



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual
Recombinant Mouse CD96 Protein (His Tag)(Active)
RPES4691

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4691

Size: 50µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: Q3U0X8

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 58 kDa

AP Molecular Mass:

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity: 1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 2. Immobilized recombinant Mouse CD96 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse PVR with a linear range of 6.460 ng/ml.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein 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: T-cell surface protein tactile; Cell surface antigen CD96; T cell-activated increased late expression protein; CD96

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Met 536

Background:

The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. The CD155 ligand CD96 is a member of the Ig superfamily. It's a immunoglobulin-like protein tentatively allocated to the repertoire of human NK receptors. NK cells recognize poliovirus receptor (PVR), a nectins and nectin-like protein family member serve to mediate cell-cell adhesion, cell migration, with the presence of an additional receptor, CD96. CD96 promotes NK cell adhesion to target cells expressing PVR, stimulates cytotoxicity of activated NK cells, and mediates acquisition of PVR from target cells. The effect the cells with mutated CD96 protein lost adhesion and growth activities indicates that CD96 mutations may cause a form of the C syndrome by interfering with cell adhesion and growth.