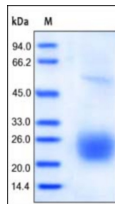




# CTLA 4 Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: RF16010-01



The purity of rh CTLA4 was determined by DTT-reduced (+) SDS-PAGE and staining overnight with Coomassie Blue.


## Ψ Specifications

<b>SPECIES:</b>	Human
<b>SOURCE SPECIES:</b>	HEK293 cells
<b>SEQUENCE:</b>	Ala 37 - Phe 162
<b>FUSION TAG:</b>	His Tag
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	This recombinant protein can be used for WB. For research use only.
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	14.3 kDa

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURITY:</b>	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Lyophilized
<b>BUFFER:</b>	PBS, pH7.4
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Lyophilized Protein should be stored at -20 °C or lower for long term storage. Upon reconstitution, working aliquots should be stored at -20 °C or -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	CTLA4
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	CTLA4, CD152, CELIAC3, GRD4, GSE, ICOS, IDDM12
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	NP_005205.2
<b>GENE ID:</b>	1493

 Background and References

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<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	<p>CTLA-4 (Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Antigen 4) is also known as CD152 (Cluster of differentiation 152), is a protein receptor that downregulates the immune system. CTLA4 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, which is expressed on the surface of Helper T cells and transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells. The protein contains an extracellular V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Alternate splice variants, encoding different isoforms. CTLA4 is similar to the T-cell co-stimulatory protein, CD28, and both molecules bind to CD80 and CD86, also called B7-1 and B7-2 respectively, on antigen-presenting cells. 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 be important to their function. T cell activation through the T cell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA-4, an inhibitory receptor for B7 molecules. Fusion proteins of CTLA4 and antibodies (CTLA4-Ig) have been used in clinical trials for rheumatoid arthritis.</p>
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	<p>1) Waterhouse P, et al., 1995, Science 270 (5238): 985-8.</p> <p>2) Magistrelli G, et al., 1999. Eur. J. Immunol. 29 (11): 3596-602.</p> <p>3) Rudd, CE. et al., 2009, Immunol. Rev. 229 (1): 12-26.</p>

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