

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS11603**Specification****TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q03519
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	76kDa KDa

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 6891**Other Names**

Antigen peptide transporter 2, APT2, ATP-binding cassette sub-family B member 3, Peptide supply factor 2, Peptide transporter PSF2, PSF-2, Peptide transporter TAP2, Peptide transporter involved in antigen processing 2, Really interesting new gene 11 protein, TAP2, ABCB3, PSF2, RING11, Y1

Target/Specificity

Amino acids 689 to 703 of human TAP2

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -20°C; Short term: +4°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - Protein Information**Name** TAP2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:10605026, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:44}**Function**

ABC transporter associated with antigen processing. In complex with TAP1 mediates unidirectional translocation of peptide antigens from cytosol to endoplasmic reticulum (ER) for loading onto MHC class I (MHCI) molecules (PubMed:25656091, PubMed:25377891). Uses the chemical energy of ATP to export peptides against the concentration gradient (PubMed:25377891). During the transport cycle alternates between 'inward-facing' state with peptide binding site facing the cytosol to 'outward-facing' state with peptide binding site facing the ER lumen. Peptide antigen binding to ATP-loaded TAP1-TAP2 induces a switch to hydrolysis-competent 'outward-facing' conformation ready for peptide loading onto nascent MHCI molecules. Subsequently ATP hydrolysis resets the transporter to the 'inward facing' state for a

new cycle (PubMed:25377891, PubMed:25656091, PubMed:11274390). Typically transports intracellular peptide antigens of 8 to 13 amino acids that arise from cytosolic proteolysis via IFNG-induced immunoproteasome. Binds peptides with free N- and C-termini, the first three and the C-terminal residues being critical. Preferentially selects peptides having a highly hydrophobic residue at position 3 and hydrophobic or charged residues at the C-terminal anchor. Proline at position 2 has the most destabilizing effect (PubMed:7500034, PubMed:9256420, PubMed:11274390). As a component of the peptide loading complex (PLC), acts as a molecular scaffold essential for peptide-MHCI assembly and antigen presentation (PubMed:26611325, PubMed:1538751, PubMed:25377891).

Cellular Location

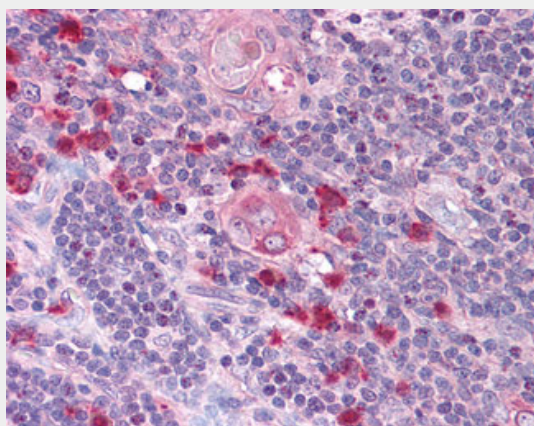
Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=The transmembrane segments seem to form a pore in the membrane

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - 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](#)

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - Images



Anti-TAP2 antibody IHC of human thymus.

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - Background

Involved in the transport of antigens from the cytoplasm to the endoplasmic reticulum for

association with MHC class I molecules. Also acts as a molecular scaffold for the final stage of MHC class I folding, namely the binding of peptide. Nascent MHC class I molecules associate with TAP via tapasin. Inhibited by the covalent attachment of herpes simplex virus ICP47 protein, which blocks the peptide-binding site of TAP. Inhibited by human cytomegalovirus US6 glycoprotein, which binds to the lumenal side of the TAP complex and inhibits peptide translocation by specifically blocking ATP-binding to TAP1 and prevents the conformational rearrangement of TAP induced by peptide binding. Inhibited by human adenovirus E3-19K glycoprotein, which binds the TAP complex and acts as a tapasin inhibitor, preventing MHC class I/TAP association.

TAP2 Antibody (aa689-703) - References

- Beck S.,et al.J. Mol. Biol. 228:433-441(1992).
Powis S.H.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 89:1463-1467(1992).
Bahram S.,et al.Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88:10094-10098(1991).
Powis S.H.,et al.Immunogenetics 37:373-380(1993).
Kumagai S.,et al.Arthritis Rheum. 40:1685-1692(1997).