

HLA-DQB1 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：HLA-DQB1 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：HLA-DQB1 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ beta 1; IDDM1; CELIAC1; HLA-DQB

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述：

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 33-261 amino acids of human HLA-DQB1

技术规格：

Full name:	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DQ beta 1
Synonyms:	IDDM1; CELIAC1; HLA-DQB
Swissprot:	P01920
Gene Accession:	BC012106
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
Background:	HLA-DQB1 belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogs. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DQA) and a beta chain (DQB), 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 it contains six

exons. Exon 1 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 DQ molecule both the alpha chain and the beta chain contain the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities, resulting in up to four different molecules. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow transplantation. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.