ARG22065
anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [9H10]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Syrian Hamster Monoclonal antibody [9H10] recognizes CD152 / CTLA4
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	BL, ELISA, FACS, IP
Specificity	Mouse CD152
Host	Hamster
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	9H10
Isotype	IgG2
Target Name	CD152 / CTLA4
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Heat-killed Staphylococcus A bacteria coated with Mouse CTLA-4/Human IgG1 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
BL	Assay-dependent
ELISA	< 1 µg/ml
FACS	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent

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

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.5 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. 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

Database links	GeneID: 12477 Mouse Swiss-port # P09793 Mouse
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.