

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11330**Specification**

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P01903
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgM
Calculated MW	28621

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3122

Positive Control	Western blot: ZR-75-1 cell lysate.
Application & Usage	WB: 1:500 - 1:16000.

Other Names

HLA-DRA; HLA-DRA1; HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DR alpha chain; MHC class II antigen DRA

Target/Specificity

HLA-DRA

Antibody Form

Liquid

Appearance

Colorless liquid

Formulation

Crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) - Protein Information

Name HLA-DRA**Synonyms** HLA-DRA1**Function**

An alpha chain of antigen-presenting major histocompatibility complex class II (MHCII) molecule. In complex with the beta chain HLA- DRB, displays antigenic peptides on professional antigen presenting cells (APCs) for recognition by alpha-beta T cell receptor (TCR) on HLA-DR-restricted CD4-positive T cells. This guides antigen-specific T- helper effector functions, both antibody-mediated immune response and macrophage activation, to ultimately eliminate the infectious agents and transformed cells (PubMed:15265931, PubMed:15322540, PubMed:17334368, PubMed:22327072, PubMed:24190431, PubMed:27591323, PubMed:29884618, PubMed:31495665, PubMed:8145819, PubMed:9075930). Typically presents extracellular peptide antigens of 10 to 30 amino acids that arise from proteolysis of endocytosed antigens in lysosomes (PubMed:8145819). In the tumor microenvironment, presents antigenic peptides that are primarily generated in tumor-resident APCs likely via phagocytosis of apoptotic tumor cells or macropinocytosis of secreted tumor proteins (PubMed:31495665). Presents peptides derived from intracellular proteins that are trapped in autolysosomes after macroautophagy, a mechanism especially relevant for T cell selection in the thymus and central immune tolerance (PubMed:17182262, PubMed:23783831). The selection of the immunodominant epitopes follows two processing modes: 'bind first, cut/trim later' for pathogen-derived antigenic peptides and 'cut first, bind later' for autoantigens/self- peptides (PubMed:25413013). The anchor residue at position 1 of the peptide N-terminus, usually a large hydrophobic residue, is essential for high affinity interaction with MHCII molecules (PubMed:8145819).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Autolysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=The MHCII complex transits through a number of intracellular compartments in the endocytic pathway until it reaches the cell membrane for antigen presentation (PubMed:18305173, PubMed:9075930). Component of immunological synapses at the interface between T cell and APC (PubMed:15322540, PubMed:29884618).

Tissue Location

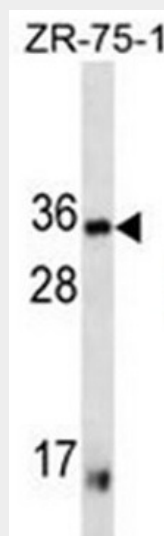
Expressed in professional APCs: macrophages, dendritic cells and B cells (at protein level) (PubMed:15322540, PubMed:23783831, PubMed:31495665). Expressed in thymic epithelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:23783831).

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) - Images



HLA-DRA Antibody western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (35 µg/lane). This demonstrates the HLA-DRA antibody detected the HLA-DRA protein (arrow).

HLA-DRA Antibody (Clone # 302CT2.3.2) - Background

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules destined for presentation to CD4+ helper T cells is determined by two key events. These events include the dissociation of class II-associated invariant chain peptides (CLIP) from an antigen binding groove in MHC II α/β dimers through the activity of MHC molecules HLA-DM and -DO, and subsequent peptide antigen binding. Accumulating in endosomal/lysosomal compartments and on the surface of B cells, HLA-DM, -DO molecules regulate the dissociation of CLIP and the subsequent binding of exogenous peptides to HLA class II molecules (HLA-DR, -DQ and -DP) by sustaining a conformation that favors peptide exchange. RFLP analysis of HLA-DM genes from rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients suggests that certain polymorphisms are genetic factors for RA susceptibility. HLA-B belongs to the HLA class I heavy chain paralogs. Class I molecules play a central role in the immune system by presenting peptides derived from the endoplasmic reticulum lumen. HLA-B and -C can form heterodimers consisting of a membrane anchored heavy chain and a light chain (β -2-Microglobulin). Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B and -C alleles.