

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse CD160 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 342705
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD160 Gly28-Ser160 Accession # AAH21596
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.

Immunocytochemistry 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 Natural killer cell receptor BY55) is a 16 kDa (predicted) member of the Ig superfamily (1-4). In mouse, it is expressed principally on nonmyeloid hematopoietic cells. These include CD3⁺ NK1.1 cells, CD8⁺ TEM and TCM T cells, CD8α⁺ IELs, NKT cells, CD8-γδ TCR T cells, and vascular endothelial cells (1, 5-7). Mouse CD160 has been identified as a 20-21 kDa GPI-linked glycoprotein (4, 5). It is synthesized as a preproprotein that is 185 amino acids (aa) in length. The precursor contains a 27 aa signal sequence, a 133 aa mature molecule that shows one 98 aa V-type Ig-like domain (aa 28-125), and a 25 aa prosegment that is cleaved to generate a GPI-linkage at Ser160. Mouse GPI-linked CD160 is known to be cleaved by phospholipase C, and this generates a 40 kDa (presumably dimeric) band in SDS-PAGE (5). One alternative splice form for mouse CD160 is reported to show a deletion of aa 137-180. This may generate a soluble molecule (5; GenBank Accession # NP_001156969). Mature mouse CD160 shares 63% and 88% aa identity with human and rat CD160, respectively. In mouse, CD160 is reported to bind to HVEM/TNFRSF14, and both classical and non-classical MHC Class I molecules (5, 8). MHC-I proteins recognized by CD160 include Dd, Kb, Qa-1b and CD1d (5). Upon engagement, the effects of CD160 ligation appear to be context dependent. When expressed on endothelial cells, CD160 binding to human HLA-G1 initiates apoptosis, and thus impacts angiogenesis (6). When expressed on NK1.1 cells, mouse CD160 ligation alone has no effect; when combined with NK1.1 antigen stimulation, CD160 decreases NK cell IFN-γ secretion. Relative to cytotoxicity, NK cell activity is positively correlated with the presence of CD160 (5).

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