RD SYSTEMS a biotechne brand

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 159227 Catalog Number: MAB1300

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human MICA in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human MICB is observed.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 159227		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human MICA		
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

APPLICATIONS

	Recommended Concentration	Sample	
Knockout Validated	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below	
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human MICA Fc Chimera (Catalog # 1300-MA)	
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below	
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.		
Blockade of Receptor-ligand Interaction	Human MICA Fc Ch	A, 0.02-0.06 μg/mL of this antibody will block 50% of the binding of 50 ng/mL of Recombinant imera (Catalog # 1300-MA) to immobilized Recombinant Human NKG2D Fc Chimera (Catalog # 2 μg/mL (100 μL/well). At 0.4 μg/mL, this antibody will block >90% of the binding.	



Detection of MICA in K562 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. K562 human chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line was stained with Mouse Anti-Human MICA Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1300, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB0041, open histogram), followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0102B). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.



Knockout Validated



MICA

MICA Specificity is Shown by Flow Cytometry in Knockout Cell Line. MICA knockout K562 human myelogenous leukemia cell line was stained with Mouse Anti-Human MICA Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB1300, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB041, open histogram) followed by anti-Mouse IgG PEconjugated secondary antibody (Catalog # F0102B). No staining in the MICA knockout K562 cell line was observed. View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE			
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.		
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C		
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. 		

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Human MICA Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 159227 Catalog Number: MAB1300

BACKGROUND

MICA (MHC class I chain-related gene A) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that functions as a ligand for human NKG2D. A closely related protein, MICB, shares 85% amino acid identity with MICA. These proteins are distantly related to the MHC class I proteins. They possess three extracellular Ig-like domains, but they have no capacity to bind peptide or interact with β 2-microglobulin. The genes encoding these proteins are found within the Major Histocompatibility Complex on human chromosome 6. The MICA locus is highly polymorphic with more than 50 recognized human alleles. MICA is absent from most cells but is frequently expressed in epithelial tumors and can be induced by bacterial and viral infections. MICA is a ligand for human NKG2D, an activating receptor expressed on NK cells, NKT cells, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, and CD8⁺ $\alpha\beta$ T cells. Recognition of MICA by NKG2D results in the activation of cytolytic activity and/or cytokine production by these effector cells. MICA recognition is involved in tumor surveillance, viral infections, and autoimmune diseases.

References:

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- 2. Stephens, H. (2001) Trends Immunol. 22:378.
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- 5. Steinle, A. et al. (2001) Immunogenetics 53:279.
- 6. Pende, D. et al. (2002) Cancer Res. 62:6178.
- 7. NKG2D and its Ligands (2002) http://www.RnDSystems.com

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