

## Recombinant Human BTLA/CD272 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH032104

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

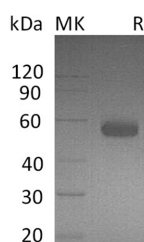
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator;B- and T-Lymphocyte-Associated Protein;CD272;BTLA
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Lys31-Leu150
<b>Accession</b>	Q7Z6A9-2
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	40.9 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	55 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-Fc
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator (BTLA) is a single-pass type I membrane protein containing 1 Ig-like V-type

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(immunoglobulin-like) domain. BTLA expression is induced during activation of T cells, and BTLA remains expressed on Th1 cells but not Th2 cells. Like PD1 and CTLA4, BTLA interacts with a B7 homolog, B7H4. However, unlike PD-1 and CTLA-4, BTLA displays T-Cell inhibition via interaction with tumor necrosis family receptors (TNF-R), not just the B7 family of cell surface receptors. BTLA is a lymphocyte inhibitory receptor that inhibits lymphocytes during immune response. BTLA also is a ligand for tumor necrosis factor (receptor) superfamily, member 14 (TNFRSF14), also known as herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM). BTLA-HVEM complexes negatively regulate T-cell immune responses.

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