Recombinant Human CD160/BY55 Protein (aa 1-158, His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030878

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

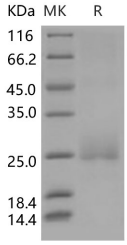
Description

Synonyms	CD160 Antigen;Natural Killer Cell Receptor BY55;CD160;BY55;NK1;NK28
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Leu 158
Accession	NP_008984.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	16.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	25 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Measured by its ability to bind with biotinylated human HVEM-Fch in a functional ELISA.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

CD160 antigen, also known as Natural killer cell receptor BY55 and CD160, is a cell membrane protein which contains

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one Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. CD160 is a GPI-anchored lymphocyte surface receptor in which expression is mostly restricted to the highly cytotoxic CD56(dim)CD16(+) peripheral blood NK subset. CD160 is a receptor showing broad specificity for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules. CD160 is expressed in spleen, peripheral blood, and small intestine. Expression of CD160 is restricted to functional NK and T cytotoxic lymphocytes. CD160 acts as a co-activator receptor for CD3-induced proliferation of CD4+ CD160+ T cells isolated from inflammatory skin lesions. Unique CD4+ CD160+ lymphocyte subset may play a role in the pathogenesis of skin inflammation. Activated NK lymphocytes release a soluble form of CD160 that functionally impairs the MHC-I-specific cytotoxic CD8(+) T lymphocyte responsiveness.

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