

Recombinant Mouse CD96/TACTILE protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEM100284

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

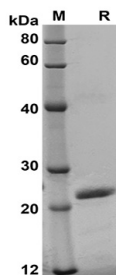
Description

Species	Mouse
Source	E.coli-derived Mouse CD96 protein Val22-Phe174, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	16.7 kDa
Observed MW	22 kDa
Accession	Q3U0X8
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg 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 in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	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



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse CD96/TACTILE proteins,
2µg/lane of Recombinant Mouse CD96/TACTILE proteins
was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions,
showing bands at 22 KD.

Background

For Research Use Only

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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.