

**ULBP2 Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP17088C****Specification**

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**ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

|                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Application       | WB,E                        |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">O9BZM5</a>      |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">NP_079493.1</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human                       |
| Host              | Rabbit                      |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal                  |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG                  |
| Calculated MW     | 27368                       |
| Antigen Region    | 88-116                      |

**ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - 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.

**ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - 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**

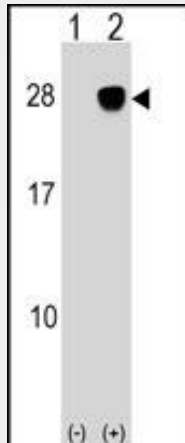
Expressed in various types of cancer cell lines and in the fetus, but not in normal tissues.

**ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

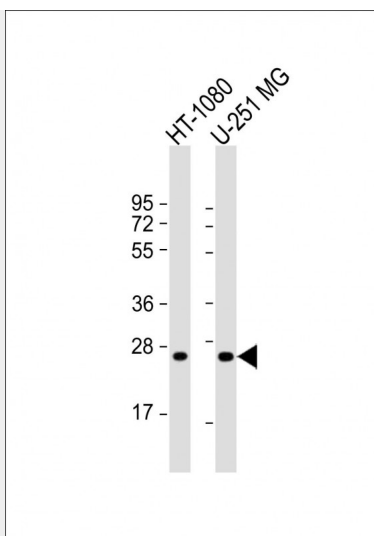
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - Images**



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.



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.

#### **ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - 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.

#### **ULBP2 Antibody (Center) - 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) :