

## Biotin Anti-Mouse CD272/BTLA Antibody[PK18.6]

**Catalog Number:** E-AB-F1024B

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG1, κ
<b>Clone No.</b>	PK18.6
<b>Isotype Control</b>	Biotin Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09823B]
<b>Conjugation</b>	Biotin
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

### Applications

### Recommended usage

<b>FCM</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is $\leq 1.0 \mu\text{g}$ per $10^6$ cells in 100 $\mu\text{L}$ volume or 100 $\mu\text{L}$ of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
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### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 24 months. Do not freeze.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator;B- and T-lymphocyte-associated protein;Btla;CD272
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q7TSA3
<b>Gene ID</b>	208154
<b>Background</b>	CD272, also known as B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), is an Ig superfamily co-inhibitory receptor with structural similarity to programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) and CTLA-4. BTLA is expressed on B cells, T cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, NKT cells, and NK cells. Engagement of BTLA by its ligand herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM) is critical for negatively regulating immune response. The absence of BTLA with HVEM inhibitory interactions leads to increased experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis severity, enhanced rejection of partially mismatched allografts, an increased CD8+ memory T cell population, increased severity of colitis, and reduced effectiveness of T regulatory cells. BTLA plays an important role in the induction of peripheral tolerance of both CD4+ and CD8+ T cells in vivo. Tolerant T cells have significantly higher expression of BTLA compared with effectors and naïve T cells. BTLA may cooperate with CTLA-4 and PD-1 to control T cell tolerance and autoimmunity. It was reported that BTLA may regulate T cell function by binding to B7-H4, but further studies are needed to confirm. The existence of three distinct BTLA alleles has been reported.

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