

DESCRIPTION

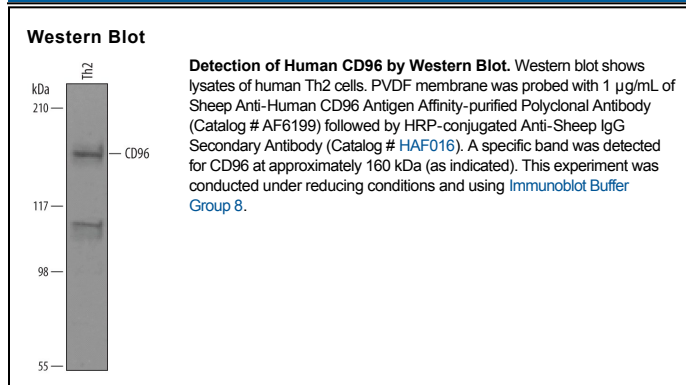
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD96 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 3% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse CD96 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD96 Lys25-Asp501 Accession # NP_005807
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CD96 (also Tactile) is a 160 kDa member of the Ig-Superfamily. It is expressed on CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, plus NK cells and select B cells. Human CD96 binds to CD155 and presumably participates in NK cell killing of CD155-expressing target cells. Mature human CD96 is a 564 amino acid (aa), type I transmembrane glycoprotein. It contains a 498 aa extracellular region (aa 22-519) that contains three Ig-like domains. The two N-terminal domains are V-type (aa 38-238), while the distal domain is a C-type structure (aa 269-375). There is one isoform that shows a deletion of aa 183-192. This deletion converts the second V-type domain into an I-like domain, and generates the most common form of CD96. An additional isoform shows the same deletion coupled to a nine aa substitution for aa 410-585. Over aa 1-536, human CD96 shares 59% aa identity with mouse CD96.