



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Human CD160/BY55 Protein (aa 158,
His Tag)(Active)
RPES3233

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3233

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_008984.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 16.4 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 25 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: Measured by its ability to bind with biotinylated human HVEM-Fch in a functional ELISA.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: CD160 Antigen; Natural Killer Cell Receptor BY55; CD160; BY55;NK1;NK28

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Leu 158

Background:

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.