Recombinant Human CTLA---4/CD152 (C---6His)

Catalog No: CP33

Description	Recombinant Human Cytotoxic T---lymphocyte protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys36---Asp161 is expressed fused with a 6His tag at the C---terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Cytotoxic T---lymphocyte protein 4, Cytotoxic T---lymphocyte---associated antigen 4, CTLA---4, CD152, CTLA4
Accession No.	P16410
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Amino Acid Sequence	KAMHVAQPAVVLASSRGIASFVCEYASPGKATEVRVTVLRQADSQVTEVCAATYMMGNELTFLDDSIC TGTSSGNQVNLTIQ GLRAMDTGLYICKVELMYPPPYYLGIGNGTQIYVIDPEPCPDSDHHHHHH
Background	Cytotoxic Tlymphocyte 4(CTLA---4,CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the Ig superfamily. Human or mouse CTLA4 cDNA encodes 223 amino acids (aa) including a 35 aa signal sequence, a 126 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig---like V---type domain, a 21 aa transmembrane (TM) sequence, and a 41 aa cytoplasmic sequence.It is widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. CD28 and CTLA---4, together with their ligands, B7---1 and B7---2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CD28 and CTLA---4 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. 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. Tcell activation through the Tcell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA4.

SDS-Page