

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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

Catalog Number: E-AB-F1024E

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

Description

Reactivity Mouse Rat Host

Isotype Rat IgG1, ĸ Clone No. PK18.6

APC Rat IgG1, k Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09822E] Isotype Control

Conjugation

Conjugation Information APC is designed to be excited by the Red (627-640 nm) laser and detected using an

optical filter centered near 660 nm (e.g., a 660/20 nm bandpass filter).

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

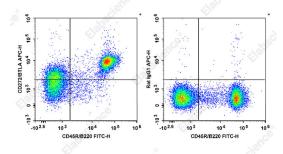
Applications Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 µL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for

individual use.

Data



Staining of C57BL/6 murine splenocytes with FITC Anti-Mouse CD45R/B220 Antibody[RA3.3A 1/6.1] and APC Anti-Mouse CD272/BTLA Antibody[PK18.6] (left) or APC Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (right). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

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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