Human CTLA4 / CD152 Protein (rFc Tag)

Catalog Number: 11159-H31H5

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:
ALPSS; CD; CD152; CELIAC3; CTLA-4; GRD4; GSE; IDDM12

Protein Construction:
A DNA sequence encoding the human CTLA4 (NP_005205.2) (Met1-Phe162) was expressed with the Fc region of rabbit IgG at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:
< 1.0 EU per μg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:
Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C.

Predicted N terminal: 0

Molecular Mass:
The recombinant human CTLA4 consists of 358 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 39.7 kDa.

Formulation:
Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, manniol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:
Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:

Protein Description

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, also known as CTLA4 and CD152, is a single-pass type I membrane protein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is the second member of the CD28 receptor family. The ligands or counterreceptors for these two proteins are the B7 family members, CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2). CTLA4 transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells, whereas CD28 transmits a stimulatory signal. Intracellular CTLA4 is also found in regulatory T cells and may play an important role in their functions. CD152 or cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4) is an essential receptor involved in the negative regulation of T cell activation. Because of its profound inhibitory role, CD152 has been considered a sound susceptible candidate in autoimmunity and a persuasive target for cancer immunotherapy. In particular, recent evidence suggests that CD152 is also important in the homeostasis and function of a population of suppressive cells, termed regulatory T cells (Treg).

References


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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 ● Tel: 215-583-7898
Global Customer: Fax :+86-10-5862-8288 ● Tel:+86-400-890-9989 ● http://www.sinobiological.com