

**HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13834c****Specification**

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**HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P04440](#)**HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3115**Other Names**

HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP beta 1 chain, HLA class II histocompatibility antigen, DP(W4) beta chain, MHC class II antigen DPB1, HLA-DPB1, HLA-DP1B

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13834c was selected from the Center region of HLA-DPB1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** HLA-DPB1**Synonyms** HLA-DP1B**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 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.

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Lysosome membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=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

### **HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - Background**

HLA-DPB belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DPA) and a beta chain (DPB), 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 beta chain is approximately 26-28 kDa and its gene contains 6 exons. Exon one encodes the leader peptide, exons 2 and 3 encode the two extracellular domains, exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DP molecule both the alpha chain and the beta chain contain the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities, resulting in up to 4 different molecules.

### **HLA-DPB1 Antibody (Center) Blocking peptide - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Yang, J.H., et al. Tissue Antigens 76(4):282-288(2010) Wang, P., et al. Lin Chung Er Bi Yan Hou Tou Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi 24(6):261-263(2010) Ovsyannikova, I.G., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11806 (2010) : Mychaleckyj, J.C., et al. Clin Trials 7 (1 SUPPL), S75-S87 (2010) :