

Product Data:**Product SKU:** RPES3191**Size:** 10µg**Species:** Human**Expression host:** Human Cells**Uniprot:** P16410**Protein Information:****Molecular Mass:** 14.3 kDa**AP Molecular Mass:** 20-25 kDa**Tag:** C-His**Bio-activity:** Immobilized Mouse B7-Fc(Cat: PKSM041366) at 10µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human CTLA-4-His. The ED50 of Human CTLA-4-His is 2.3 ng/ml .**Purity:** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.**Storage:** Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°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, pH7.4.**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.**Application:** Functional ELISA**Synonyms:** Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4;Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4;CTLA4;CD152;Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Protein 4

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Lys36-Asp161

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 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.