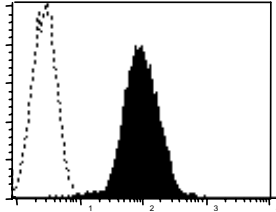


# BAMOMAB

## 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>	BUMO1-500	
<b>Specificity:</b>	binds: ULBP2 binds not: ULBP1, ULBP3, ULBP4	
<b>Epitope:</b>	in ULBP2 ectodomain	
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow cytometry	
<b>Size:</b>	500 µg, 1.0 mg/ml, in 0.5 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>	