

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
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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

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.

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