

# HLA-DP (DP 11.1): sc-53308

## BACKGROUND

Major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules destined for presentation to CD4<sup>+</sup> 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 class II $\alpha$ / $\beta$  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 and -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 ( $\beta$ -2-Microglobulin). Polymorphisms yield hundreds of HLA-B and C alleles.

## REFERENCES

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## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HLA-DPB1 (human) mapping to 6p21.32.

## SOURCE

HLA-DP (DP 11.1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against HLA-DP of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2a</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

HLA-DP (DP 11.1) is available conjugated to either phycoerythrin (sc-53308 PE) or fluorescein (sc-53308 FITC), 200  $\mu$ g/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHC(P) and FCM.

## APPLICATIONS

HLA-DP (DP 11.1) is recommended for detection of HLA-DP of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and flow cytometry (1  $\mu$ g per 1 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells).

Molecular Weight of HLA-DP: 29 kDa.

## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Armas-González, E., et al. 2015. Differential antigen-presenting B cell phenotypes from synovial microenvironment of patients with rheumatoid and psoriatic arthritis. *J. Rheumatol.* 42: 1825-1834.
- Weng, J., et al. 2016. Targeting B-cell malignancies through human B-cell receptor specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. *Oncoimmunology* 5: e1232220.
- Zavidij, O., et al. 2020. Single-cell RNA sequencing reveals compromised immune microenvironment in precursor stages of multiple myeloma. *Nat. Cancer* 1: 493-506.
- Sugata, K., et al. 2021. Affinity-matured HLA class II dimers for robust staining of antigen-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells. *Nat. Biotechnol.* 39: 958-967.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.