

ARG23148 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [WKH203]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [WKH203] recognizes CD152 / CTLA4 Mouse anti Rat CD152 antibody, clone WKH203 recognizes rat CD152, also known as cytotoxic-T-lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4), which is similar in structure to CD28 and also binds ligands CD80 and CD86. CD152 is expressed by activated T-lymphocytes and studies also suggest expression by regulatory T-lymphocytes (Lin and Hunig 2003).
Tested Reactivity	Rat
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	WKH203
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD152 / CTLA4
Species	Rat
Immunogen	Purified rCTLA-4hlg fusion protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GRD4; CTLA-4; CELIAC3; CD; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CD152; GSE; CD antigen CD152; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; ALPS5; IDDM12

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	1:10 - 1:20
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	FACS: Membrane permeabilisation is required for this application. Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100 µl. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

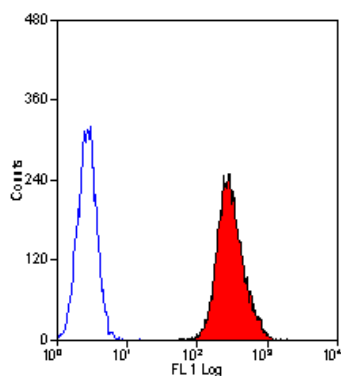
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	Ctla4
Gene Full Name	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4
Background	This gene is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and encodes a protein which transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells. The protein contains a V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. The membrane-bound isoform functions as a homodimer interconnected by a disulfide bond, while the soluble isoform functions as a monomer. Mutations in this gene have been associated with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, Graves disease, Hashimoto thyroiditis, celiac disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroid-associated orbitopathy, and other autoimmune diseases. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses. The affinity of CTLA4 for its natural B7 family ligands, CD80 and CD86, is considerably stronger than the affinity of their cognate stimulatory coreceptor CD28. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	25 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylation is important for dimerization. Phosphorylation at Tyr-201 prevents binding to the AP-2 adapter complex, blocks endocytosis, and leads to retention of CTLA4 on the cell surface. [UniProt]

Images



ARG23148 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [WKH203] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Rat CD152 transfected cell line using ARG23148 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [WKH203] following permeabilisation.