



Rabbit Anti-ULBP2 antibody

SL21370R

Product Name:	ULBP2
Chinese Name:	UL16Binding protein2抗体
Alias:	ALCAN alpha; N2DL 2; N2DL2; NKG2D ligand 2; NKG2D ligand 2 precursor; NKG2DL2; RAET1H; Retinoic acid early transcript 1 H; Retinoic acid early transcript 1H; UL16 binding protein; N2DL2 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	22kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ULBP2:1-100/246
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	ULBP2 is a human 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. The interaction with UL16 blocks 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. ULBP2 is expressed in various types of cancer cell lines and in the fetus, but not in normal tissues.

Function:

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. Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor.

Tissue Specificity:

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

Similarity:

Belongs to the MHC class I family.

SWISS:

Q9BZM5

Gene ID:

80328

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 80328](#)Human

[Omid: 605698](#)Human

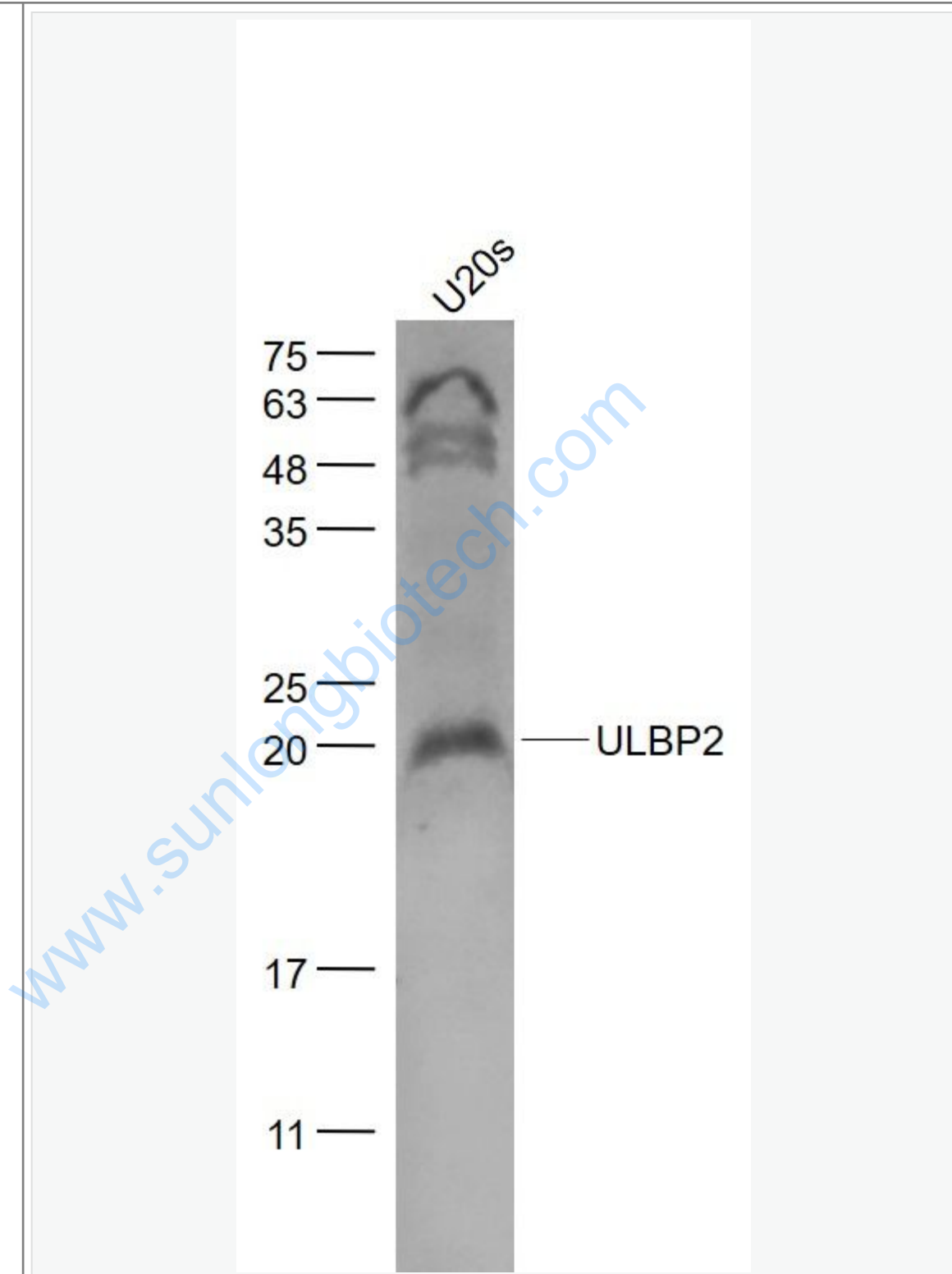
[SwissProt: Q9BZM5](#)Human

[Unigene: 656778](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

U2OS(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti- ULBP2 (SL21370R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 22 kD

Observed band size: 21 kD

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