

CD160 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73469

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	O95971
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	19810

Additional Information

Gene ID	11126
Other Names	CD160; BY55; CD160 antigen; Natural killer cell receptor BY55; CD160
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000. 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

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

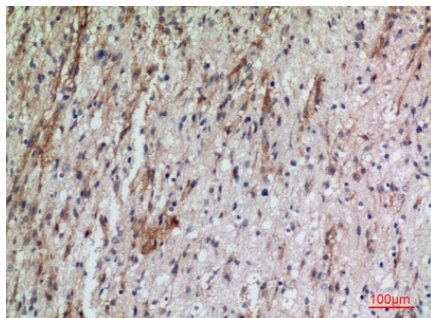
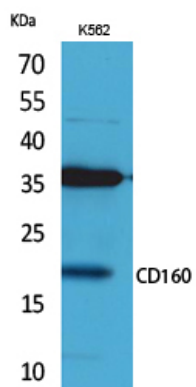
Expression is restricted to functional NK and cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Expressed in viral-specific effector memory and terminally differentiated effector memory CD8+ T cells. Expressed in memory and activated CD4+ T cell subsets (at protein level) (PubMed:11978774, PubMed:18193050, PubMed:25255144, PubMed:9743336) 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).

Background

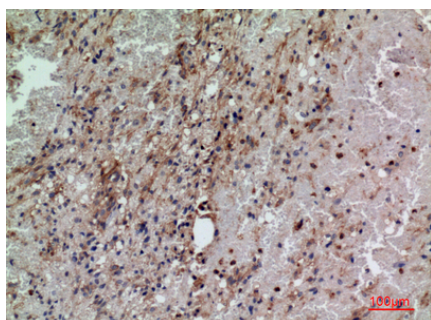
CD160 antigen: Receptor on immune cells capable to deliver stimulatory or inhibitory signals that regulate cell activation and differentiation. Exists as a GPI-anchored and as a transmembrane form, each likely initiating distinct signaling pathways via phosphoinositol 3-kinase in activated NK cells and via LCK and CD247/CD3 zeta chain in activated T cells (PubMed:[19109136](#), PubMed:[11978774](#), PubMed:[17307798](#)). Receptor for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules (PubMed:[9973372](#), PubMed:[12486241](#)). 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 downregulates 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 proinflammatory cytokines (By similarity).

Images

Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using CD160 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100

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