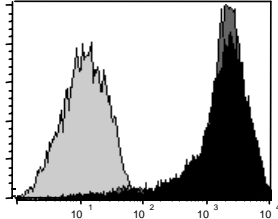


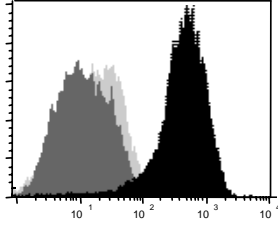
BAMOMAB

Anti-Human MICA Monoclonal Antibody AMO1

Antigen:	Human MICA (MHC-class I-related chain A)	
Clone:	AMO1, mouse IgG1	
Catalog Number:	AMO1-100	
Specificity:	binds: MICA*01, MICA*04, MICA*07, MICA*08 binds not: MICB*02 blocks: NKG2D binding to MICA	
Epitope:	in $\alpha 1\alpha 2$ superdomain of MICA independent of glycosylation	
Applications:	Flow cytometry, ELISA	
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:	Since applications may vary, the reagent should be titrated to obtain optimal results. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend to use 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 (MHC class I-related chain A) is a polymorphic, human MHC-encoded cell surface glycoprotein and ligand of the activating C-type lectin-like immunoreceptor NKG2D [1-5]. NKG2D engagement of MICA 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 is 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 which is 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).	

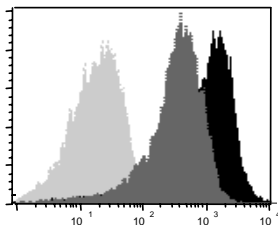
BAMOMAB

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 $\alpha 2$ domain of MICB (ref. 14)	
Applications:	Flow cytometry, ELISA	
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:	Since applications may vary, the reagent should be titrated to obtain optimal results. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend to use 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]. 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:	<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. Salih HR et al. <i>J Immunol</i> 169, 4098-4102 (2002).12. Groh V et al. <i>Nature</i> 419, 734-738 (2002).13. Salih HR et al. <i>Hum Immunol</i> 67, 188-195 (2006).14. Spreu J et al. <i>J Immunol</i> 177, 3143-3149 (2006).	

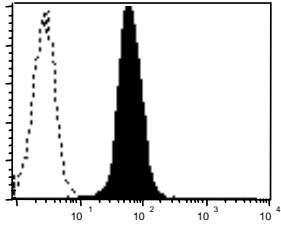
BAMOMAB

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	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.
Applications:	Flow cytometry, ELISA, Immunoblot	
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).	

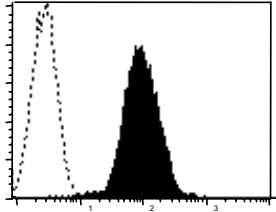
BAMOMAB

Anti-Human ULBP1 Monoclonal Antibody AUMO2

Antigen:	Human ULBP1 (UL16-binding protein 1)	
Clone:	AUMO2, mouse IgG2a	
Catalog Number:	AUMO2-100	
Specificity:	binds: ULBP1 binds not: ULBP2, ULBP3, ULBP4	
Epitope:	in ULBP1 ectodomain	
Applications:	Flow cytometry	
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 explosive deposits in plumbing).	
Usage:	In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 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:	UL16-binding proteins (ULBP) have been discovered in 2001 during a search for human proteins binding the Human Cytomegalovirus-encoded UL16 glycoprotein [1] and for human homologues of the mouse RAE1 ligands of NKG2D, respectively [2]. ULBP1-4 are cell surface proteins with an MHC class I-like $\alpha 1/\alpha 2$ superdomain that is bound by human NKG2D [1-3]. ULBP1-3 are attached to the cell surface by GPI-anchor [1]. Expression of ULBP1-3 is induced by infection with Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) [4]. In vivo expression of ULBP1 is mostly unexplored, except that freshly isolated leukemias have been shown to express ULBP1 [5]. Recent studies document ULBP1 expression on Dendritic Cells and ULBP1 representing a dominating activating NK ligand on mycobacteria-infected macrophages [6,7]. Like other human and mouse NKG2D-ligands, ULBP stimulate tumor immunity in vivo [8].	
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. Cosman et al. <i>Immunity</i> 14,123-133 (2001).2. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> 53, 279-287 (2001).3. Radaev S et al. <i>Immunity</i> 15,1039-1049 (2001).4. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> 33, 194-203 (2003).5. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> 102, 1389-1396 (2003).6. Vankayalapati R. et al. <i>J Immunol</i> 175:4611-4617 (2005).7. Schrama D et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> 36:65-72 (2006).8. Sutherland C et al. <i>Blood</i> 108:1313-1319 (2006).	

