

DESCRIPTION

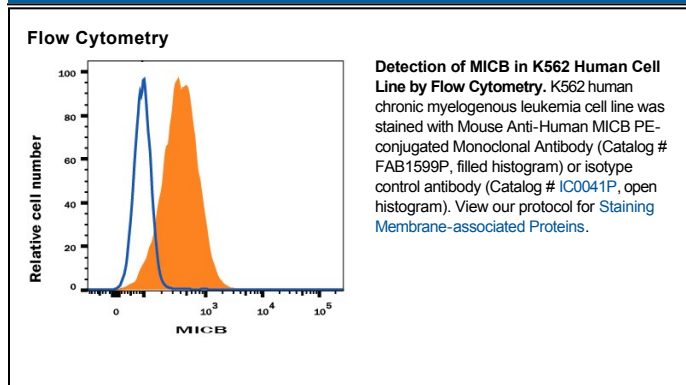
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human MICB in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Does not cross-react with recombinant human MICA.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 236511
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human MICB Ala23-Gly298 Accession # CA118747
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

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 β 2-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, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, and CD8⁺ $\alpha\beta$ 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:

1. Groh, V. *et al.* (2001) *Nature Immunol.* **2**:255.
2. Stephens, H. (2001) *Trends Immunol.* **22**:378.
3. Bauer, S. *et al.* (1999) *Science* **285**:727.
4. Groh, V. *et al.* (2002) *Nature* **419**:734.
5. Steinle, A. *et al.* (2001) *Immunogenetics* **53**:279.
6. Pende, D. *et al.* (2002) *Cancer Res.* **62**:6178.
7. Salih, H. *et al.* (2003) *Blood* **102**:1389.