

Synonym

CTLA4,CD152

Source

Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque CTLA-4, Fc Tag (CT4-C5256) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 37 - Ser 160 (Accession # [G7PL88-1](#)). In the region Ala 37 - Ser 160, the AA sequence of Cynomolgus and Rhesus macaque CTLA-4 are homologous.
Predicted N-terminus: Ala 37

Molecular Characterization

CTLA-4(Ala 37 - Ser 160) G7PL88-1	Fc(Pro 100 - Lys 330) P01857
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This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
The protein has a calculated MW of 39.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 42-50 kDa under reducing (R) condition, and 80-100 kDa under non-reducing (NR) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 100 mM Glycine, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.
Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

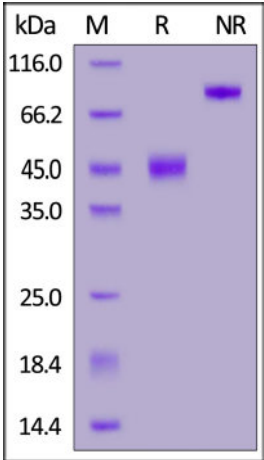
Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.
For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.
Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
This product is stable after storage at:

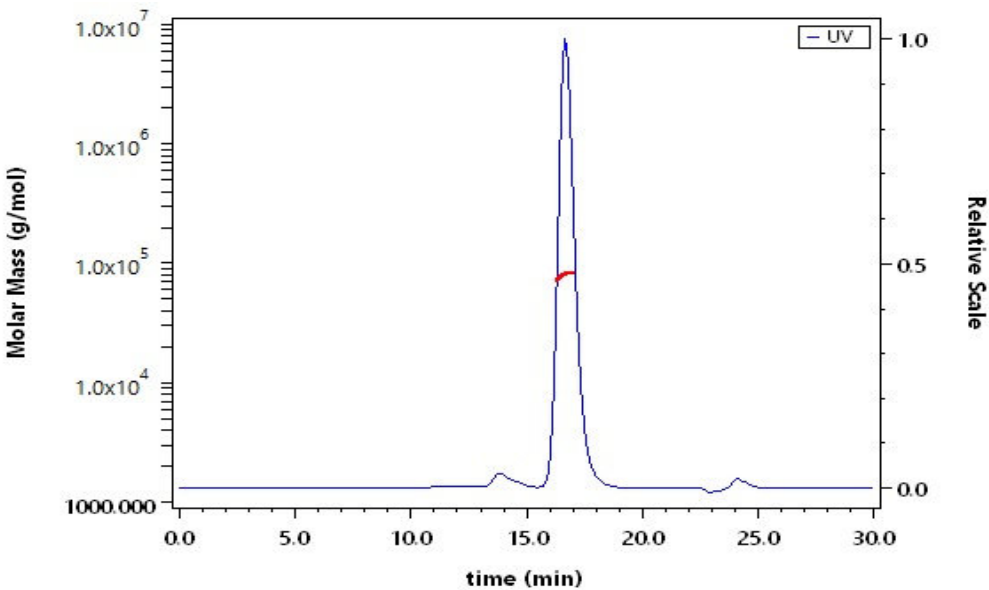
- 20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- 70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque CTLA-4, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

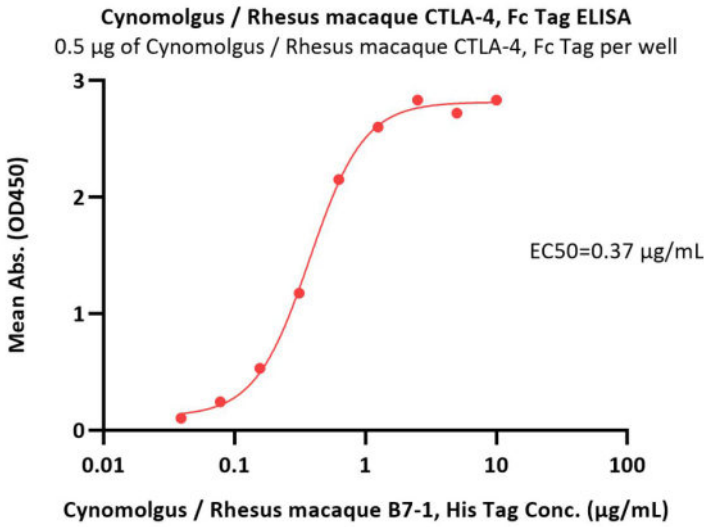
SEC-MALS



The purity of Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque CTLA-4, Fc Tag (Cat. No. CT4-C5256) is more than 90% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 75-95 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.
[Report](#)

Bioactivity-ELISA





Immobilized Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque CTLA-4, Fc Tag (Cat. No. CT4-C5256) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Cynomolgus / Rhesus macaque B7-1, His Tag (Cat. No. CD0-C52H3) with a linear range of 0.039-1.25 µg/mL (QC tested).

Background

CTLA-4 (Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Antigen 4) is also known as CD152 (Cluster of differentiation 152), is a protein receptor that downregulates the immune system. CTLA4 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, which is expressed on the surface of Helper T cells and transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells. The protein contains an extracellular V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Alternate splice variants, encoding different isoforms. CTLA4 is similar to the T-cell co-stimulatory protein, CD28, and both molecules bind to CD80 and CD86, also called B7-1 and B7-2 respectively, on antigen-presenting cells. 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 be important to their function. Fusion proteins of CTLA4 and antibodies (CTLA4-Ig) have been used in clinical trials for rheumatoid arthritis.

