

Recombinant Human CTLA4 Protein (mFc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033703

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

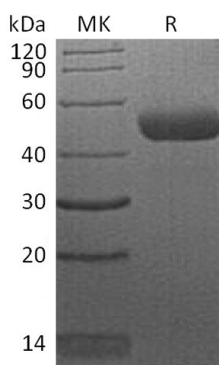
Description

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Species | Human |
| Mol_Mass | 40.1 kDa |
| Accession | P16410 |
| Bio-activity | Not validated for activity |

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 °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. |
| 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.

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. Human or mouse CTLA4 cDNA encodes 223 amino acids (aa) including a 35 aa signal sequence; a 126 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-type domain; a 21 aa transmembrane (TM) sequence; and a 41 aa cytoplasmic sequence. It is widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. 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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