

## Recombinant Human CD160 protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100041

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

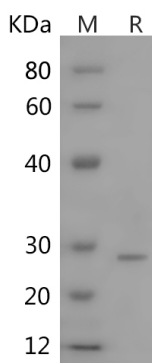
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD160 protein Met1-Leu158, with an C-terminal His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	14.9 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	25 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	O95971
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

CD16 antigen, also known as Natural killer cell receptor BY55 and CD16, is a cell membrane protein which contains one Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. CD16 is a GPI-anchored lymphocyte surface receptor in which expression is mostly restricted to the highly cytotoxic CD56(dim)CD16(+) peripheral blood NK subset. CD16 is a receptor showing broad specificity for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules. CD16 is expressed in spleen, peripheral blood, and small intestine. Expression of CD16 is restricted to functional NK and T cytotoxic lymphocytes. CD16 acts as a co-activator receptor for CD3-induced proliferation of CD4+ CD16+ T cells isolated from inflammatory skin lesions. Unique CD4+ CD16+ lymphocyte subset may play a role in the pathogenesis of skin inflammation. Activated NK lymphocytes release a soluble form of CD16 that functionally impairs the MHC-I-specific cytotoxic CD8(+) T lymphocyte responsiveness.

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