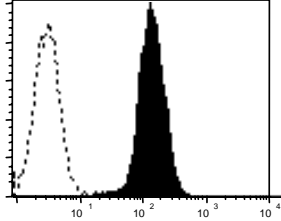
BAMOMAB

Anti-Human ULBP2 Monoclonal Antibody BUMO1

Antigen:	Human ULBP2 (UL16-binding protein 2)	
Clone:	BUMO1, mouse IgG1	
Catalog Number:	BUMO1-100	
Specificity:	binds: ULBP2 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP3, ULBP4	
Epitope:	in ULBP2 ectodomain	
Applications:	Flow cytometry	
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 explosive deposits in plumbing).	
Usage:	In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 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:	UL16-binding proteins (ULBP) have been discovered in 2001 during a search for human proteins binding the Human Cytomegalovirus-encoded UL16 glycoprotein [1] and for human homologues of the mouse RAE1 ligands of NKG2D, respectively [2]. ULBP1-4 are cell surface proteins with an MHC class I-like $\alpha 1/\alpha 2$ superdomain that is bound by human NKG2D [1-3]. ULBP1-3 are attached to the cell surface by GPI-anchor [1]. Expression of ULBP is induced by infection with Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) [4]. In vivo expression of ULBP2 is mostly unexplored, except that freshly isolated leukemias have been shown to express ULBP2 [5]. ULBP2 is released from tumor cells by metalloproteases in a manner similar to MIC molecules and can be found in sera of some leukaemia patients [6]. Like other human and mouse NKG2D-ligands, ULBP stimulate tumor immunity in vivo [7].	
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Country of Origin:	Germany	
Literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cosman et al. <i>Immunity</i> 14,123-133 (2001).2. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> 53, 279-287 (2001).3. Radaev S et al. <i>Immunity</i> 15,1039-1049 (2001).4. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> 33, 194-203 (2003).5. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> 102, 1389-1396 (2003).6. Waldhauer I et Steinle A. <i>Cancer Res</i> 66, 2520-2526 (2006).7. Sutherland C et al. <i>Blood</i> 108:1313-1319 (2006).	

BAMOMAB

Anti-Human ULBP3 Monoclonal Antibody CUMO3

Antigen:	Human ULBP3 (UL16-binding protein 3)	
Clone:	CUMO3, mouse IgG1	
Catalog Number:	CUMO3-100	
Specificity:	binds: ULBP3 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP2, ULBP4 blocks: NKG2D binding to ULBP3	
Epitope:	in ULBP3 ectodomain	Human cell line 293T stained with CUMO3 (black) or IgG1 isotype (dotted) and goat anti-mouse Ig-PE conjugate.
Applications:	Flow cytometry	
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 explosive deposits in plumbing).	
Usage:	In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 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:	UL16-binding proteins (ULBP) have been discovered in 2001 during a search for human proteins binding the Human Cytomegalovirus-encoded UL16 glycoprotein [1] and for human homologues of the mouse RAE1 ligands of NKG2D, respectively [2]. ULBP1-4 are cell surface proteins with an MHC class I-like $\alpha 1/\alpha 2$ superdomain that is bound by human NKG2D [1-3]. ULBP1-3 are attached to the cell surface by GPI-anchor [1]. Expression of ULBP is induced by infection with Human Cytomegalovirus (HCMV) [4]. In contrast to ULBP1 and ULBP2, ULBP3 is not targeted by UL16 [1,4,5]. In vivo expression of ULBP3 is mostly unexplored, except that glioma and some freshly isolated leukemias have been shown to express ULBP3 [6,7]. Like other human and mouse NKG2D-ligands, ULBP stimulate tumor immunity in mice though binding of mouse NKG2D to ULBP3 could not be demonstrated [8]	
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Country of Origin:	Germany	
Literature:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cosman et al. <i>Immunity</i> 14,123-133 (2001).2. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> 53, 279-287 (2001).3. Radaev S et al. <i>Immunity</i> 15,1039-1049 (2001).4. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> 33, 194-203 (2003).5. Spreu J et al. <i>J Immunol</i> 177, 3143-3149 (2006).6. Eisele G et al. <i>Brain</i> 129, 2416-2425 (2006).7. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> 102, 1389-1396 (2003).8. Sutherland C et al. <i>Blood</i> 108:1313-1319 (2006).	