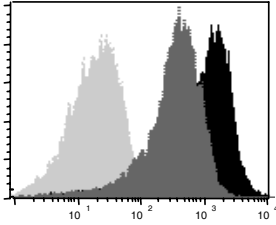


BAMOMAB

Anti-Human MICA/B Monoclonal Antibody BAMO1

Antigen:	Human MICA and MICB	
Clone:	BAMO1, mouse IgG1	
Catalog Number:	BAMO1-100	
Specificity:	binds: MICA*01, MICA*04, MICA*07, MICA*08 MICB*02	
Epitope:	in $\alpha 1\alpha 2$ superdomain of MICA/B linear epitope independent of glycosylation	
Applications:	Flow cytometry, ELISA, Immunoblot	<small>Human B cell line CIR transfected with vector (light grey), MICA*01 (black), or MICB*02 (dark grey), was stained with BAMO1 and anti-mouse Ig-PE conjugate.</small>
Size:	100 μ g, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.1 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide (Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing).	
Usage:	For immunoblotting we recommend a final dilution of 1 μ g BAMO1/ml. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 10 μ g mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 μ g mAb/ml.	
Purification:	Protein A affinity chromatography	
Storage:	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
Description:	MICA and MICB (MHC class I-related chain A) are polymorphic, human MHC-encoded cell surface glycoproteins and ligands of the activating C-type lectin-like immunoreceptor NKG2D [1-5]. NKG2D engagement of MICA/B activates NK cells and costimulates CD8 T cells [3,6]. MICA is expressed on gastrointestinal epithelium and inducible by cell stress, viral and bacterial infection [2,6-8]. MICA and MICB are also expressed by malignant epithelial and haematopoietic cells, and MICA expression has been shown to enhance tumor rejection in vivo [9-12]. Tumor cells shed soluble MICA and MICB which are detectable in sera of patients with epithelial and haematopoietic malignancies and may counteract tumor immunosurveillance [10,12-14].	
Conditions:	For research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. BAMOMAB is not responsible for any patent infringements caused by the use of this product.	
Country of Origin:	Germany	
Literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bahram S et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 91, 6259-6263 (1994).2. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 93, 12445-12450 (1996).3. Bauer S et al. <i>Science</i> 285, 727-729 (1999).4. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> 53, 279-287 (2001).5. Li P et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> 2, 443-451 (2001).6. Groh V et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> 2, 255-260 (2001).7. Spies T <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 99, 2584-2586 (2002).8. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> 33, 194-203 (2003).9. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> 96, 6879-6884 (1999).10. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> 102, 1389-1396 (2003).11. Friese MA et al. <i>Cancer Res</i> 63, 8996-9006 (2003).12. Wiemann K et al. <i>J Immunol</i> 175, 720-729 (2005).13. Salih HR et al. <i>J Immunol</i> 169, 4098-4102 (2002).14. Groh V et al. <i>Nature</i> 419, 734-738 (2002).	