

Rabbit anti-Human HLA-DQA1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-HLA-DQA1 antibody

HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-term)

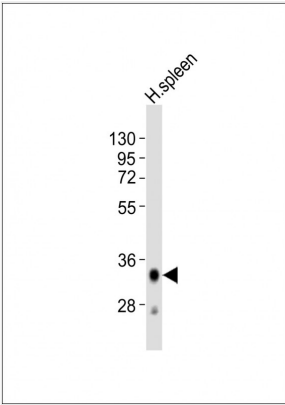
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA289289	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

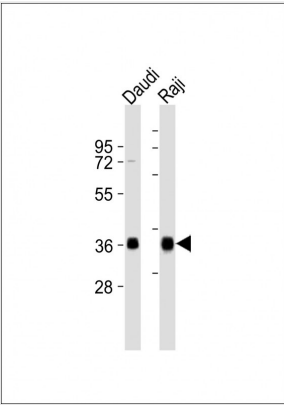
HLA-DQA1; Polyclonal Antibody; HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-term); HLA class II histocompatibility antigen; DQ alpha 1 chain; DC-1 alpha chain; DC-alpha; HLA-DCA; MHC class II DQA1; anti-HLA-DQA1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This HLA-DQA1 antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 188-222 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human HLA-DQA1.
Purity/Purification	Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 0.5 (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	255
Applicable Applications for anti-HLA-DQA1 antibody	ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Crown Antibody	Yes
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



WB (Western Blot)
Anti-HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + human spleen lysates. Lysates/proteins at 20 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 28 kDa. Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



WB (Western Blot)
All lanes : Anti-HLA-DQA1 Antibody (C-term) at 1:8000 dilution. Lane 1: Daudi whole cell lysates. Lane 2: Raji whole cell lysates. Lysates/proteins at 20 ug per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 28 kDa. Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-HLA-DQA1 antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-HLA-DQA1 antibody	Crown Antibodies; Immunology; Neuroscience
References	Chang H.-C., et al. Nature 305:813-815(1983). Schenning L., et al. EMBO J. 3:447-452(1984). Auffray C., et al. Nature 308:327-333(1984). Schiffenbauer J., et al. J. Immunol. 139:228-233(1987). Ellis M.C., et al. Immunogenetics 46:410-417(1997).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	18426975
NCBI GeneID	3117
NCBI Accession #	NP_002113.2

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002122.3
UniProt Accession #	P01909 ; O19630 ; O19706 ; P01907 ; P01908 ; P04225 ; P04226 ; P05536 ; P79553 ; Q06751 ; Q29876 ; Q29994
Molecular Weight	27805
NCBI Official Full Name	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ alpha 1 chain
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ alpha 1
NCBI Official Symbol	HLA-DQA1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CD; GSE; DQ-A1; CELIAC1; HLA-DQA
NCBI Protein Information	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ alpha 1 chain
UniProt Protein Name	HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DQ alpha 1 chain
UniProt Gene Name	HLA-DQA1
UniProt Entry Name	DQA1_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com
Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/hla-dqa1-antibody-western-blot-elisa/289289>