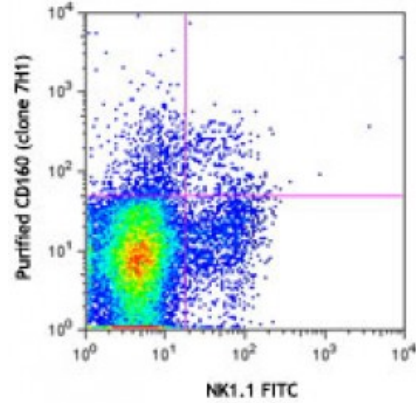


**Purified anti-mouse CD160**

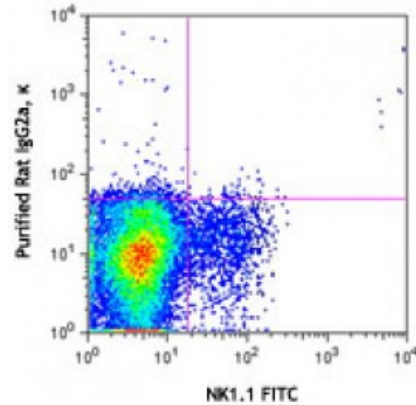
**Catalog # / Size:** 1315010 / 100 µg  
**Clone:** 7H1  
**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ  
**Immunogen:** Soluble His-Tag mouse CD160  
**Reactivity:** Mouse  
**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.  
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.  
**Concentration:** 0.5



C57BL/6 mouse splenocytes were stained with NK1.1 FITC and purified CD160 (clone 7H1, top) or rat IgG2a, κ isotype control (bottom), followed by anti-rat IgG PE.

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry  
**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤1.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.



**Application References:** 1. Tsujimura K, *et al.* 2006. *Immunol. Lett.* 106:48. (FC)

**Description:** CD160, also known as BY55, is a 27 kD glycoprotein and member of the Ig superfamily. It is anchored to the cell membrane through glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) and forms disulfide-linked multimers. A soluble form of CD160 is secreted by activated CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. Expressed by NK, NKT, γ/δ T cells, intestinal intraepithelial T cells and a subset of memory CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells, CD160 binds both classical and non-classical MHC class I molecules. It is also a ligand for HVEM. CD160 enhances proliferation of activated CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and triggers cell cytotoxicity in NK cells.

**Antigen References:** 1. Shui JW, *et al.* 2011. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 89:517.  
 2. Del Rio ML, *et al.* 2010. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 87:223.  
 3. Cai G and Freeman GJ. 2009. *Immunol. Rev.* 229:244.