

ARG40185 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

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|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD152 / CTLA4 |
| Tested Reactivity | Hu, Ms, Rat |
| Tested Application | WB |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Target Name | CD152 / CTLA4 |
| Species | Human |
| Immunogen | Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 49-223 of Human CD152 / CTLA4 (NP_005205.2). |
| 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 |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | WB | 1:500 - 1:2000 |

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

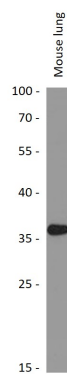
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Affinity purified. |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol. |
| Preservative | 0.02% Sodium azide |
| Stabilizer | 50% Glycerol |
| Storage instruction | For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. 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

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|-------------|-------|
| Gene Symbol | CTLA4 |
|-------------|-------|

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|------------------------------|---|
| 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] |
| Cellular Localization | Cell membrane, Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt] |

Images



ARG40185 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of Mouse lung lysate stained with ARG40185 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.