

CD96 Protein, Mouse (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72699
Synonyms:	T-cell surface protein tactile; Cell surface antigen CD96; CD96
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q3U0X8 (V22-M536)
Gene ID:	84544
Molecular Weight:	130-180 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

VWEELEFNVD	DVYALPGSDI	NLTCQTKEKN	FLVQMQWSKV
TDKNDMIALY	HPQYGLYCGQ	EHACESQVAA	TETEKGVTNW
TLYLRNISSA	LGGKYECIFT	LYPEGIKTTV	YNLIVEPYTQ
DEHNYTIEIE	TNRTLEIPCF	QNTSSEIPPR	FTFSWLVEKD
GVEEVLFTHH	HHVNNSTSFK	GRIRLGGDYR	LHLSVPQIQD
DGRTFSCHLT	VNPLKAWKMS	TTVKVFAKPE	ILMTVENSTM
DVLGERVFTC	LLKNVFPKAN	ITWFIDGRFL	QGNEEGIYIT
NEEKNCSSGF	WELKSVLTRM	HSGPSQSNM	TAWCMALSPG
PRNKMWNTSS	QPITVSFDSV	IAPTKHLPTV	TGSTLGTQPF
SDAGVSPTGY	LATPSVTIVD	ENGLTPDATP	QTSNSSMTTK
DGNYLEASSG	TDAKNSSRAA	ASSKSGSWPF	PFTSPPEWHS
LPGTSTGPQE	PDSPVSWIPS	EVHTSAPLDA	SLAPHDTIIS
TTTEFPNVL	TANGTTKIDH	GPITSIIVNQ	PSDGM

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH₂O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

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

CD96 Protein emerges as a potential participant in adhesive interactions during the late phase of the immune response, specifically contributing to the adhesion of activated T and NK cells. Its role in promoting NK cell-target adhesion involves interaction with PVR present on target cells, suggesting a function in the engagement of immune cells with diseased cells during inflammation. The proposed scenario implies that CD96 operates after T and NK cells have traversed the endothelium using integrins and selectins, actively participating in cell-cell interactions within inflamed areas. Structurally, CD96 forms homodimers through disulfide linkages and interacts with PVR, underscoring its potential as a key mediator in immune cell adhesion processes. Further exploration of CD96's precise mechanisms and dynamics in immune responses could provide valuable insights into its role in orchestrating cellular interactions during inflammation and immune surveillance.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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