10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone Bra-14]
Catalog # AH11424

Specification

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,2,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P04440
Other Accession	3115 (HLA-DP), 3122 (HLA-DR), 347270 (HLA-DP), 520048 (HLA-DR), P01903 (HLA-DR)
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG3, kappa**
Calculated MW	**36kDa (α chain) and 27kDa (β chain) KDa**

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3115

Other Names
HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP beta 1 chain, HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP(W4) beta chain, MHC class II antigen DPB1, HLA-DPB1, HLA-DP1B

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name HLA-DPB1

Synonyms HLA-DP1B

Function
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 a 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 to 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.

Cellular Location

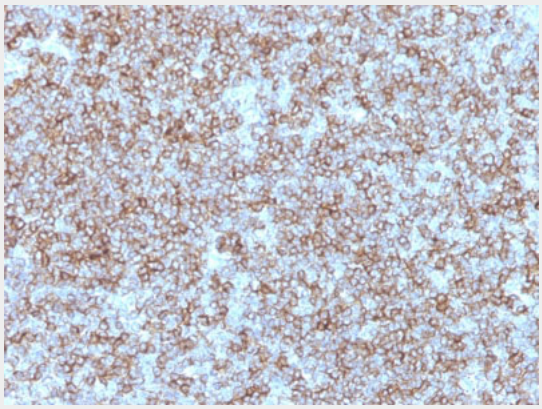
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=The MHC class II complex transits through a number of intracellular compartments in the endocytic pathway until it reaches the cell membrane for antigen presentation

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with HLA-DP/DR Monoclonal Antibody (Bra-14).

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Reacts with a common epitope of human major histocompatibility (MHC) class II antigens, HLA-DR and DP. Human MHC class II antigens are transmembrane glycoproteins composed of an chain (36kDa) and a chain (27kDa). They are expressed primarily on antigen presenting cells such as B lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, and thymic epithelial cells and are also present on activated T lymphocytes. Human MHC class II genes are located in the HLA-D region that encodes at least six and ten chain genes. Three loci, DR, DQ and DP, encode the major expressed products of the human class II region. The human MHC class II molecules bind intracellularly processed peptides and present them to T-helper cells. They, therefore, have a critical role in the initiation of the immune response. It has been shown that some autoimmune diseases are associated with certain class II alleles.

HLA-DP/-DR (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Chorvath B et al. Supplementary characteristics of anti-MHC class II monoclonal antibodies elicited by an ALL cell line: immunofluorescence cytofluorometry, C-dependent cytotoxicity, two-dimensional analysis of antigen. Neoplasma 1987, 34(4):417-425 | Horejsi V et al. Characterization of a new murine monoclonal antibody against human DP antigens. Tissue Antigens 1988, 32(1):6-11 | Polakova K et al. Monoclonal antibodies against MHC class II antigens elicited with a human non-T, non-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia cell line. Neoplasma 1985;32(6):641-