

**CD160 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP68912**Specification****CD160 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O95971</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**CD160 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 11126**Other Names**

CD160; BY55; CD160 antigen; Natural killer cell receptor BY55; CD antigen CD160

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. 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

**CD160 Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11978774" target="\_blank">11978774</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17307798" target="\_blank">17307798</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19109136" target="\_blank">19109136</a>). Receptor for both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12486241" target="\_blank">12486241</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9973372" target="\_blank">9973372</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12486241" target="\_blank">12486241</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9973372" target="\_blank">9973372</a>)

target="\_blank">9973372</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25255144" target="\_blank">25255144</a>). On endothelial cells, recognizes HLA-G and controls angiogenesis in immune privileged sites (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16809620" target="\_blank">16809620</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050" target="\_blank">18193050</a>). 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).

### CD160 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### CD160 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### CD160 Polyclonal Antibody - 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).