Human MICB Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF1599

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MICB in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human MICA is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human MICB Ala23-Gly298 Accession # CAI18747
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human MICB Fc Chimera, aa 23-298 (Catalog # 1599-MB)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

MICB (MHC class I chain-related gene B) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a ligand for NKG2D. A closely related protein, MICA, shares 85% amino acid identity with MICB. These 2 proteins are distantly related to the MHC class I proteins. MICA and MICB (MICA/B) possess three extracellular immunoglobulin-like domains, but have no capacity to bind peptide or interact with β2-microglobulin. The genes encoding MICA/B are found within the major histocompatibility complex on human chromosome 6. The MICB locus is polymorphic with more than 15 recognized human alleles. MICA/B are minimally expressed on normal cells, but are frequently expressed on epithelial tumors and can be induced by bacterial and viral infections. MICA/B are ligands for NKG2D, an activating receptor expressed on NK cells, NKT cells, γδ T cells, and $CD8^+$ αβ T cells. Recognition of MICA/B by NKG2D results in the activation of cytolytic activity and/or cytokine production by these effector cells. MICA/B recognition is involved in tumor surveillance, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases. The release of soluble forms of MICA/B from tumors down-regulates NKG2D surface expression on effector cells resulting in the impairment of anti-tumor immune response (1-7).

References:

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6. Pende, D. *et al.* (2002) Cancer Res. **62**:6178.
7. Salih, H. *et al.* (2003) Blood **102**:1389.

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