

MHC Class II Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP91193

Product Information

Application WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, IHF

Primary Accession
Reactivity
Human
Clonality
Monoclonal

Other Names HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP beta 1 chain; HLADPB1; HLADP1B;

HLADM;

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW29159

Additional Information

Dilution WB 1:1000~1:5000 IHC 1:100~1:500 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human MHC Class II

Description HLA-DPB belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II

molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DPA) and a beta chain (DPB), both anchored in the membrane. It plays a central role in the immune

system by presenting peptides derived from extracellular proteins.

Storage Condition and Buffer Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium

azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

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

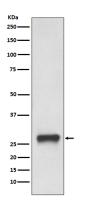
hydrolases. Exogenous antigens that have been endocytosed by the APC are thus readily available for presentation via MHC II molecules, and for this reason this antigen presentation pathway is usually referred to as exogenous. As membrane proteins on their way to degradation in lysosomes as part of their 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

Images



Western blot analysis of MHC Class II expression in Daudi cell lysate.

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