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HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term)

Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF3351a

Specification

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P01906
Other Accession	NP_064440.1, NP_002113.2, 3118, 3117
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Concentration	**0.5 mg/ml**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**28033**

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3118

Other Names
HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ alpha 2 chain, DX alpha chain, HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ(6) alpha chain, HLA-DQA1, MHC class II DQA2, HLA-DQA2, HLA-DXA

Format
0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protein Information

Name HLA-DQA2

Synonyms HLA-DXA

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.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=The MHC class II complex transits through a number of intracellular compartments in the endocytic pathway until it reaches the cell membrane for antigen presentation

Tissue Location
Restricted to skin Langerhans cells, although some expression at low levels may occur at the surface of B lymphoblastoid cells.

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - Images

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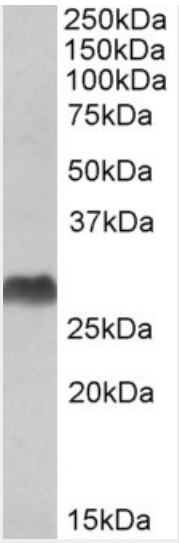

AF3351a (1 µg/ml) staining of Human Bone Marrow lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - Background

This antibody is expected to recognize: NP_064440.1 (HLA-DQA2; GeneID: 3118) and also the very similar NP_002113.2 (HLA-DQA1; GeneID:3117).

HLA-DQA2 & HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-Term) - References

New genetic associations detected in a host response study to hepatitis B vaccine. Davila S, Froeling FE, Tan A, Bonnard C, Boland GJ, Snippe H, Hibberd ML, Seielstad M, Genes and immunity 2010 Apr 11 (3): 232-8. PMID: 20237496