Datasheet for ABIN5713112

SLC26A3 Protein (AA 814-1011, partial) (His tag)

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1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	SLC26A3
Protein Characteristics:	AA 814-1011, partial
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This SLC26A3 protein is labelled with His tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS)

Product Details

Sequence:	ILIVDLDVHH GNGTQQAFYA DPSILYISLH RYDEGNFFPG SGAPNEVGTG LGEGYNINIA WTGGLDPPMG DVEYLEAFRT IVKPVAKEFD PDMVLVSAGF DALEGHTPPL GGYKVTAKCF GHLTKQLMTL ADGRVVLALE GGHDLTAICD ASEACVNALL GNELEPLAED ILHQSPNMNA VISLQKIIEI QSMSLKFS
Purification:	SDS-PAGE
Purity:	> 90 %

Target Details

Target:	SLC26A3
Alternative Name:	DRA (SLC26A3 Products)
Background:	Binds peptides derived from antigens that access the endocytic route of antigen presenting

Target Details

	cells (APC) and presents th 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 mbrane 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 syst 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 roval 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 mbrane 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.
Molecular Weight:	25.3 kDa
UniProt:	P01903

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

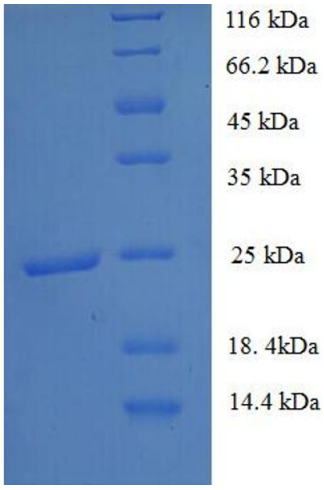
Handling

Format:	Liquid

Handling

Concentration:	0.1-2 mg/mL
Buffer:	20 mM Tris-HCl based buffer, pH 8.0
Storage:	-80 °C,4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Images



SDS-PAGE

Image 1.