Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAH-00712)

Anti-LY6E Antibody (6P153)

Product Details

Ig Type:	mIgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	6P153
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunofluorescence staining of A549 cell with TMAH-00712 at 1:50, counter-stained with DAPI. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and blocked in 10% normal Goat Serum. The cells were then incubated with the antibody overnight at 4°C. The secondary antibody was FITC-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Mouse IgG(H+L). 2. The Binding Activity of Human LY6E with Anti-LY6E recombinant antibody Activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human LY6E protein at 2 μg/mL can bind Anti-LY6E recombinant antibody. The EC50 is 2.483-3.282 ng/mL.
Application:	ELISA,IF
Recommended	IF:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human LY6E Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	4061
Uniprot ID:	Q16553
Biology Area:	Cell biology

Research Background

GPI-anchored cell surface protein that regulates T-lymphocytes proliferation, differentiation, and activation. Regulates the T-cell receptor (TCR) signaling by interacting with component CD3Z/CD247 at the plasma membrane, leading to CD3Z/CD247 phosphorylation modulation. Restricts the entry of human coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV-2, by interfering with spike protein-mediated membrane fusion. Plays also an essential role in placenta formation by acting as the main receptor for syncytin-A (SynA). Therefore, participates in the normal fusion of syncytiotrophoblast layer I (SynT-I) and in the proper morphogenesis of both fetal and maternal vasculatures within the placenta. May also act as a modulator of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs) activity. (Microbial infection) Promotes entry, likely through an enhanced virus-cell fusion process, of various viruses including HIV-1, West Nile virus, dengue virus and Zika virus. In contrast, the paramyxovirus PIV5, which enters at the plasma membrane, does not require LY6E. Mechanistically, adopts a microtubule-like organization upon viral

infection and enhances viral uncoating after endosomal escape.

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