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TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6253a

Specification

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q03519
Other Accession	Q5HY71

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6253a was selected from the C-term region of human TAP2 . 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.

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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:25377891, PubMed:25656091). 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:11274390, PubMed:25377891, PubMed:25656091). 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:11274390, PubMed:7500034, PubMed:9256420). As a component of the peptide loading complex (PLC), acts as a molecular scaffold essential for peptide-MHCI assembly and antigen presentation (PubMed:1538751, PubMed:25377891, PubMed:26611325).

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

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

TAP is an integral transmembrane protein involved in the transport of antigens from the cytoplasm to the endoplasmic reticulum for association with MHC class I molecules. It 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. TAP is inhibited by the covalent attachment of herpes simplex virus ICP47 protein, which blocks the peptide-binding site of TAP. It is 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 TAP and prevents the conformational rearrangement of TAP induced by peptide binding. TAP is also inhibited by human adenovirus E3-19K glycoprotein, which binds the TAP complex and acts as a tapasin inhibitor, preventing MHC class I/TAP association. Expression of TAP is down-regulated by human Epstein-barr virus vIL-10 protein, thereby affecting the transport of peptides into the endoplasmic reticulum and subsequent peptide loading by MHC class I molecules. TAP1 and TAP2 form a heterodimer of TAP1 and TAP2, and the peptide-binding site is shared between the cytoplasmic loops of TAP1 and TAP2. TAP, inducible by interferon gamma, belongs to the ABC transporter family, MDR subfamily. The allele TAP2*Bky2 is commonly found only in the Japanese population. It may be associated with susceptibility to Sjoegren's syndrome, an autoimmune disorder characterized by abnormal dryness of the conjunctiva, cornea and mouth due to exocrine glands dysfunction.

TAP2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).Tang, J., et al., Genes Immun. 2(1):32-40 (2001).Kumagai, S., et al., Arthritis Rheum. 40(9):1685-1692 (1997).Beck, S., et al., J. Mol. Biol. 255(1):1-13 (1996).Cano, P., et al., Tissue Antigens 45(2):139-142 (1995).