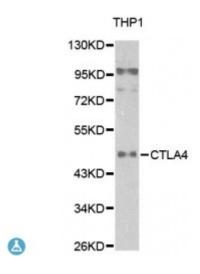


Anti-CTLA4 Antibody



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 STJ115901

Host Rabbit

Reactivity Human

Applications WB

Immunogen A synthetic peptide of human CTLA4

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,

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