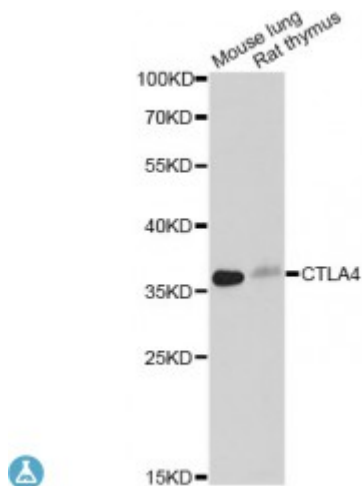


Anti-CTLA4 Antibody



Description

This gene is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and encodes a protein which transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells. The protein contains a V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. The membrane-bound isoform functions as a homodimer interconnected by a disulfide bond, while the soluble isoform functions as a monomer. Mutations in this gene have been associated with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, Graves disease, Hashimoto thyroiditis, celiac disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroid-associated orbitopathy, and other autoimmune diseases.

Model	STJ115900
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 49-223 of human CTLA4 (NP_005205.2).
Gene ID	1493
Gene Symbol	CTLA4
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues, Detected in activated T-cells where expression levels are 30- to 50-fold less than CD28, the stimulatory coreceptor, on the cell surface following activation
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 CTLA-4 CD antigen CD152
Molecular Weight	24.656 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2505OMIM:109100Reactome:R-HSA-389513
Alternative Names	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4 CTLA-4 CD antigen CD152
Function	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses, The affinity of CTLA4 for its natural B7 family ligands, CD80 and CD86, is considerably stronger than the affinity of their cognate stimulatory coreceptor CD28,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane,
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylation is important for dimerization,