

Recombinant *Cavia porcellus* CTLA-4/CD152 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSQ050093

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

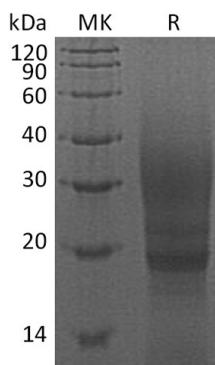
Description

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Species | <i>Cavia porcellus</i> |
| Source | P. <i>Pichia</i> -derived <i>Cavia porcellus</i> CTLA-4/CD152 protein Ala37-Asp161, with an C-terminal His |
| Calculated MW | 16-35 kDa |
| Observed MW | 18-40 kDa |
| Accession | H0VUB1 |
| Bio-activity | Immobilized Mouse B7-1-Fc at 5 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind <i>Cavia porcellus</i> CTLA-4-His. The ED ₅₀ of Recombinant <i>Cavia porcellus</i> CTLA-4-His is 4.29 ng/ml. |

Properties

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Purity | > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. |
| Concentration | Subject to label value. |
| Endotoxin | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method. |
| Storage | Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C. |
| Formulation | Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4. |

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Cytotoxic T lymphocyte 4 (CTLA-4/CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the Ig superfamily. CD28 and CTLA-4, together with their ligands, B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CD28 and CTLA-4 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. 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.

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