N2DL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-06969
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	ULBP1 N2DL1 RAET1I
Protein Name	NKG2D ligand 1 (N2DL-1) (NKG2DL1) (ALCAN-beta) (Retinoic acid early transcript 1I) (UL16-binding protein 1)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	N2DL1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	26kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor . Endoplasmic reticulum . In CMV-infected fibroblasts, detected in the endoplasmic reticulum/cis-Golgi. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in T-cells, B-cells, erythroleukemia cell lines and in a wide range of tissues including heart, brain, lung, liver, testis, lymph node, thymus, tonsil and bone marrow. Also found in fetal heart, brain, lung and liver.
Function	function:Ligand for the NKG2D receptor, together with at least ULBP2 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 ULBP1 to be retained in the ER and cis-Golgi apparatus so that it does not reach the cell surface.,miscellaneous:The ULBPs are unusual members of the extended MHC class I superfamily, because they do not contain the alpha 3 domain and they lack a transmembrane domain. They are unlikely to present peptide

Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a ligand of natural killer group 2, member D (NKG2D), an immune system-activating receptor on NK cells and T-cells. Binding of the encoded ligand to NKG2D leads to activation of several signal transduction pathways, including those of JAK2, STAT5, ERK and PI3K kinase/Akt. Also, in cytomegalovirus-infected cells, this ligand binds the UL16 glycoprotein and is prevented from activating the immune system. Three transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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