

## DESCRIPTION

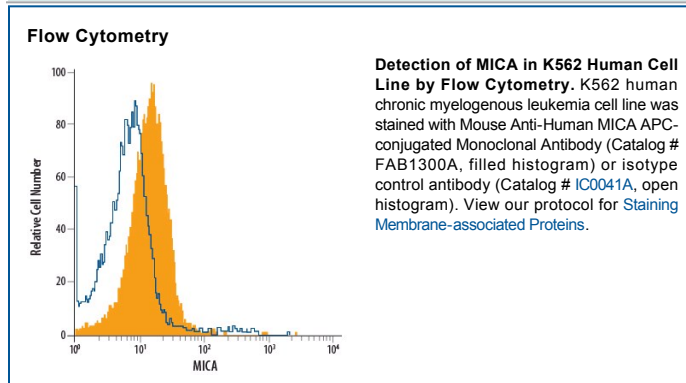
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human MICA in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human MICB.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 159227
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	BaF3 mouse pro-B cell line transfected with human MICA
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 µL/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## 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 β2-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, γδ T cells, and CD8<sup>+</sup> αβ 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:

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. NKG2D and its Ligands (2002) <http://www.RnDSystems.com>