

Anti-Human MICB Monoclonal Antibody BMO2

Antigen: Human MICB (MHC class I-related chain B)

Clone: BMO2, mouse IgG2a

Catalog Number: BMO2-100

Specificity: binds: MICB*02

binds not: MICA*01, MICA*04 blocks: NKG2D binding to MICB

Epitope: in α 2 domain of MICB (ref. 14)

Applications: Flow cytometry, ELISA

Size: 100 µg, 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

Human B cell line C1R transfected with vector (light grey), MICA*01 (dark grey), or MICB*02 (black), was stained with BMO2 anti-anti-mouse Ig-PE conjugate.

explosive deposits in plumbing).

Usage: Since applications may vary, the reagent should be titrated to obtain optimal

results. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend to use 10µg mAb/ml and

for ELISA 1-10 µg 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]. MICB like MICA is inducible by cell stress, viral and bacterial infection [6-8]. MICA and MICB are also expressed by malignant epithelial and haematopoietic cells [9, 10]. Tumor cells shed soluble MICA and MICB which are detectable in sera of patients with epithelial and haematopoietic malignancies and may counteract tumor immunosurveillance [10-13]. HCMV-encoded UL16 glykoprotein retains MICB

intracellularly [8,14].

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: 1. Bahram S et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **91**, 6259-6263 (1994).

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