

ULBP2 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP17088C

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9BZM5
Other Accession	NP_079493.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB37009
Calculated MW	27368
Antigen Region	88-116

Additional Information

Gene ID	80328
Other Names	NKG2D ligand 2, N2DL-2, NKG2DL2, ALCAN-alpha, Retinoic acid early transcript 1H, UL16-binding protein 2, ULBP2, N2DL2, RAET1H
Target/Specificity	This ULBP2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 88-116 amino acids from the Central region of human ULBP2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ULBP2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ULBP2 (HGNC:14894)
Synonyms	N2DL2, RAET1H
Function	Binds and activates the KLRK1/NKG2D receptor, mediating natural killer cell

cytotoxicity.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Endoplasmic reticulum. Secreted.
Note=In CMV-infected fibroblasts, detected in the endoplasmic reticulum/cis-Golgi

Tissue Location

Expressed in various types of cancer cell lines and in the fetus, but not in normal tissues.

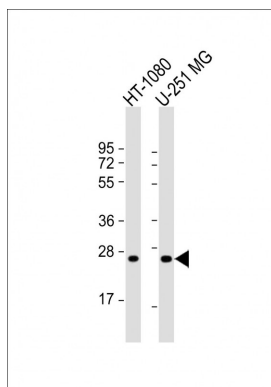
Background

Ligand for the NKG2D receptor, together with at least ULBP1 and ULBP3. ULBPs activate multiple signaling pathways in primary NK cells, resulting in the production of cytokines and chemokines. Binding of ULBPs ligands to NKG2D induces calcium mobilization and activation of the JAK2, STAT5, ERK and PI3K kinase/Akt signal transduction pathway. In CMV infected cells, interacts with soluble CMV glycoprotein UL16. The interaction with UL16 blocked the interaction with the NKG2D receptor, providing a mechanism by which CMV infected cells might escape the immune system. UL16 also causes ULBP2 to be retained in the ER and cis-Golgi apparatus so that it does not reach the cell surface.

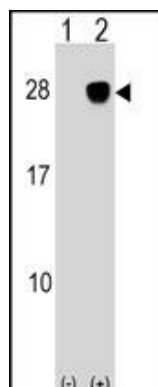
References

McGilvray, R.W., et al. Int. J. Cancer 127(6):1412-1420(2010)
Nuckel, H., et al. Leukemia 24(6):1152-1159(2010)
Antoun, A., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(6):610-620(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Ward, J., et al. PLoS Pathog. 5 (10), E1000613 (2009) :

Images



All lanes : Anti-ULBP2 Antibody (Center) at 1:1000 dilution
Lane 1: HT-1080 whole cell lysate Lane 2: U-251 MG whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.
Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 27 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Western blot analysis of ULBP2 (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal ULBP2 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17088c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the ULBP2 gene.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.