

## HLA-DPB1 antibody

### Product Information

Catalog No.:	FNab03903
Size:	100µg
Form:	liquid
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified
Purity:	≥95% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	polyclonal
Clone ID:	None
IsoType:	IgG
Storage:	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.3, -20°C for 12 months(Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.)

### Background

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

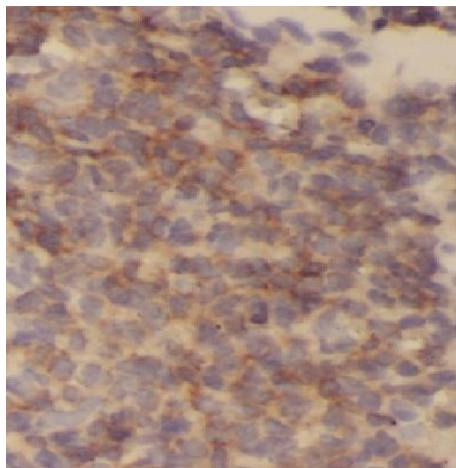
HLA-DO. Lysosomal microenvironment has been implicated in the regulation of antigen loading into MHC II molecules, increased acidification produces increased proteolysis and efficient peptide loading.

### Immunogen information

Immunogen:	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DP beta 1
Synonyms:	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
Observed MW:	None
Uniprot ID :	P04440

### Application

Reactivity:	Human
Tested Application:	ELISA, IHC
Recommended dilution:	IHC: 1:20-1:200
Image:	



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue FNab03903( HLA-DPB1 antibody) at dilution of 1:50