

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1024UC

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

Description

Reactivity Mouse Rat Host

Isotype Rat IgG1, ĸ Clone No. PK18.6

FITC Rat IgG1, K Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09823C] Isotype Control

Conjugation

Conjugation Information FITC is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical

filter centered near 530 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).

Storage Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer.

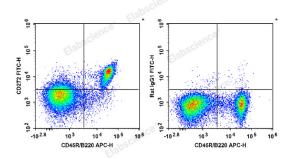
Applications Recommended usage

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please **FCM**

> check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1 μg/10⁶ cells

in 100 µL volume].

Data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with APC Anti-Mouse B220 Antibody and FITC Anti-Mouse CD272 Antibody (Left). Splenocytes are stained with APC Anti-Mouse B220 Antibody and FITC Rat IgG1,κ Isotype Control (Right).

Preparation & Storage

Storage Keep as concentrated solution.

This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged

exposure to light and do not freeze.

Shipping Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator;B- and T-lymphocyte-associated protein;Btla;CD272

Uniprot ID Q7TSA3 Gene ID 208154

For Research Use Only

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Background

CD272, also known as B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), is an Ig superfamily co-inhitory 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+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+ and CD8+ T cells in vivo. Tolerant T cells have significantly higher expression of BTLA compared with effectors and naïve T cells. BTLA may cooperate with CTLA-4 and PD-1 to control T cell tolerance and autoimmunity. It was reported that BTLA may regulate T cell function by binding to B7-H4, but further studies are needed to confirm. The existence of three distinct BTLA alleles has been reported.

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