

Recombinant Human CTLA4 Protein (Flag Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032340

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

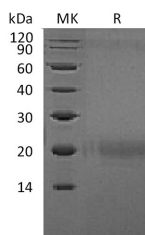
Description

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4;Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4;CTLA4;CD152;Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte-Associated Protein 4 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Lys36-Asp161 |
| Accession | P16410 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 14.5 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 20 kDa |
| Tag | C-Flag |
| Bioactivity | 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 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 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 Tlymphocyte 4(CTLA-4;CD152); is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the

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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.