ARG54231
anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE)

Package: 50 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [BY55] recognizes CD160
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The clone BY55 recognizes CD160, a 27 kDa glycoprotein expressed on NK cells, NK-T cells, intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes, TCR-gamma/delta T cells and a small population of TCR-alpha/beta T cells. detects both GPI-anchored and transmembrane form of CD160.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	BY55
Isotype	IgM
Target Name	CD160
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human NK cell line YT2C2
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	BY55; Natural killer cell receptor BY55; NK28; NK1; CD antigen CD160; CD160 antigen

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	10 µl / 10^6 cells

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

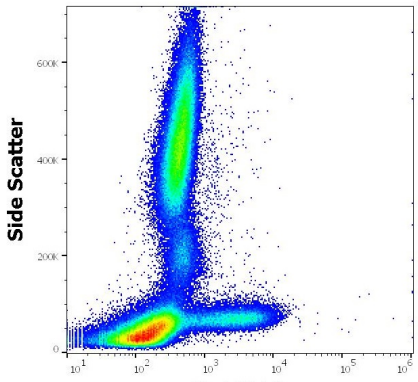
Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with R-Phycoerythrin (PE) under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Buffer	TBS, 15 mM Sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

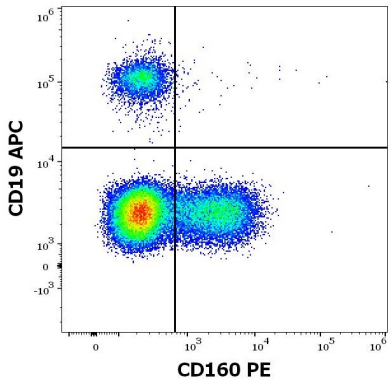
Database links	GeneID: 11126 Human Swiss-port # O95971 Human
Gene Symbol	CD160
Gene Full Name	CD160 molecule
Background	CD160 is a cell surface glycoprotein of immunoglobulin superfamily, which functions as a costimulatory receptor expressed mainly on cytotoxic cell populations and recognizing both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules. It can form disulfide-linked multimers. Down-modulation of CD160 occurs as a consequence of its proteolytic cleavage and the released soluble form was found to impair the MHC-class I specific cytotoxicity of CD8+ T lymphocytes and NK cells. In contrast to GPI-anchored isoform with broader expression among CD160 positive cells, expression of the transmembrane isoform is restricted to NK cells and is activation-dependent.
Function	Receptor showing broad specificity for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules. [UniProt]
Research Area	Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	20 kDa

Images



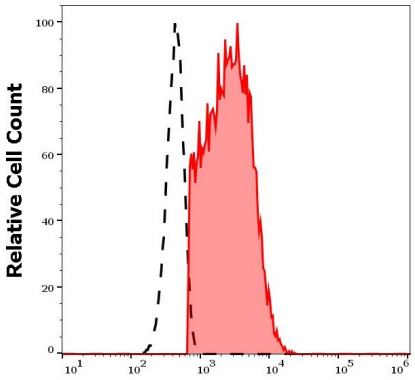
ARG54231 anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG54231 anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE) (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



ARG54231 anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human lymphocytes stained with ARG54231 anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE) (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood) and ARG53782 anti-CD19 antibody [LT19] (APC) (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).



ARG54231 anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of human CD160 positive B cells (red-filled) from neutrophil granulocytes (black-dashed). Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG54231 anti-CD160 antibody [BY55] (PE) (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).