ARG42662
anti-MICA antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes MICA
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	MICA
Species	Human
Immunogen	A 16 amino acid synthetic peptide within the last 50 amino acids of Human MICA.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A; PERB11.1; MIC-A

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	10 - 20 µg/ml
WB	0.5 - 2 µg/ml

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	A-20
Observed Size	~ 46 kDa

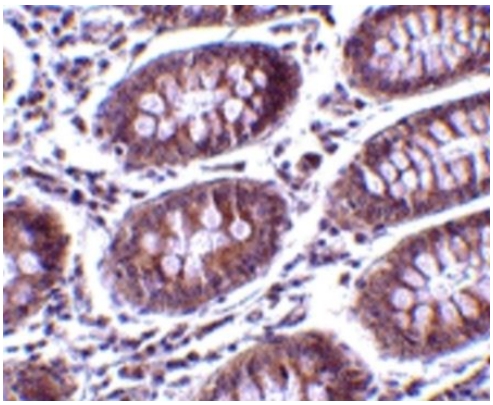
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

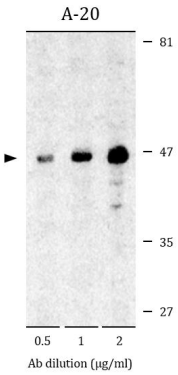
Gene Symbol	MICA
Gene Full Name	MHC class I polypeptide-related sequence A
Background	This gene encodes the highly polymorphic major histocompatability complex class I chain-related protein A. The protein product is expressed on the cell surface, although unlike canonical class I molecules it does not seem to associate with beta-2-microglobulin. It is a ligand for the NKG2-D type II integral membrane protein receptor. The protein functions as a stress-induced antigen that is broadly recognized by intestinal epithelial gamma delta T cells. Variations in this gene have been associated with susceptibility to psoriasis 1 and psoriatic arthritis, and the shedding of MICA-related antibodies and ligands is involved in the progression from monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance to multiple myeloma. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2014]
Function	Seems to have no role in antigen presentation. Acts as a stress-induced self-antigen that is recognized by gamma delta T-cells. Ligand for the KLRK1/NKG2D receptor. Binding to KLRK1 leads to cell lysis. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	43 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated. Glycosylation is not essential for interaction with KLRK1/NKG2D but enhances complex formation. Proteolytically cleaved and released from the cell surface of tumor cells which impairs KLRK1/NKG2D expression and T-cell activation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note=Expressed on the cell surface in gastric epithelium, endothelial cells and fibroblasts and in the cytoplasm in keratinocytes and monocytes. Infection with human adenovirus 5 suppresses cell surface expression due to the adenoviral E3-19K protein which causes retention in the endoplasmic reticulum. [UniProt]

Images



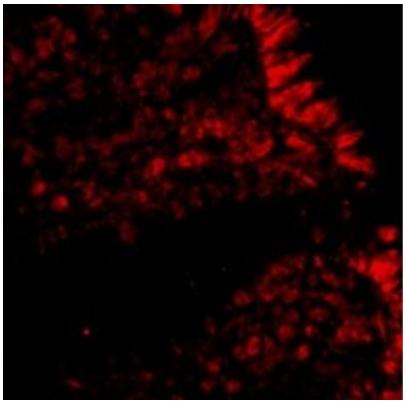
ARG42662 anti-MICA antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Human colon tissue stained with ARG42662 anti-MICA antibody at 10 µg/ml dilution.



ARG42662 anti-MICA antibody WB image

Western blot: A-20 cell lysates stained with ARG42662 anti-MICA antibody at 0.5, 1 and 2 µg/ml dilution.



ARG42662 anti-MICA antibody IHC image

Immunohistochemistry: Human colon tissue stained with ARG42662 anti-MICA antibody at 20 µg/ml dilution.