Recombinant Human B7 Homolog 4/B7-H4/VTCN1 (C-Fc-Avi) Biotinylated

Catalog Number: PKSH033983

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

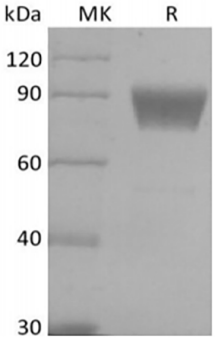
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human B7-H4;VTCN1 protein Phe29-Ala258, with an C-terminal Fc & Avi
Calculated MW	54.1 kDa
Observed MW	70-95 kDa
Accession	Q7Z7D3
Bio-activity	Immobilized Anti-Human B7-H4 mAb at 2μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind Biotinylated Human B7-H4-Fc-Avi. The ED_{50} of Biotinylated Human B7-H4-Fc-Avi is 0.23 ng/ml.

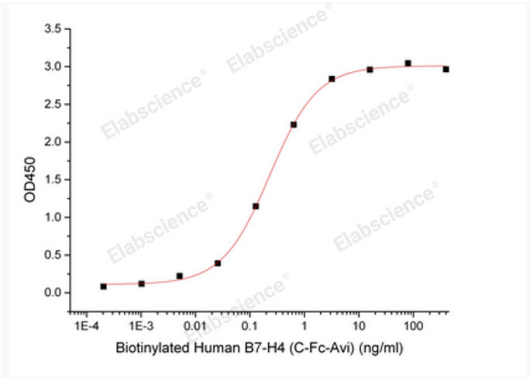
Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.



Immobilized Anti-Human B7-H4 mAb at 2μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind Biotinylated Human B7-H4-Fc-Avi. The ED50 of Biotinylated Human B7-H4-Fc-Avi is 0.23 ng/ml.

Background

B7 Homolog 4 (B7-H4) is glycosylated member of the B7 family of immune costimulatory proteins. Mature human B7-H4 consists of a 235 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two Ig-like V-type domains, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 2 aa cytoplasmic tail. It is widely expressed, including in kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, placenta, prostate, spleen, testis and thymus. B7-H4 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, plays an important role, together with regulatory T-cells (Treg), in the suppression of tumor-associated antigen-specific T-cell immunity. It also involved in promoting epithelial cell transformation.

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