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InnoCyto Inc.

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APC/Cyanine7 Anti-human HLA-G Antibody

Catalog Number:	112611, 112612
Size:	25 tests, 100 tests
Target Name:	HLA-G, Human Leukocyte Antigen-G
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	HLAGAM1
Application:	Flow Cytometry
Reactivity:	Human
Format:	APC/Cyanine7
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Antibody Type:	Monoclonal
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
Protein Concentration:	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
Storage&Handling:	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Recommended Usage:	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. APC/Cyanine7 has an excitation max at 650 nm and an emission max at 774 nm.
Excitation Laser:	Red Laser (633 nm)
Isotype Control:	301405

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

HLA-G is a non-classical major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class I molecule encoded within the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) region. Unlike classical MHC class I proteins, HLA-G has limited polymorphism and a restricted tissue distribution, primarily expressed at the maternal–fetal interface, where it plays a critical role in immune tolerance during pregnancy.

Structurally, HLA-G consists of a heavy chain associated with β2-microglobulin and presents peptides similarly to other MHC class I molecules. However, alternative splicing generates multiple isoforms, including both membrane-bound (e.g., HLA-G1) and soluble forms (e.g., HLA-G5). These structural variants contribute to its diverse immunomodulatory functions.

HLA-G interacts with inhibitory receptors such as ILT2 (LILRB1), ILT4 (LILRB2), and KIR2DL4 expressed on immune cells including natural killer (NK) cells, T cells, and antigen-presenting cells. Through these ligand–receptor interactions, HLA-G suppresses immune responses by inhibiting cytotoxic activity, reducing cytokine production, and promoting regulatory cell phenotypes.

In disease contexts, aberrant expression of HLA-G has been associated with cancer, viral infections, and autoimmune disorders. Many tumors exploit HLA-G expression to evade immune surveillance, leading to poorer clinical outcomes. Conversely, reduced HLA-G expression may contribute to pregnancy complications such as preeclampsia or recurrent miscarriage.

Therapeutically, HLA-G represents a promising target in both immunosuppression and immuno-oncology. Enhancing HLA-G activity could be beneficial in transplantation and autoimmune diseases by promoting immune tolerance. In contrast, blocking HLA-G or its receptors is being explored as a strategy to restore anti-tumor immunity. Ongoing research aims to better understand its mechanisms and develop targeted therapies that modulate HLA-G pathways.