



HLA-DP monoclonal antibody

Catalog: MB65851

Host: Mouse

Reactivity: Human

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 heteronamer. 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.

Product:

Mouse IgG1 kappa. Liquid in PBS, pH 7.3, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Molecular Weight:

~ 29 kDa

Swiss-Prot:

P20036

Purification&Purity:

The monoclonal antibody was affinity-purified from Mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen and the purity is > 95% (by SDS-PAGE).

Applications:

IF (1/50 - 1/200)

Storage&Stability:

Store at 4 °C short term. Aliquot and store at -20 °C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Specificity:

Recognizes human HLA-DP

DATA:

Note:

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedure.

Bioworld Technology, Inc.

Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park, MN 55416, USA.

Email: info@bioworld.com

Tel: 6123263284

Fax: 6122933841

Bioworld technology, co. Ltd.

Add: No 9, weidi road Qixia District Nanjing, 210046, P. R. China.

Email: info@biogot.com

Tel: 0086-025-68037686

Fax: 0086-025-68035151



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Bioworld Technology, Inc.

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Add: 1660 South Highway 100, Suite 500 St. Louis Park,
MN 55416, USA.

Email: info@bioworld.com

Tel: 6123263284

Fax: 6122933841

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