CD160 Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78403
Synonyms:	CD160; BY55; BY55FLJ46513; NK1; NK28
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	O95971 (G25-L158)
Gene ID:	11126
Molecular Weight:	27-33 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% 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	CD160 Protein, found on immune cells, serves as a receptor capable of delivering stimulatory or inhibitory signals that intricately regulate cell activation and differentiation. Existing in both GPI-anchored and transmembrane forms, each likely initiating distinct signaling pathways in activated NK cells via phosphoinositide 3-kinase and in activated T cells via LCK and CD247/CD3 zeta chain. It acts as a receptor for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules, recognizing HLA-C during acute viral infections and triggering NK cell cytotoxic activity, contributing to the anti-viral innate immune response. On CD8+ T cells, CD160 binds HLA-A2-B2M, providing a costimulatory signal to activated/memory T cells. However, during persistent antigen stimulation, as observed in chronic viral infections, it may progressively inhibit TCR signaling in memory CD8+ T cells, contributing to T cell exhaustion. On endothelial cells, CD160 recognizes HLA-G, controlling angiogenesis in immune privileged sites. It also acts as a receptor or ligand for TNFRSF14, participating in bidirectional cell-cell contact signaling between antigen-presenting cells and lymphocytes, modulating immune responses in various contexts, including anti-tumor responses and bacterial infections. The soluble GPI-cleaved form, typically released by activated lymphocytes, might play a role in immune regulation by limiting lymphocyte effector functions.

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

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