

ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Monoclonal antibody recognizes MHC Class II beta
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Target Name	MHC Class II beta
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within encompassing a sequence within human MHC Class II beta
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	HLA-DP1B; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP beta 1 chain; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP(W4) beta chain; MHC class II antigen DPB1

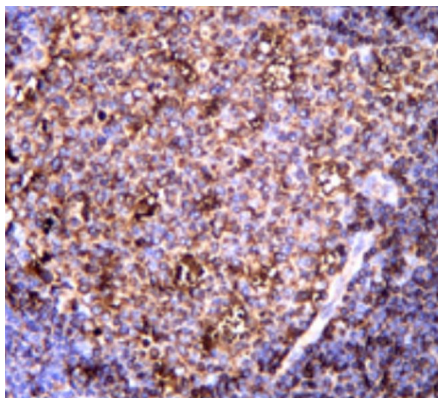
Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:100
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	25-35 kDa(Monomer); 50-65 kDa(Dimer)	

Properties

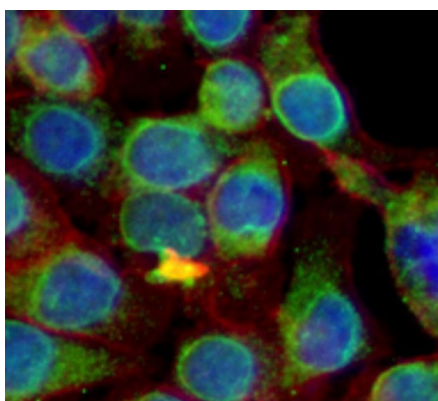
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen?
Buffer	PBS, 0.05% Proclin300, 50% Glycerol, and 0.5% BSA
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol, and 0.5% BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Gene Symbol	HLA-DPB1
Gene Full Name	Major Histocompatibility Complex, Class II, DP Beta 1
Background	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. Class II molecules are expressed in antigen presenting cells (APC: B lymphocytes, dendritic cells, macrophages). The beta chain is approximately 26-28 kDa and its gene contains 6 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DP molecule both the alpha chain and the beta chain contain the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities, resulting in up to 4 different molecules. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	29 kDa
PTM	Disulfide bond; Glycoprotein. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Endoplasmic reticulum. [UniProt]



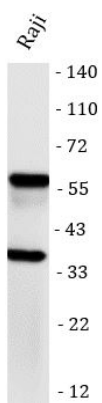
ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human tonsil stained with ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody.



ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Raji stained with ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody.



ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody WB image

Western blot: Raji stained with ARG67322 anti-MHC Class II beta antibody.