

## 组织相容性抗原 DQA1 抗体

产品货号： mIR17542

英文名称： HLA-DQA1

中文名称： 组织相容性抗原 DQA1 抗体

别名： CD; CELIAC1; DC 1 alpha chain; DC alpha; DC-1 alpha chain; DC-alpha; DC1, included; DQ alpha 1 chain; DQ-A1; DQ-DRW9 alpha chain; DQA1\_HUMAN; FLJ27088; FLJ27328; Gluten-sensitive enteropathy (celiac disease); GSE; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ alpha 1 chain; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ(W3) alpha chain; HLA-DCA; HLA-DQA; HLA-DQA1; HLA-DQA1 major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1; HLADC histocompatibility type; Immune response antigens Hla, included; leucocyte antigen DQA1; leukocyte antigen alpha chain; Major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1; MGC149527; MHC class II antigen; MHC class II DQA1; MHC class II HLA-D alpha glycoprotein; MHC class II HLA-DQ alpha 1; MHC class II surface glycoprotein; MHC HLA-DQ alpha; OTTHUMP00000029141; OTTHUMP00000176885; OTTHUMP00000178551; OTTHUMP00000178552; OTTHUMP00000233817.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 转运蛋白

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 26kDa

细胞定位： 细胞膜

性状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓度： 1mg/ml

免疫原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human HLA-DQA1:151-254/254

亚型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储存液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

**保存条件** : Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

**PubMed** : PubMed

**产品介绍** : 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 accomodates 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.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network membrane. Endosome

membrane. Lysosome membrane. 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.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the MHC class II family.

Contains 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

**SWISS:**

P01909

**Gene ID:**

3117

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.