



Synonym

CTLA4,CD152

Source

PE-Labeled Human CTLA-4 Protein, His Tag(CT4-HP2H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 37 - Phe 162 (Accession # [Q6GR94](#)).

Molecular Characterization

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 28.2 kDa.

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, 0.2% BSA, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

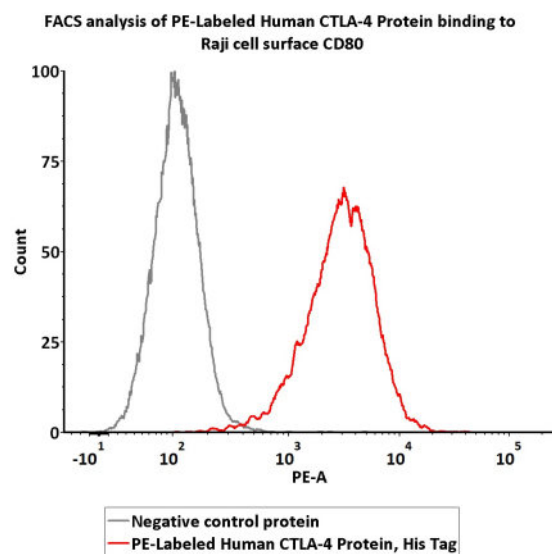
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

Bioactivity-FACS



Flow cytometric analysis of Raji cells staining with PE-Labeled Human CTLA-4 Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. CT4-HP2H3) at 1:50 dilution (2 μL of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 5e5 cells in a final volume of 100 μL), compared with negative control protein. PE signal was used to evaluate the binding activity(QC tested).

Background

Discounts, Gifts,
and more!



PE-Labeled Human CTLA-4 / CD152 Protein, His TagStar Staining

Catalog # CT4-HP2H3



BIOSYSTEMS
Acro

CTLA-4 (Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Antigen 4) is also known as CD152 (Cluster of differentiation 152), is a protein receptor that downregulates the immune system. CTLA4 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, which is expressed on the surface of Helper T cells and transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells. The protein contains an extracellular V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Alternate splice variants, encoding different isoforms. CTLA4 is similar to the T-cell co-stimulatory protein, CD28, and both molecules bind to CD80 and CD86, also called B7-1 and B7-2 respectively, on antigen-presenting cells. 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 be important to their function. Fusion proteins of CTLA4 and antibodies (CTLA4-Ig) have been used in clinical trials for rheumatoid arthritis.

Clinical and Translational Updates

Discounts, Gifts,
and more!



➤ www.acrobiosystems.com

10/24/2024