

CTLA-4 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Ly-56;Cd152;cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4;Ctla-4
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse CTLA4 (NP_033973.2) (Met 1-Phe 162) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Glu 36
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q6GTR6
Molecular Weight:	15.46 kDa (predicted); 25-30 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Immobilized Recombinant Mouse CD80 / B7-1 Protein (Fc Tag) at 2µg/mL (100µL/well) can bind Recombinant Mouse CTLA4 / CD152 Protein (ECD,His Tag) , the EC50 is 1.0-3.0 ng/mL. 2. Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-2 secretion by stimulated Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED50 for this effect is 0.1-0.5µg/mL when stimulated with 1 µg/mL Recombinant Human B7-1/CD80.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.
Shipping:	In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, also known as CTLA4 and CD152, is a single-pass type I membrane protein and a

member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is the second member of the CD28 receptor family. The ligands or counterreceptors for these two proteins are the B7 family members, CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2). 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. CD152 or cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4) is an essential receptor involved in the negative regulation of T cell activation. Because of its profound inhibitory role, CD152 has been considered a sound susceptible candidate in autoimmunity and a persuasive target for cancer immunotherapy. In particular, recent evidence suggests that CD152 is also important in the homeostasis and function of a population of suppressive cells, termed regulatory T cells (Treg).Cancer ImmunotherapyCo-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint TargetsCTLA4 / CD152 Immune Checkpoint ProteinsImmune CheckpointImmune Checkpoint Detection: AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint Detection: IP AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint Detection: WB AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint ProteinsImmune Checkpoint TargetsImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

Reference

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Holmberg D,et al.(2005) CTLA-4 (CD152) and its involvement in autoimmune disease. Autoimmunity. 38(3): 225-33.
Chin LT,et al.(2008) Immune intervention with monoclonal antibodies targeting CD152 (CTLA-4) for autoimmune and malignant diseases. Chang Gung Med J. 31(1): 1-15.

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