

Datasheet for ABIN6262291
anti-HLA-DRB1 antibody[Go to Product page](#)

1 Image

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	HLA-DRB1
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This HLA-DRB1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

Product Details

Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human HLA-DRB1
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	HLA-DRB1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total HLA-DRB1
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse (Murine), Rat (Rattus)
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Target Details

Target:	HLA-DRB1
Alternative Name:	HLA-DRB1 (HLA-DRB1 Products)
Background:	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 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.

Gene: HLA-DRB1

Molecular Weight:	29 kDa
Gene ID:	3123
UniProt:	P01911
Pathways:	TCR Signaling , Positive Regulation of Peptide Hormone Secretion , Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response , CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events , Cancer Immune Checkpoints , Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) in Adaptive Immune Response

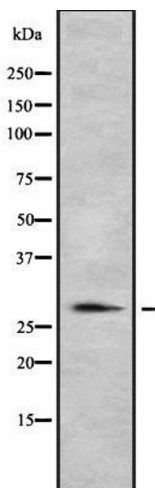
Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:1000-3000
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of HLA-DRB1 using MCF7 whole cell lysates