

Recombinant Human B7-H4/VTCN1 Protein (aa 29-258, His Tag)



Catalog Number: PDMH100356

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

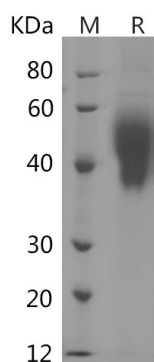
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	26.8 kDa
Accession	Q7Z7D3
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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

V-set domain-containing T-cell activation inhibitor 1, also known as B7X, B7H4, B7S1, and VTCN1, is a single-pass type-III membrane protein belonging to the B7 family of costimulatory proteins. These proteins are expressed on the surface of antigen-presenting cells and interact with ligands on T lymphocytes. They provide costimulatory signals that regulate T cell responses. A soluble form of B7H4 has also been detected. B7X / VTCN1 / B7H4 negatively regulates T-cell-mediated immune response by inhibiting T-cell activation, proliferation, cytokine production and development of cytotoxicity. When expressed on the cell surface of tumor macrophages, B7X / VTCN1 / B7H4 plays an important role, together with regulatory T-cells(Treg), in the suppression of tumor-associated antigen-specific T-cell immunity. B7X / VTCN1 / B7H4 is also involved in promoting epithelial cell transformation. This membrane protein can be up-regulated by IL6 / interleukin-6 and IL10 / interleukin-10 and inhibited by CSF2 / GM-CSF and IL4 / interleukin-4 on antigen-presenting cells.

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