Rhesus CD160 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 90224-C02H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD160

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus CD160 (XP_001089019.1) (Met1-Leu158) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt $\,$ at -70 $\,$ $^{\circ}$ C

Predicted N terminal: Gly 25

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rhesus CD160 comprises 375 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 41.8 KDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

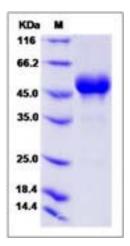
Store it under sterile conditions at -20 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ to -80 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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

References

1.Barakonyi A. et al., 2004, J Immunol.173 (9): 5349-54. 2.Rabot M. et al., 2006, Transpl Immunol. 17 (1): 36-8. 3.Abecassis S. et al., 2007, J Invest Dermatol. 127?(5): 1161-6.

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