

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

**catalog number: E-AB-F1024A**

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Mouse CD272 protein
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG1, κ
<b>Clone</b>	PK18.6
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer. Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>FCM</b>	2 µg/mL (0.5×10 <sup>6</sup> -1×10 <sup>6</sup> cells)
------------	--

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA) is an Ig superfamily coinhibitory 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<sup>+</sup> 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<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells in vivo. Tolerant T cells have significant up-regulated expression of BTLA compared with effector and naive T cells. BTLA may cooperate with CTLA-4 and PD-1 to control T cell tolerance and autoimmunity. It has been reported that BTLA may regulate T cell function through binding to B7-H4.

### For Research Use Only