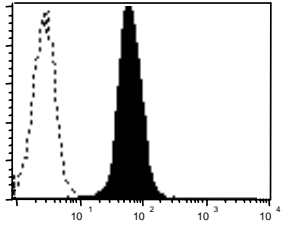


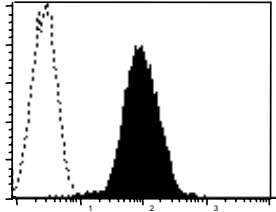
BAMOMAB

Anti-Human ULBP1 Monoclonal Antibody AUMO2

Antigen:	Human ULBP1 (UL16-binding protein 1)	
Clone:	AUMO2, mouse IgG2a	
Catalog Number:	AUMO2-50	
Specificity:	binds: ULBP1 binds not: ULBP2, ULBP3, ULBP4	
Epitope:	in ULBP1 ectodomain	
Applications:	Flow cytometry	
Size:	50 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 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).	

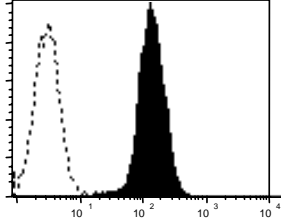
BAMOMAB

Anti-Human ULBP2 Monoclonal Antibody BUMO1

Antigen:	Human ULBP2 (UL16-binding protein 2)	
Clone:	BUMO1, mouse IgG1	
Catalog Number:	BUMO1-50	
Specificity:	binds: ULBP2 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP3, ULBP4	
Epitope:	in ULBP2 ectodomain	
Applications:	Flow cytometry	
Size:	50 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 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].	
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. 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:	CUMO3-50	
Specificity:	binds: ULBP3 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP2, ULBP4 blocks: NKG2D binding to ULBP3	
Epitope:	in ULBP3 ectodomain	
Applications:	Flow cytometry	
Size:	50 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.05 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).	