HLA-DRA Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	HLA-DRA, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	HLA-DRA (HLA Class II Histocompatibility Antigen, DR alpha Chain, MHC Class II Antigen DRA, HLA-DRA1) (MaxLight 490)
Product Gene Name	anti-HLA-DRA antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight490.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human HLA-DRA.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amo
Molecular Weight	28,607 Da
OMIM	gene 610424
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P01903
Immunogen	Full length human HLA-DRA, aa1-254 (NP_061984.2).
Immunogen Sequence	MAISGVPVLGFFIIAVLMSAQESWAIKEEHVIIQAEFYLNPDQSGEFMFDFDGDEIFHVDMAKKETVWRLEEFGRFASFEAQGALANIAVDKANLEIMTKRS
Conjugate	MaxLight490
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-HLA-DRA antibody	Antibodies; HLA
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-HLA-DRA antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-HLA-DRA antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-HLA-DRA antibody	HLA-DR is a transmembrane human major histocompatibility complex 2 (MHC II) family member, which consists of a 34kD (alpha) subunit and one of s surface for recognition by the T cell receptor on CD4T cells. This interaction is central to antigen specificity in the adaptive immune response. HLA-DR

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-HLA-DRA antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If nec
Searchable Terms for HLA-DRA purchase	MBS6381293 is an antibody targeting HLA-DRA. Also known as HLA-DRA (HLA Class II Histocompatibility Antigen, DR alpha Chain, MHC Class II Ant

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for HLA-DRA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	52426774
NCBI GeneID	3122
NCBI Accession #	NP_061984.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P01903
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q30160; Q6IAZ1; Q861I2; Q9TP70; A2BET4
UniProt Related Accession #	P01903
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_019111
NCBI Official Full Name	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR alpha
NCBI Official Symbol	HLA-DRA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	MLRW; HLA-DRA1
UniProt Protein Name	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	MHC class II antigen DRA
Protein Family	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen
UniProt Gene Name	HLA-DRA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	HLA-DRA1
UniProt Entry Name	DRA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain; MHC cell surface glycoprotein; MHC class II antigen DRA; histocompatibility antigen HLA-DR alpha
NCBI Summary for HLA-DRA	HLA-DRA is one of the HLA class II alpha chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha and a beta chain, 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 alpha chain is approximately 33-35 kDa and its gene contains 5 exons. Exon 1 encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, and exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic tail. DRA does not have polymorphisms in the peptide binding part and acts as the sole alpha chain for DRB1, DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for HLA-DRA	HLA-DRA: 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 miroenvironment has been implicated in the regulation of antigen loading into MHC II molecules, increased acidification produces increased proteolysis and efficient peptide loading. Belongs to the MHC class II family. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 6p21.3 Cellular Component: Golgi membrane; cell surface; lysosome; lysosomal membrane; late endosome membrane; integral to plasma membrane; plasma membrane; trans-Golgi network membrane; MHC class II protein complex Molecular Function: MHC class II receptor activity; peptide antigen binding Biological Process: peptide antigen assembly with MHC class II protein complex; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; T cell costimulation; antigen processing and presentation of exogenous peptide antigen via MHC class II; immune response; cognition; T cell receptor signaling pathway; antigen processing and presentation of peptide or polysaccharide antigen via MHC class II; polysaccharide assembly with MHC class II protein complex Disease: Hepatitis B Virus, Susceptibility To
Research Articles on HLA-DRA	**1.** The effects of rs11248051 and rs1564282 variants of GAK, and the rs3129882 variant of HLA-DRA, were investigated in Parkinson's disease patients.
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