

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD160 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD160 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human CD160 Ile27-Ser159 Accession # O95971
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CD160 (also BY55) is a 27 kDa member of Ig Superfamily of molecules. It is expressed on select hematopoietic cell types, including CD56^{dim} CD16⁺ cytotoxic NK cells, CD8⁺ CD28⁻ effector T cells, γδ T cells, and restricted CD4⁺ T cells. It is a receptor for HLA-C molecules, and its engagement induces CD160⁺ NK cells to both secrete IFN-γ plus TNF-α and initiate a cytotoxic program. Human CD160 was originally identified as a 155 amino acid (aa) proprotein (aa 27-181) (SwissProt #:O95971). It contains a 132 aa mature region (aa 27-159) and a C-terminal prosegment that is cleaved to create a GPI linkage. The mature region possesses one V-type Ig-like domain (aa 27-122). CD160 is found as a soluble, disulfide-linked 80 kDa multimer (likely trimer) that is generated by proteolysis of the GPI-linked form. This 80 kDa form, plus others, are highly resistant to reduction. There is also a 100-110 kDa multimeric transmembrane (TM) form that is associated with activated NK cells. It contains a 55 aa substitution for Gly180Leu181, and shows a 20 aa TM segment between aa 163-182. The TM form appears to have a splice variant that lacks aa 25-133. Over aa 27-159, human CD160 shares only 62% aa sequence identity with mouse CD160.

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