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HLA-DRA (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 19-26.1; same as MB-26.1]
Catalog # AH11434

Product Information

Application	IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P01903
Other Accession	3122, 520048
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG2a, kappa
Clone Names	19-26.1; same as MB-26.1
Calculated MW	28621

Additional Information

Gene ID	3122
Other Names	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain, MHC class II antigen DRA, HLA-DRA, HLA-DRA1
Application Note	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	HLA-DRA (MHC II) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HLA-DRA
Synonyms	HLA-DRA1
Function	An alpha chain of antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class II (MHCII) molecule. In complex with the beta chain HLA- DRB, displays antigenic peptides on professional antigen presenting cells (APCs) for recognition by alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on HLA-DR-restricted CD4-positive T cells. This guides antigen-specific T- helper effector functions, both antibody-mediated immune response and macrophage activation, to ultimately eliminate the infectious agents and transformed cells (PubMed:15265931, PubMed:15322540, PubMed:17334368, PubMed:22327072, PubMed:24190431, PubMed:27591323, PubMed:29884618, PubMed:31495665, PubMed:8145819, PubMed:9075930). Typically presents extracellular peptide antigens of 10 to 30 amino acids that

	arise from proteolysis of endocytosed antigens in lysosomes (PubMed:8145819). In the tumor microenvironment, presents antigenic peptides that are primarily generated in tumor-resident APCs likely via phagocytosis of apoptotic tumor cells or macropinocytosis of secreted tumor proteins (PubMed:31495665). Presents peptides derived from intracellular proteins that are trapped in autolysosomes after macroautophagy, a mechanism especially relevant for T cell selection in the thymus and central immune tolerance (PubMed:17182262, PubMed:23783831). The selection of the immunodominant epitopes follows two processing modes: 'bind first, cut/trim later' for pathogen-derived antigenic peptides and 'cut first, bind later' for autoantigens/self- peptides (PubMed:25413013). The anchor residue at position 1 of the peptide N-terminus, usually a large hydrophobic residue, is essential for high affinity interaction with MHCII molecules (PubMed:8145819).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Autolysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=The MHCII complex transits through a number of intracellular compartments in the endocytic pathway until it reaches the cell membrane for antigen presentation (PubMed:18305173, PubMed:9075930). Component of immunological synapses at the interface between T cell and APC (PubMed:15322540, PubMed:29884618).
Tissue Location	Expressed in professional APCs: macrophages, dendritic cells and B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:15322540, PubMed:23783831, PubMed:31495665). Expressed in thymic epithelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:23783831).

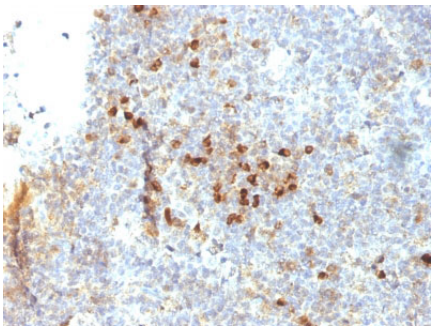
Background

This MAb reacts with the HLA-DR antigen, a member of MHC class II molecules. It does not cross react with HLA-DP and HLA-DQ. HLA-DR is a heterodimeric cell surface glycoprotein comprised of a 36kDa alpha (heavy) chain and a 28kDa beta (light) chain. It is expressed on B-cells, activated T-cells, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells and other non-professional APCs. In conjunction with the CD3/TCR complex and CD4 molecules, HLA-DR is critical for efficient peptide presentation to CD4+ T cells. It is an excellent histiocytic marker in paraffin sections producing intense cytoplasmic staining. True histiocytic neoplasms are similarly positive. HLA-DR antigens also occur on a variety of epithelial cells and their corresponding neoplastic counterparts.

References

Thompson C et al. Hum Immunol 1983, 6(3):133-50 | Rask L Autoimmunity 1991, 8(3):237-244

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with HLA-DRA Monoclonal Antibody (19-26.1).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.