



Anti-HLA-DPB1 (aa 76-106) polyclonal antibody (DPABH-05883)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Antigen Description	Binds peptides derived from antigens that access the endocytic route of antigen presenting cells (APC) and presents them on the cell surface for recognition by the CD4 T-cells. The peptide binding cleft accommodates peptides of 10-30 residues. The peptides presented by MHC class II molecules are generated mostly by degradation of proteins that access the endocytic route, where they are processed by lysosomal proteases and other hydrolases. Exogenous antigens that have been endocytosed by the APC are thus readily available for presentation via MHC II molecules, and for this reason this antigen presentation pathway is usually referred to as exogenous. As membrane proteins on their way to degradation in lysosomes as part of their normal turn-over are also contained in the endosomal/lysosomal compartments, exogenous antigens must compete with those derived from endogenous components. Autophagy is also a source of endogenous peptides, autophagosomes constitutively fuse with MHC class II loading compartments. In addition to APCs, other cells of the gastrointestinal tract, such as epithelial cells, express MHC class II molecules and CD74 and act as APCs, which is an unusual trait of the GI tract. To produce a MHC class II molecule that presents an antigen, three MHC class II molecules (heterodimers of an alpha and a beta chain) associate with a CD74 trimer in the ER to form an heterononamer. Soon after the entry of this complex into the endosomal/lysosomal system where antigen processing occurs, CD74 undergoes a sequential degradation by various proteases, including CTSS and CTSL, leaving a small fragment termed CLIP (class-II-associated invariant chain peptide). The removal of CLIP is facilitated by HLA-DM via direct binding to the alpha-beta-CLIP complex so that CLIP is released. HLA-DM stabilizes MHC class II molecules until primary high affinity antigenic peptides are bound. The MHC II molecule bound to a peptide is then transported to the cell membrane surface. In B cells, the interaction between HLA-DM and MHC class II molecules is regulated by HLA-DO. Primary dendritic cells (DCs) also express HLA-DO. Lysosomal microenvironment has been implicated in the regulation of antigen loading into MHC II molecules, increased acidification produces increased proteolysis and efficient peptide loading.
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide conjugated to KLH, corresponding to a region within internal sequence amino acids 76-106 of Human MHC Class II (NP_002112.3).

Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ICC/IF
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	Constituent: 99% PBS
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C (up to 6 months). For long term storage store at -20°C

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	HLA-DPB1 major histocompatibility complex, class II, DP beta 2 [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	HLA-DPB1
Synonyms	HLA-DPB1; major histocompatibility complex, class II, DP beta 1; DPB1; HLA-DP; HLA-DPB; HLA-DP1B; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP beta 1 chain; MHC HLA DPB1; HLA DP14-beta chain; MHC class II HLA-DRB1; class II HLA beta chain; MHC class II antigen DPB1; MHC class II HLA-DP-beta-1; MHC class II antigen DPbeta1; MHC class II antigen beta chain; beta1 domain MHC class II HLA DPB; MHC class II antigen DP beta 1 chain; HLA-DP histocompatibility type, beta-1 subunit; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP(W4) beta chain; major histocompatibility complex class II antigen beta chain;
Entrez Gene ID	3115
Protein Refseq	NP_002112.3
UniProt ID	I4EC15
Pathway	Adaptive Immune System; Allograft rejection; Antigen processing and presentation; Asthma
Function	peptide antigen binding;