CD96 Protein, Cynomolgus (481a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700686
Synonyms:	CD96 molecule; CD96; DKFZp667E2122; TACTILE
Species:	Cynomolgus
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	A0A2K5TWV6 (V22-G502)
Gene ID:	102121080
Molecular Weight:	80-130 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Cynomolgus CD96, His Tag at 2μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-CD96 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC_{50} of 0.93μg/ml determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The proteins encoded by the CD96 gene belong to the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is a type I membrane protein. This protein may play a role in the adhesion interaction between activated T cells and NK cells in the late stage of immune response. It may also play a role in antigen presentation. CD155 acts as the main ligand of the CD96 receptor. CD96 mediates the adhesion of NK cells to cells expressing myeloid virus receptor (PVR)/CD155 and promotes their interaction, thereby stimulating the cytotoxic activity of NK cells. This pre-adhesion property of CD96 and the high expression of PVR in some tumors contribute to tumor recognition by NK cells and tumor cell death[1][2].

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