

Recombinant Human CD96 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033505

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

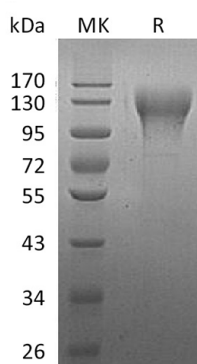
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD96 protein Val22-Met503, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	54.4 kDa
Observed MW	120-150 kDa
Accession	P40200-2
Bio-activity	Loaded Human PVR-Fc on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human CD96-His with an affinity constant of 0.12 uM as determined in BLI assay.

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 °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 a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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. 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); anectins 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.

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