

### Anti-CD96 antibody [NK92.39] ab81717

#### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-CD96 antibody [NK92.39]
<b>Description</b>	Mouse monoclonal [NK92.39] to CD96
<b>Host species</b>	Mouse
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> Blocking, Flow Cyt, Functional Studies
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human CD96.
<b>General notes</b>	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

#### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Constituents: PBS, 0.1% BSA
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Purification notes</b>	ab81717 is 0.2µM filtered.
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	NK92.39
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1

#### Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab81717 in the following tested applications. The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
<b>Blocking</b>		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab81717 blocks binding of soluble poliovirus receptor (PVR) to NK92 cells.
<b>Flow Cyt</b>		1/50. <b>ab170190</b> - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.  Use at a starting dilution of 1/50. Optimal dilutions will depend on the detection system used.
<b>Functional Studies</b>		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

## Target

<b>Function</b>	May be involved in adhesive interactions of activated T and NK cells during the late phase of the immune response. Promotes NK cell-target adhesion by interacting with PVR present on target cells. May function at a time after T and NK cells have penetrated the endothelium using integrins and selectins, when they are actively engaging diseased cells and moving within areas of inflammation.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expressed on normal T-cell lines and clones, and some transformed T-cells, but no other cultured cell lines tested. It is expressed at very low levels on activated B-cells.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in CD96 are a cause of C syndrome (CSYN) [MIM:211750]; also called Opitz trigonocephaly syndrome. This syndrome is characterized by trigonocephaly and associated anomalies, such as unusual facies, wide alveolar ridges, multiple buccal frenula, limb defects, visceral anomalies, redundant skin, psychomotor retardation and hypotonia. Note=A chromosomal aberration involving CD96 has been found in a patient with C syndrome. Translocation t(3;18)(q13.13;q12.1). CD96 gene was located at the 3q13.13 breakpoint. Precise structural analysis around the breakpoint showed that the gene was disrupted by the translocation in exon 5, probably leading to premature termination or loss of expression of CD96 protein. No gene was detected at the chromosome 18 breakpoint. Defects in CD96 are a cause of C-like syndrome (CLSYN) [MIM:605039]; also called Opitz trigonocephaly-like syndrome. The C-like syndrome seems to be a severe form of the C syndrome. It is controversial whether there is (1) a gradient of spectrum in the C syndrome, from the mild form (C syndrome) to the severe form (C-like syndrome), or (2) genetic heterogeneity among the patients with the C syndrome.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Contains 1 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. Contains 2 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
<b>Developmental stage</b>	Expressed at low levels on peripheral T-cells and is strongly up-regulated after activation, peaking 6 to 9 days after the activating stimulus.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Membrane.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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