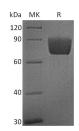
## Recombinant Human B7-H4/VTCN1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH033755

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

Description	
Synonyms	B7S1;B7x;Vtcn1;B7h.5;B7-H4;B7H4T-cell costimulatory molecule B7x;B7S1VCTN1;B7XPRO1291;FLJ22418;Immune costimulatory protein B7-H4;Protein B7S1;T cell costimulatory molecule B7x;V-set domain containing T cell activation inhibitor 1;V-set domain-containing T-cell activation inhibitor 1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Phe29-Ala258
Accession	Q7Z7D3
Calculated Molecular Weight	52.5 kDa
Observed molecular weight	70-95 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	

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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## Background

B7 Homolog 4 (B7-H4) is glycosylated member of the B7 family of immune costimulatory proteins. Mature human B7-H4 consists of a 235 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with two Ig-like V-type domains; a 21 aa transmembrane segment; and a 2 aa cytoplasmic tail. 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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