

Anti-CD160 Reference Antibody (MAT 302)

Catalog # APR11495

Product Information

Application	Functional assay, Kinetics (SPR), Kinetics (BLI), FACS, E, FTA
Primary Accession	O95971
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	19810

Additional Information

Target/Specificity	CD160
Expression system	CHO

Protein Information

Name	CD160 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:16809620, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:17013}
Function	[CD160 antigen]: Receptor on immune cells capable to deliver stimulatory or inhibitory signals that regulate cell activation and differentiation. Exists as a GPI-anchored and as a transmembrane form, each likely initiating distinct signaling pathways via phosphoinositol 3-kinase in activated NK cells and via LCK and CD247/CD3 zeta chain in activated T cells (PubMed:11978774, PubMed:17307798, PubMed:19109136). Receptor for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules (PubMed:12486241, PubMed:9973372). In the context of acute viral infection, recognizes HLA-C and triggers NK cell cytotoxic activity, likely playing a role in anti-viral innate immune response (PubMed:12486241). On CD8+ T cells, binds HLA-A2-B2M in complex with a viral peptide and provides a costimulatory signal to activated/memory T cells (PubMed:9973372). Upon persistent antigen stimulation, such as occurs during chronic viral infection, may progressively inhibit TCR signaling in memory CD8+ T cells, contributing to T cell exhaustion (PubMed:25255144). On endothelial cells, recognizes HLA-G and controls angiogenesis in immune privileged sites (PubMed:16809620). Receptor or ligand for TNF superfamily member TNFRSF14, participating in bidirectional cell-cell contact signaling between antigen presenting cells and lymphocytes. Upon ligation of TNFRSF14, provides stimulatory signal to NK cells enhancing IFNG production and anti-tumor immune response (By similarity). On activated CD4+ T cells, interacts with TNFRSF14 and down-regulates CD28 costimulatory signaling, restricting memory and alloantigen-specific immune response (PubMed:18193050). In the context of bacterial infection, acts as a ligand for TNFRSF14 on epithelial cells, triggering the production of antimicrobial proteins and pro-inflammatory cytokines (By similarity).

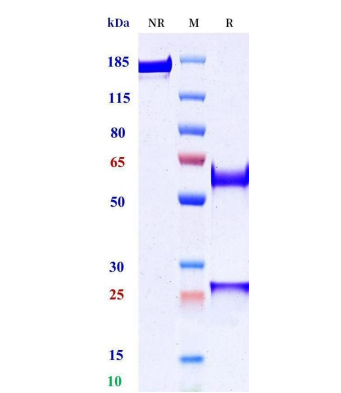
Cellular Location

[CD160 antigen]: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor

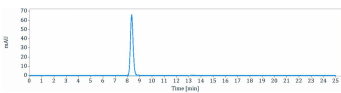
Tissue Location

Expression is restricted to functional NK and cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Expressed in viral-specific effector memory and terminally differentiated effector memory CD8+ T cells. Expressed in memory and activated CD4+ T cell subsets (at protein level) (PubMed:11978774, PubMed:18193050, PubMed:25255144, PubMed:9743336) Expressed at high levels in intraepithelial lymphocytes (at protein level) (PubMed:9743336). Expressed in both alpha-beta and gamma-delta CD8+ T cell subsets (at protein level) (PubMed:11978774, PubMed:18193050, PubMed:9743336). Expressed in umbilical vein endothelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:16809620). Expressed in monocytes and at lower levels in B cells (PubMed:23761635). Isoform 3: Expressed exclusively in activated NK cells (at protein level) (PubMed:19109136).

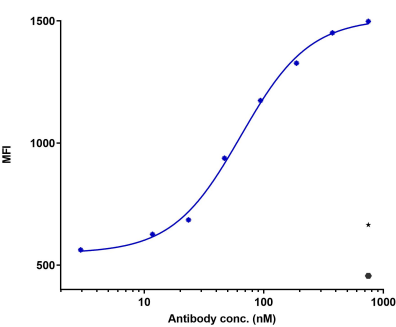
Images



Anti-CD160 Reference Antibody (MAT 302) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.



The purity of Anti-CD160 Reference Antibody (MAT 302) is 99.71%, determined by SEC-HPLC.



PLVX-puro-CD160-TM-FL cell line were stained with MAT 302 and negative control protein respectively, washed and then followed by PE and analyzed with FACS, with the EC50 is 64.27 nM.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.