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# Recombinant Human CTLA-4/CD152 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMH100155

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

#### Description

Species Human

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Human CTLA-4/CD152 protein Met1-Phe162, with an C-

terminal His

 Calculated MW
 17.7 kDa

 Observed MW
 15 kDa

 Accession
 P16410

Bio-activity Not validated for activity

#### **Properties**

**Purity** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -

80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping

This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation

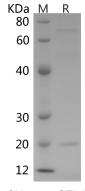
Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Mannitol.

**Reconstitution** It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution

of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

### Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human CTLA-4/CD152 proteins, 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human CTLA-4/CD152 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 15 kDa.

## **Background**

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, is a single-pass type I membrane protein. It is widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. CD28 and CTLA-4, together with their ligands, B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CD28 and CTLA-4 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. 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. Tcell activation through the Tcell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA4.

### For Research Use Only

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