abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-HLA-DR antibody ab175085

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews 6 References 3 Images

Overview

Product name	Anti-HLA-DR antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to HLA-DR
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human HLA-DR. Database link: **P01903**
Positive control	WB: Raji and Jurkat cell extracts IHC: Human tonsil and liver cancer tissues.
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.30 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 49% PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab175085 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/500 - 1/2000. Predicted molecular weight: 29 kDa.
IHC-P	★★★★★ **(1)**	1/50 - 1/200. **ab171870** - Rabbit polyclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target

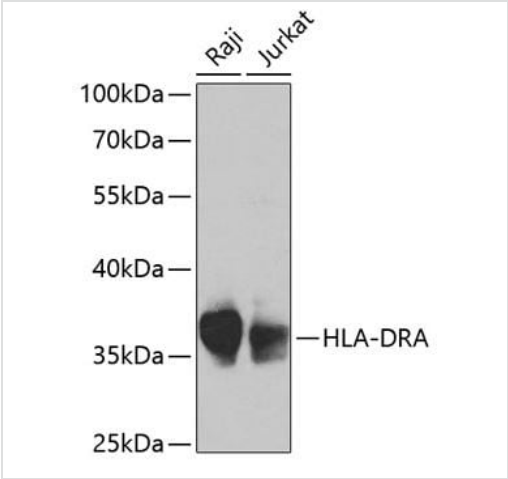
Function Binds peptides derived from antigens that access the endocytic route of antigen presenting cells (APC) and presents them on the cell surface for recognition by the CD4 T-cells. The peptide binding cleft accommodates peptides of 10-30 residues. The peptides presented by MHC class II molecules 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 an 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.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the MHC class II family.
Contains 1 Ig-like C1-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Post-translational modifications Ubiquitinated by MARCH1 or MARCH8 at Lys-244 leading to down-regulation of MHC class II. When associated with ubiquitination of the beta subunit of HLA-DR: HLA-DRB4 'Lys-254', the down-regulation of MHC class II may be highly effective.

Cellular localization Cell membrane. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane. Golgi apparatus > trans-Golgi network membrane. Endosome membrane. Lysosome membrane. Late endosome 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.

Images



Western blot - Anti-HLA-DR antibody (ab175085)

All lanes : Anti-HLA-DR antibody (ab175085) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1 : Raji cell extract

Lane 2 : Jurkat cell extract

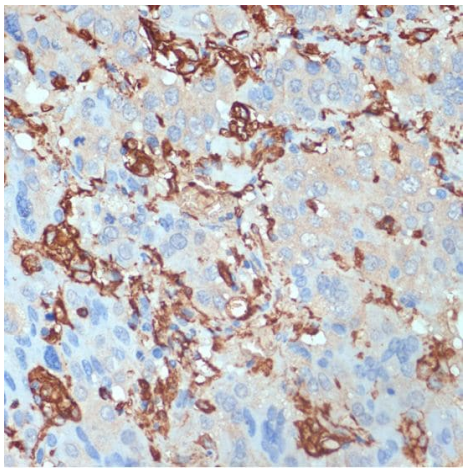
Lysates/proteins at 25 µg per lane.

Secondary

All lanes : HRP Goat AntiRabbit IgG (H+L)

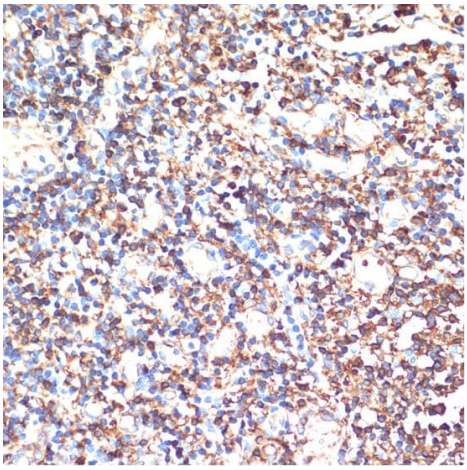
Predicted band size: 29 kDa

Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-HLA-DR antibody (ab175085)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human liver cancer tissue labelling HLA -DR with ab175085 at 1/100. Magnification: 40x.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-HLA-DR antibody (ab175085)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of human tonsil tissue labelling HLA -DR with ab175085 at 1/100. Magnification: 40x.

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