

Product Name: Recombinant Cynomolgus CTLA-4 (C-Fc)
Catalog #: PHV1969

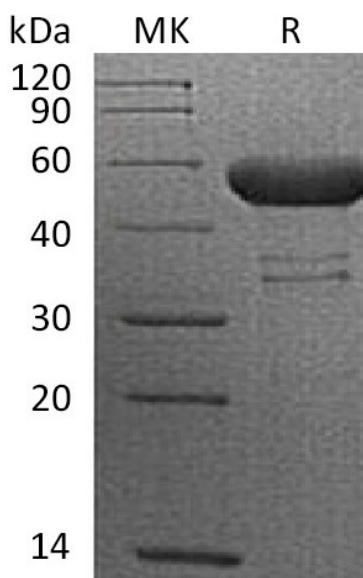


Summary

Name	CTLA-4/CD152/Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Cynomolgus Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte Associated Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala37-Ser160 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	G7PL88
Host	Human Cells
Species	Cynomolgus
Predicted Molecular Mass	40.2 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM Glycine, pH 7.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CTLA-4; CD152; CTLA4

Background

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte 4(CTLA-4,CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the Ig superfamily. 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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.