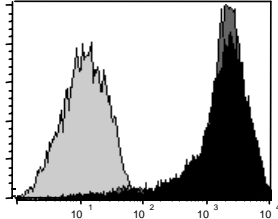


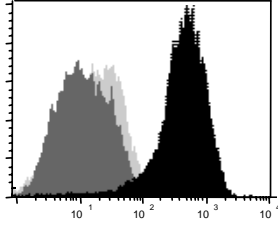
# BAMOMAB

## Anti-Human MICA Monoclonal Antibody AMO1

<b>Antigen:</b>	<b>Human MICA (MHC-class I-related chain A)</b>	
<b>Clone:</b>	AMO1, mouse IgG1	
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	AMO1-50	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: MICA*01, MICA*04, MICA*07, MICA*08 binds not: MICB*02 blocks: NKG2D binding to MICA	
<b>Epitope:</b>	in $\alpha 1\alpha 2$ superdomain of MICA independent of glycosylation	
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry, ELISA	
<b>Size:</b>	50 $\mu$ g, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide ( <b>Caution:</b> 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).	
<b>Usage:</b>	Since applications may vary, the reagent should be titrated to obtain optimal results. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend to use 10 $\mu$ g mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 $\mu$ g mAb/ml.	
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography	
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
<b>Description:</b>	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].	
<b>Conditions:</b>	<b>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.</b>	
<b>Country of Origin:</b>	Germany	
<b>Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bahram S et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>91</b>, 6259-6263 (1994).</li><li>2. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>93</b>, 12445-12450 (1996).</li><li>3. Bauer S et al. <i>Science</i> <b>285</b>, 727-729 (1999).</li><li>4. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> <b>53</b>, 279-287 (2001).</li><li>5. Li P et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> <b>2</b>, 443-451 (2001).</li><li>6. Groh V et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> <b>2</b>, 255-260 (2001).</li><li>7. Spies T <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>99</b>, 2584-2586 (2002).</li><li>8. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>33</b>, 194-203 (2003).</li><li>9. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>96</b>, 6879-6884 (1999).</li><li>10. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>102</b>, 1389-1396 (2003).</li><li>11. Friese MA et al. <i>Cancer Res</i> <b>63</b>, 8996-9006 (2003).</li><li>12. Wiemann K et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>175</b>, 720-729 (2005).</li><li>13. Salih HR et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>169</b>, 4098-4102 (2002).</li><li>14. Groh V et al. <i>Nature</i> <b>419</b>, 734-738 (2002).</li></ol>	

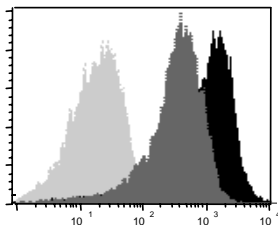
# BAMOMAB

## Anti-Human MICB Monoclonal Antibody BMO2

<b>Antigen:</b>	<b>Human MICB (MHC class I-related chain B)</b>	
<b>Clone:</b>	BMO2, mouse IgG2a	
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	BMO2-50	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: MICB*02 binds not: MICA*01, MICA*04 blocks: NKG2D binding to MICB	
<b>Epitope:</b>	in $\alpha 2$ domain of MICB (ref. 14)	
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry, ELISA	
<b>Size:</b>	50 $\mu$ g, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide ( <b>Caution:</b> 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).	
<b>Usage:</b>	Since applications may vary, the reagent should be titrated to obtain optimal results. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend to use 10 $\mu$ g mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 $\mu$ g mAb/ml.	
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography	
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
<b>Description:</b>	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].	
<b>Conditions:</b>	<b>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.</b>	
<b>Country of Origin:</b>	Germany	
<b>Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bahram S et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>91</b>, 6259-6263 (1994).</li><li>2. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>93</b>, 12445-12450 (1996).</li><li>3. Bauer S et al. <i>Science</i> <b>285</b>, 727-729 (1999).</li><li>4. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> <b>53</b>, 279-287 (2001).</li><li>5. Li P et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> <b>2</b>, 443-451 (2001).</li><li>6. Groh V et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> <b>2</b>, 255-260 (2001).</li><li>7. Spies T <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>99</b>, 2584-2586 (2002).</li><li>8. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>33</b>, 194-203 (2003).</li><li>9. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>96</b>, 6879-6884 (1999).</li><li>10. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>102</b>, 1389-1396 (2003).</li><li>11. Salih HR et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>169</b>, 4098-4102 (2002).</li><li>12. Groh V et al. <i>Nature</i> <b>419</b>, 734-738 (2002).</li><li>13. Salih HR et al. <i>Hum Immunol</i> <b>67</b>, 188-195 (2006).</li><li>14. Spreu J et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>177</b>, 3143-3149 (2006).</li></ol>	

