

HLA-DRB5 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：HLA-DRB5 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：HLA-DRB5 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 5

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Fusion protein corresponding to a region derived from 30-227AA amino acids of human HLA-DRB5

技术规格

Full name:	major histocompatibility complex, class II, DR beta 5
Swissprot:	Q30154
Gene Accession:	BC009234
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-DRB5 belongs to the HLA class II beta chain paralogues. This class II molecule is a heterodimer consisting of an alpha (DRA) and a beta (DRB) chain, 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 extra cellular domains, exon 4 encodes the transmembrane domain and exon 5 encodes the cytoplasmic tail. Within the DR molecule the beta chain contains all the polymorphisms specifying the peptide binding specificities. Typing for these polymorphisms is routinely done for bone marrow and kidney transplantation. DRB1 is expressed at a level five times higher than its paralogues DRB3, DRB4 and DRB5. The presence of DRB5 is linked with allelic variants of DRB1, otherwise it is omitted. There are 4 related pseudogenes: DRB2, DRB6, DRB7, DRB8 and DRB9.