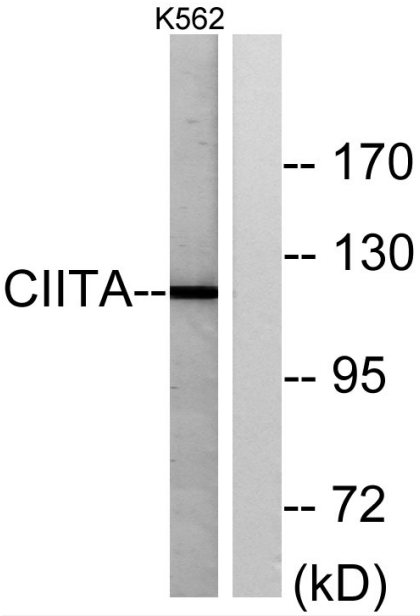
CIITA Polyclonal Antibody

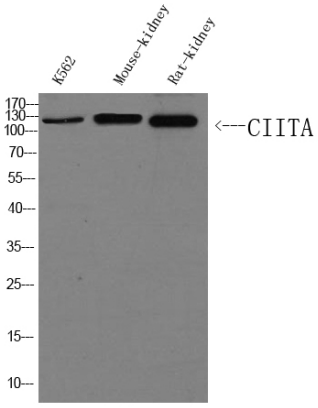
Catalog No	YP-Ab-01611
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	CIITA
Protein Name	MHC class II transactivator
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human CIITA. AA range:706-755
Specificity	CIITA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CIITA protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CIITA; MHC2TA; MHC class II transactivator; CIITA
Observed Band	123kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus . Nucleus, PML body . Recruited to PML body by PML.
Tissue Specificity	
Function	disease:Defects in CIITA are a cause of bare lymphocyte syndrome type 2 (BLS2) [MIM:209920]; also known as hereditary MHC class II deficiency or HLA class II-deficient combined immunodeficiency. BLS2 is a severe combined immunodeficiency disease with early onset. It is characterized by a profound defect in constitutive and interferon-gamma induced MHC II expression, absence of cellular and humoral T-cell response to antigen challenge, hypogammaglobulinemia and impaired antibody production. The consequence include extreme susceptibility to viral, bacterial and fungal infections.,function:Essential for transcriptional activity of the HLA class II promoter; activation is via the proximal promoter. No DNA binding of in vitro translated CIITA was detected. May act in a coactivator-like fashion through protein-protein interactions by contacting factors binding to the proximal MHC class II prom

Background	class II major histocompatibility complex transactivator(CIITA) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a protein with an acidic transcriptional activation domain, 4 LRRs (leucine-rich repeats) and a GTP binding domain. The protein is located in the nucleus and acts as a positive regulator of class II major histocompatibility complex gene transcription, and is referred to as the "master control factor" for the expression of these genes. The protein also binds GTP and uses GTP binding to facilitate its own transport into the nucleus. Once in the nucleus it does not bind DNA but rather uses an intrinsic acetyltransferase (AT) activity to act in a coactivator-like fashion. Mutations in this gene have been associated with bare lymphocyte syndrome type II (also known as hereditary MHC class II deficiency or HLA class II-deficient combined immunodeficiency), increased susceptibility to rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and possibly myocardi
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using CIITA Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of K562, Mouse-kidney,Rat-kidney, Primary Antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002 was diluted at 1:10000