

## Recombinant Mouse CTLA4 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSM041002

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

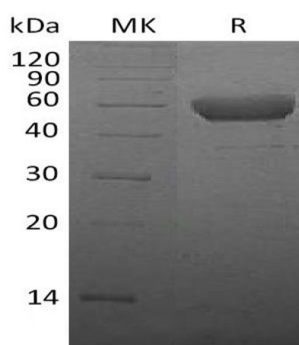
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse CTLA4 protein Ala37-Asp161, with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	40.4 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	50-60 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P09793
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Loaded Human B7-2-His on HIS1K Biosensor, can bind Mouse CTLA-4-Fc with an affinity constant of 5.65 nM as determined in BLI assay.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Mouse Cytotoxic T lymphocyte 4 (CTLA-4, CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule. Within the ECD, Mouse CTLA-4 shares 68% aa sequence identity with human. CTLA4 is similar to the T cell costimulatory protein CD28 since both of the molecules bind to CD80 and CD86 on antigen-presenting cells. 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. T cell activation through the T cell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA4. Genetic variations of CTLA4 have been associated with susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), Graves disease (GRD), Celiac disease type 3 (CELIAC3) and Hepatitis B virus infection (HBV infection).

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