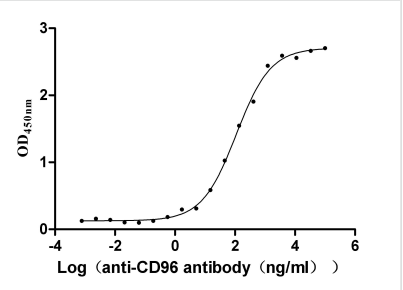
CD96 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA004971A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P40200
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD96 protein
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	hIgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Immunology
Gene Names	CD96
Clone No.	4A4

Image



The Binding Activity of CD96 with anti-CD96 antibody
Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human CD96(CSB-MP004971HU1(F2)) at 2 μg/mL can bind Anti-CD96 recombinant antibody, the EC_{50} is 95.78-127.1 ng/mL.

Description

The process of generating the CD96 recombinant monoclonal antibody is complex and consists of several stages. Firstly, the CD96 monoclonal antibody is collected, and its gene sequence is analyzed. Next, a vector containing the CD96 monoclonal antibody gene is constructed and transfected into a host cell line for culturing. During the CD96 monoclonal antibody production, a recombinant human CD96 protein is used as an immunogen. The CD96 recombinant monoclonal antibody is then purified using affinity chromatography and assessed for specificity using ELISA applications. It can bind to the human CD96 protein (CSB-MP004971HU1(F2)) with the EC_{50} of 95.78-127.1 ng/mL. It only recognizes the human species.

CD96, also known as TACTILE, is a transmembrane protein expressed on the surface of a variety of immune cells, including natural killer (NK) cells, T cells, and dendritic cells. CD96 is involved in the regulation of immune cell activation and plays a role in the recognition and elimination of target cells, including tumor cells. CD96 can bind to its ligand CD155, which is expressed on the surface of tumor cells and other target cells. This interaction leads to the activation of immune cells and the initiation of an immune response against the target cells. CD96 has also been implicated in the regulation of immune cell migration and the development of immune cell memory.