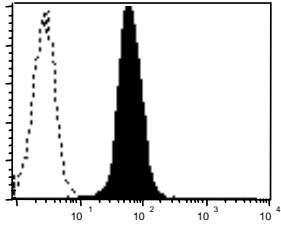
# BAMOMAB

## Anti-Human MICA/B Monoclonal Antibody BAMO1

<b>Antigen:</b>	Human MICA and MICB	
<b>Clone:</b>	BAMO1, mouse IgG1	
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	BAMO1-50	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: MICA*01, MICA*04, MICA*07, MICA*08 MICB*02	
<b>Epitope:</b>	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.
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry, ELISA, Immunoblot	
<b>Size:</b>	50 $\mu$ g, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide ( <b>Caution:</b> 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).	
<b>Usage:</b>	For immunoblotting we recommend a final dilution of 1 $\mu$ g BAMO1/ml. In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 10 $\mu$ g mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 $\mu$ g mAb/ml.	
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography	
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
<b>Description:</b>	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].	
<b>Conditions:</b>	<b>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.</b>	
<b>Country of Origin:</b>	Germany	
<b>Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bahram S et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>91</b>, 6259-6263 (1994).</li><li>2. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>93</b>, 12445-12450 (1996).</li><li>3. Bauer S et al. <i>Science</i> <b>285</b>, 727-729 (1999).</li><li>4. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> <b>53</b>, 279-287 (2001).</li><li>5. Li P et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> <b>2</b>, 443-451 (2001).</li><li>6. Groh V et al. <i>Nat Immunol</i> <b>2</b>, 255-260 (2001).</li><li>7. Spies T <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>99</b>, 2584-2586 (2002).</li><li>8. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>33</b>, 194-203 (2003).</li><li>9. Groh V et al. <i>Proc Natl Acad Sci USA</i> <b>96</b>, 6879-6884 (1999).</li><li>10. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>102</b>, 1389-1396 (2003).</li><li>11. Friese MA et al. <i>Cancer Res</i> <b>63</b>, 8996-9006 (2003).</li><li>12. Wiemann K et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>175</b>, 720-729 (2005).</li><li>13. Salih HR et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>169</b>, 4098-4102 (2002).</li><li>14. Groh V et al. <i>Nature</i> <b>419</b>, 734-738 (2002).</li></ol>	

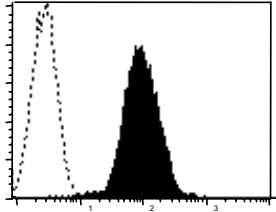
# BAMOMAB

## Anti-Human ULBP1 Monoclonal Antibody AUMO2

<b>Antigen:</b>	Human ULBP1 (UL16-binding protein 1)	
<b>Clone:</b>	AUMO2, mouse IgG2a	
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	AUMO2-50	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: ULBP1 binds not: ULBP2, ULBP3, ULBP4	
<b>Epitope:</b>	in ULBP1 ectodomain	
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry	
<b>Size:</b>	50 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide ( <b>Caution:</b> 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).	
<b>Usage:</b>	In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 10µg mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 µg mAb/ml.	
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography	
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
<b>Description:</b>	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].	
<b>Conditions:</b>	<b>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.</b>	
<b>Country of Origin:</b>	Germany	
<b>Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cosman et al. <i>Immunity</i> <b>14</b>,123-133 (2001).</li><li>2. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> <b>53</b>, 279-287 (2001).</li><li>3. Radaev S et al. <i>Immunity</i> <b>15</b>,1039-1049 (2001).</li><li>4. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>33</b>, 194-203 (2003).</li><li>5. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>102</b>, 1389-1396 (2003).</li><li>6. Vankayalapati R. et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>175</b>:4611-4617 (2005).</li><li>7. Schrama D et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>36</b>:65-72 (2006).</li><li>8. Sutherland C et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>108</b>:1313-1319 (2006).</li></ol>	

