# Recombinant Mouse B7-H4/VTCN1 Protein (Fc Tag)

### Catalog No. PKSM040966

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

Description		
Synonyms	V-set domain containing T-cell activation inhibitor 1;B7 homolog 4;Protein B7S1;B7-H4;VTCN1;B7h4;B7s1;B7x;BC032925	
Species	Mouse	
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells	
Sequence	Phe29-Pro258	
Accession	AAH32925.1	
Calculated Molecular Weight	52.2 kDa	
Observed molecular weight	70-90 kDa	
Tag	C-Fc	
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per $\mu$ g 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% Tween80 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		

kDa	МК	R
120 90 60	:	
40	-	
30	-	
20	-	
14	-	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Mouse V-set domain-containing T-cell activation inhibitor 1/VTCN1/B7-H4 is glycosylated member of the B7 family of

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immune co-stimulatory proteins. B7-H4 consists of extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-set domain and one Ig-like C2-set domain. It is widely expressed, including in kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, placenta, prostate, spleen, testis and thymus. B7-H4 negatively regulates T-cell-mediated immune response by inhibiting T-cell activation, proliferation, cytokine production and development of cytotoxicity. When expressed on the cell surface of tumor macrophages, plays an important role, together with regulatory T-cells (Treg), in the suppression of tumor-associated antigen-specific T-cell immunity. It also involved in promoting epithelial cell transformation.

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