

# HLA-DRB4 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN7980

## Key Features

Host Species • Rabbit	Reactivity • Human	Applications • WB
MW • 29kD (Calculated)	Isotype • IgG	

#### **Recommended Dilution Ratios**

WB 1:500-2000

#### **Storage**

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

## **Basic Information**

Clonality Polyclonal

#### Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human HLA-DRB4
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of HLA-DRB4 at Human

## Target Information

Gene name HLA-DRB4

Protein Name	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR beta 4 chain (MHC class II antigen DRB4)				
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID		
	Human	<u>3126;</u>	<u>P13762;</u>		
Cellular Localization	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. Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. 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.				
Function	Binds peptides derived from antigens that access the endocytic route of antigen presentin 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 the 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 i 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/lysosomes 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 cla				

## Validation Data

## **Contact information**

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: HLA-DRB4 Rabbit pAb

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Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents