In Vivo Ready™ Anti-Human CD152 (CTLA-4) (BNI3) Antibody
Catalog # ATB10397

Specification

In Vivo Ready™ Anti-Human CD152 (CTLA-4) (BNI3) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**FC, FA**
Isotype	**Mouse IgG2a, kappa**
Concentration	**2.0 mg/mL**
Reactivity	**Human**
Formulation	**10 mM NaH2PO4, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.2**
Host	**Mouse**

In Vivo Ready™ Anti-Human CD152 (CTLA-4) (BNI3) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**1493**
Gene Name	**CTLA4**

Alternative Name(s)
CTLA4

Format
In Vivo Ready™

Storage Conditions
2-8°C

In Vivo Ready™ Anti-Human CD152 (CTLA-4) (BNI3) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

In Vivo Ready™ Anti-Human CD152 (CTLA-4) (BNI3) Antibody - Background

 The BNI3 antibody is specific for human CD152, commonly known as CTLA-4, a 33-37 kDa protein expressed as a homodimer on the surface of activated T and B cells, and on thymocytes. CTLA-4 is structurally similar, yet functionally disparate, to the T cell co-stimulatory molecule CD28. Both CTLA-4 and CD28 interact with the co-stimulatory molecules CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) on antigen-presenting cells, with CTLA-4 displaying a higher avidity than CD28. While CD28 typically delivers a potent co-stimulatory signal in support of T cell activation, CTLA-4 appears to act as a negative regulator of T cell activation and may contribute to the suppressor function of Treg cells.
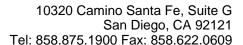
CTLA-4 proteins may be initially sequestered within Golgi vesicles, from which they can be transferred to and from the cell surface, a mechanism by which Treg cells can selectively impart suppressive functions. The BNI3 antibody may be used for flow cytometric analysis of intracellular or surface CTLA-4 expression, and is also widely used for neutralization of CTLA-4 when expressed at the cell surface. The BNI3 antibody is reported to be cross-reactive with Baboon, Cynomolgus and Rhesus CTLA-4. Please choose the appropriate format for each application.

In Vivo Ready™ Anti-Human CD152 (CTLA-4) (BNI3) Antibody - References

 Moreno-Fernandez ME, Rueda CM, Rusie LK, and Chougnet CA. 2011. Blood. 117: 5372-5380. (in vitro blocking)

Schonfeld D, Matschiner G, Chatwell L, Trentmann S, Gille H, Hulsmeyer M, Brown N, Kaye PM, Schlehuber S, Hohlbaum AM and Skerra A. 2009. 106: 8198-8203. (Immunohistochemistry – frozen tissue)

Rivas MN, Weatherly K, Hazzan M, Vokaer B,

Dremier S, Gaudray F, Goldman M, Salmon I, and Braun MY. 2009. 183:4284-4291. (in vitro blocking)

Bonzheim I, Geissinger E, Tinguely M, Roth S, Grieb T, Reimer P, Wilhelm M, Rosenwald A, Muller-Hermelink HK, and Rudiger T. 2008. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 130: 613-619. (Immunohistochemistry – paraffin embedded tissue; Immunofluorescence microscopy – frozen tissue)

Young NT, Waller ECP, Patel R, Roghanian A, Austyn JM, and Trowsdale J. 2008. 111: 3090-3096. (in vitro activation)

Wei B, da Rocha Dias S, Wang H and Rudd CE. 2007. J. Immunol. 179: 400-408. (in vitro activation)

Jonuleit H, Schmitt E, Stassen M, Tuettenberg A, Knop J and Enk AH. 2001. J. Exp. Med. 193: 1285-1294 (in vitro blocking)

Oaks MK and Hallett KM. 2000. J. Immunol. 164: 5015-5018. (Immunoprecipitation; EIA – plate coating)