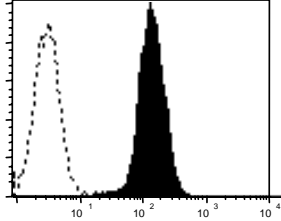
# BAMOMAB

## Anti-Human ULBP2 Monoclonal Antibody BUMO1

<b>Antigen:</b>	Human ULBP2 (UL16-binding protein 2)	
<b>Clone:</b>	BUMO1, mouse IgG1	
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	BUMO1-50	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: ULBP2 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP3, ULBP4	
<b>Epitope:</b>	in ULBP2 ectodomain	
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry	
<b>Size:</b>	50 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide ( <b>Caution:</b> 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).	
<b>Usage:</b>	In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 10µg mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 µg mAb/ml.	
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography	
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
<b>Description:</b>	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].	
<b>Conditions:</b>	<b>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.</b>	
<b>Country of Origin:</b>	Germany	
<b>Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cosman et al. <i>Immunity</i> <b>14</b>,123-133 (2001).</li><li>2. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> <b>53</b>, 279-287 (2001).</li><li>3. Radaev S et al. <i>Immunity</i> <b>15</b>,1039-1049 (2001).</li><li>4. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>33</b>, 194-203 (2003).</li><li>5. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>102</b>, 1389-1396 (2003).</li><li>6. Waldhauer I et Steinle A. <i>Cancer Res</i> <b>66</b>, 2520-2526 (2006).</li><li>7. Sutherland C et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>108</b>:1313-1319 (2006).</li></ol>	

# BAMOMAB

## Anti-Human ULBP3 Monoclonal Antibody CUMO3

<b>Antigen:</b>	Human ULBP3 (UL16-binding protein 3)	
<b>Clone:</b>	CUMO3, mouse IgG1	
<b>Catalog Number:</b>	CUMO3-50	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: ULBP3 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP2, ULBP4 blocks: NKG2D binding to ULBP3	
<b>Epitope:</b>	in ULBP3 ectodomain	
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry	
<b>Size:</b>	50 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 ml phosphate-buffered saline, pH 7.4 with 0.05% sodium azide ( <b>Caution:</b> 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).	
<b>Usage:</b>	In general, for flow cytometry we recommend a final dilution of 10µg mAb/ml and for ELISA 1-10 µg mAb/ml.	
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein A affinity chromatography	
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C. For long-term storage freezing at -80°C is recommended.	
<b>Description:</b>	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]	
<b>Conditions:</b>	<b>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.</b>	
<b>Country of Origin:</b>	Germany	
<b>Literature:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cosman et al. <i>Immunity</i> <b>14</b>,123-133 (2001).</li><li>2. Steinle A et al. <i>Immunogenetics</i> <b>53</b>, 279-287 (2001).</li><li>3. Radaev S et al. <i>Immunity</i> <b>15</b>,1039-1049 (2001).</li><li>4. Welte S et al. <i>Eur J Immunol</i> <b>33</b>, 194-203 (2003).</li><li>5. Spreu J et al. <i>J Immunol</i> <b>177</b>, 3143-3149 (2006).</li><li>6. Eisele G et al. <i>Brain</i> <b>129</b>, 2416-2425 (2006).</li><li>7. Salih HR et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>102</b>, 1389-1396 (2003).</li><li>8. Sutherland C et al. <i>Blood</i> <b>108</b>:1313-1319 (2006).</li></ol>	