

CD96 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73781

Specification

CD96 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB
Primary Accession P40200
Reactivity Human
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal

CD96 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10225

Other Names

CD96; T-cell surface protein tactile; Cell surface antigen CD96; T cell-activated increased late expression protein; CD96

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

CD96 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD96

Function

May be involved in adhesive interactions of activated T and NK cells during the late phase of the immune response. Promotes NK cell-target adhesion by interacting with PVR present on target cells. May function at a time after T and NK cells have penetrated the endothelium using integrins and selectins, when they are actively engaging diseased cells and moving within areas of inflammation.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Expressed on normal T-cell lines and clones, and some transformed T-cells, but no other cultured cell lines tested. It is expressed at very low levels on activated B-cells

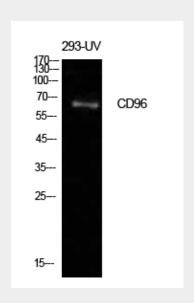


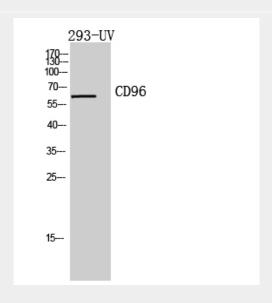
CD96 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

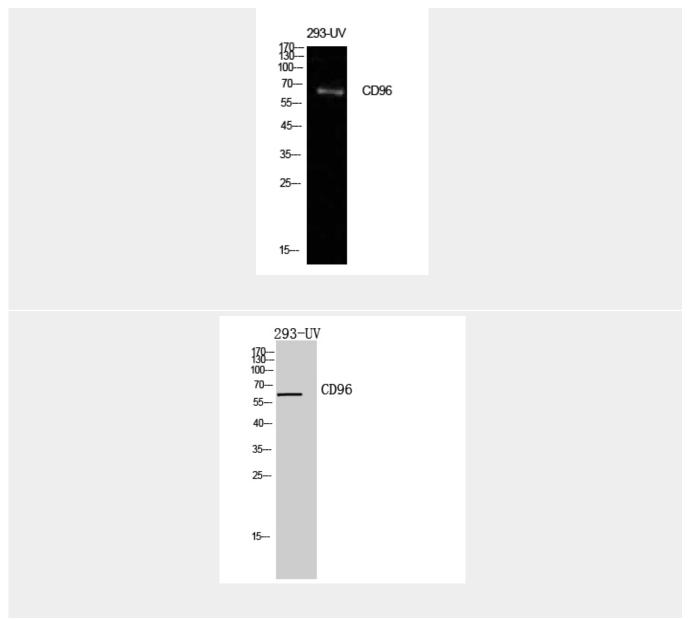
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CD96 Polyclonal Antibody - Images









CD96 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

May be involved in adhesive interactions of activated T and NK cells during the late phase of the immune response. Promotes NK cell-target adhesion by interacting with PVR present on target cells. May function at a time after T and NK cells have penetrated the endothelium using integrins and selectins, when they are actively engaging diseased cells and moving within areas of inflammation.