



Rabbit Anti-HLA-DR monoclonal antibody, clone TD17-89 (CABT-L707)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	HLA-DR
Immunogen	Recombinant protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clone	TD17-89
Purification	Protein A purified.
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ICC, IHC, FC
Molecular Weight	29 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Endoplasmic reticulum membrane, Golgi apparatus, Endosome membrane, Lysosome membrane.
Positive Control	B16-F1, Daudi, Hela, human tonsil tissue, human kidney tissue, human liver tissue, mouse kidney tissue, human spleen tissue.
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	1×TBS (pH7.4), 1% BSA, 40% Glycerol.

Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at +4°C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules destined for presentation to CD4+ helper T cells is determined by two key events. These events include the dissociation of class II-associated invariant chain peptides (CLIP) from an antigen binding groove in MHC II α/β dimers through the activity of MHC molecules HLA-DM and -DO, and subsequent peptide antigen binding. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM, -DO molecules regulate the dissociation of CLIP and the subsequent binding of exogenous peptides to HLA class II molecules (HLA-DR, -DQ and -DP) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. RFLP analysis of HLA-DM genes from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients suggests that certain polymorphisms are genetic factors for RA susceptibility. HLA-B belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogs. Class I molecules play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. HLA-B and -C can form heterodimers consisting of a membrane anchored heavy chain and a light chain (β-2-Microglobulin). Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B and -C alleles.
Keywords	DR alpha chain;DR alpha chain precursor;DRA_HUMAN;DRB1;DRB4;Histocompatibility antigen HLA DR alpha;HLA class II histocompatibility antigen;HLA class II histocompatibility antigen DR alpha chain;HLA DR1B;HLA DR3B;HLA DRA;HLA DRA1;HLA DRB1;HLA DRB3;HLA DRB4;HLA DRB5;HLA-DRA;HLADR4B;HLADRA1;HLADRB;Major histocompatibility complex class II DR alpha;Major histocompatibility complex class II DR beta 1;Major histocompatibility complex class II DR beta 3;Major histocompatibility complex class II DR beta 4;Major histocompatibility complex class II DR beta 5;MGC117330;MHC cell surface glycoprotein;MHC class II antigen DRA;MHC II;MLRW antibody