



Anti-HLA-DRB5 (full length) polyclonal antibody (DPABH-08366)

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	Full length Human HLA DRB5 protein (NP_002116.2)

Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Whole antiserum
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, IP
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	Constituent: 99% Whole serum
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	HLA-DRB5 major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 6 [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	HLA-DRB5
Synonyms	HLA-DRB5; major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 5; HLA-DRB; DR9; dw2; DR-9; DR beta-5; DR2-beta-2; MHC HLA-DR-beta chain; MHC class II antigen DRB5; leukocyte antigen class II; MHC class II HLA beta chain; MHC class II antigen DRB1*9; human leucocyte antigen DRB5; MHC HLA-DR-beta cell surface glycoprotein; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR beta 5 chain; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR-5 beta chain; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DRB1-9 beta chain;
Entrez Gene ID	3127
Protein Refseq	NP_002116.2
UniProt ID	Q30154
Pathway	Adaptive Immune System; Allograft rejection; Antigen processing and presentation; Asthma
Function	peptide antigen binding;