE	10	17,89	2,73	15,25	IQP-134R
anti-HLA-DR CvO	10	18.77	2,63	14.02	IOP-134C

### Limitations

- 1. Conjugates with brighter fluorochromes, like PE and APC, will have a greater separation than those with dyes like FITC and CyQ. When populations overlap, the percentage of positive cells using a selected marker can be affected by the choice of fluorescent label.
- 2. Use of monoclonal antibodies in patient treatment can interfere with antigen target recognition by this reagent. This should be taken into account when samples are analyzed from patients treated in this fashion. IQ Products has not characterized the effect of the presence of therapeutic antibodies on the performance of this reagent.
- 3. Reagents can be used in different combinations, therefore laboratories need to become familiar performance characteristics of each antibody in relation with the combined markers in normal and abnormal samples.
- 4. Reagent data performance is based on EDTA-treated blood. Reagent performance can be affected by the use of other anticoagulants.

## Reagents and materials required but not supplied

- 1. Flow cytometer
- 2. Flow cytometry disposable 12 x 75-mm capped polystyrene test tubes
- 3. Micropipette with disposable tips
- 4. Vortex mixer
- 5. Centrifuge
- 6. IQ Lyse erythrocyte lysing solution (IQP-199)
- 7. IQ Starfigs fixation and permeabilization solution (IQP-200)
- 8. PBS (phosphate-buffered saline)
- 9. 1% Heparin
- 10. 1% paraformaldehyde solution in PBS (store at 2-8 °C in amber glass for up to 1 week)

## Immunofluorescence staining and lysing protocol

### - A - Flow cytometry method for use with purified monoclonal antibodies

- Add 100 µl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx. 10<sup>6</sup> leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.
- 2. Add to each tube 10 µl of purified monoclonal antibody\*. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
- 3. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 4. Wash the labeled cells by adding 2 ml of PBS containing 0.001% ( $^{v}/_{v}$ ) Heparin, vortexing and centrifuging (2 min 1000 x g.) and discard the supernatant.
- 5. Àdd 50  $\mu$ l of 1:10 dilution of IQ Products F(ab)<sub>2</sub> Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG fluorescent conjugate, [FITC (IQP-190F); R-PE (IQP-190R)] in PBS containing 0.001% ( $^{v}$ / $_{v}$ ) Heparin to the tube. It is recommended that the tube is protected from light.
- 6. Mix by vortexing and incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 7. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
- 8. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 9. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
- 10. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at  $1000 \times g$ .
- 11. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS\*\*.
- 12. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

## - B - Flow cytometry method for use with labeled (FITC, R-PE, CyQ or APC) monoclonal antibodies

- 1. Add 100  $\mu$ l of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx.  $10^6$  leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.
- 2. Add to each tube 10  $\mu$ I of labeled monoclonal antibody\*. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
- 3. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 4. Add 100 μl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
- 5. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 6. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
- 7. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at  $1000 \times g$ .
- 8. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS\*\*.
- 9. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).

### - C - Flow cytometry method for use with dual and triple combinations

 Add 100 μl of EDTA-treated blood (i.e. approx. 10<sup>6</sup> leukocytes) to a 5 ml reagent tube. The content of one tube is sufficient to perform one test.

## For combinations with anti-kappa and/or anti-lambda Ig see application note below.

- 2. Add to each tube 20 µl of labeled monoclonal antibody combination\*.
- 3. Vortex the tube to ensure thorough mixing of antibody and cells.
- 4. Incubate the tube for 15 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 5. Add 100 µl of IQ Lyse (IQP-199 ready-to-use) and mix immediately.
- 6. Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature in the dark.
- 7. Add 2 ml of demineralized water and incubate for 10 minutes in the dark.
- 8. Centrifuge the labeled cell suspension for 2 minutes at 1000 x g.
- 9. Remove the supernatant and resuspend the cells in 200 µl of PBS\*\*.
- 10. Analyze by flow cytometry within four hours (alternatively, the cells may be fixed by 0.05% of formaline in buffered saline for analysis the next day. Some antigens are readily destroyed upon fixation and this should be taken into account when using this alternative).
  - \* Appropriate mouse Ig isotype control samples should always be included in any labeling study \*\* PBS: Phosphate Buffered Saline, pH 7.2

## Application note for anti-kappa and/or anti-lambda Ig combinations

Add 2 ml of PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin (**prewarmed to 37 °C**) to the cell suspension Vortex, centrifuge (2 min at 300x g) and discard the supernatant Repeat this step twice

Resuspend the pelleted blood cells in 100 µl PBS containing 0.001% (v/v) Heparin

# **△ ♦ ∤ \* □**

# **Handling and Storage**

Antibodies are supplied either as 100 tests per vial (1 mL) for singles or 50 tests per vial (1 mL) for dual and triple combinations. They are supplied in 0.01 M sodium phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl; pH 7.3, 0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodiumazide (NaN $_3$ ). Store the vials at 2-8 °C. Monoclonal antibodies should be protected from prolonged exposure to light. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the vial label when stored properly.

# Warranty

Products sold hereunder are warranted only to conform to the quantity and contents stated on the label at the time of delivery to the customer. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond the description on the label of the product. IQ Products is not liable for property damage, personal injury, or economic loss caused by the product.

#### Characterization

To ensure consistently high-quality reagents, each batch of monoclonal antibody is tested for conformance with characteristics of a standard reagent. Representative flow cytometric data is included in this data sheet.

### Warning

All products contain sodiumazide. This chemical is poisonous and hazardous. Handling should be done by trained staff only.

### References

- 1. Barclay, A.N., et al., eds. 1997. The Leucocyte Antigen FactsBook. Academic Press. London
- 2. Seddon, B., and Mason, D., 1996. Int. Immunol. 8. 1185-1193
- 3. Cresswell, P., 1996. Cell 84. 505-507

## **Explanation of used symbols**

Consult instructions for use REF Catalogue number Sufficient for

In Vitro Diagnostic medical device

△ Caution, consult accompanying document

\* Keep away from (sun)light

Biological risks

Temperature limitation (°C)

RUO
For Research Use Only

Batch code

Use by yyyy-mm-dd
Manufacturer

Authorized Representative in the European Community

Conformité Européenne (European Conformity)

		Label - tandem	Ex -max (nm)	Em -max (nm)
P	PURE	purified material	i <del>-</del>	-
F	FITC	FITC	488	519
R	R-PE	PE	488, 532	578
C	CyQ	PE-Cy5.18	488, 532	667
Α	APC		595, 633, 635, 647	660
PC	PerCP		488, 532	678
PCC	PerCP-Cy5.5		488, 532	695
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