

Product datasheet

info@arigobio.com

ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8]

Package: 50 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Mouse Monoclonal antibody [4C8] recognizes CD152 / CTLA4

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms

Tested Application FACS, ICC/IF, WB

Host Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal

4C8 Clone

Isotype IgG1, kappa **Target Name** CD152 / CTLA4

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fragment around aa. 36-161 of Human CD152 / CTLA4

Conjugation Un-conjugated

GRD4; CTLA-4; CELIAC3; CD; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CD152; GSE; CD antigen **Alternate Names**

CD152; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; ALPS5; IDDM12

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	2 - 5 μg/10^6 cells
	ICC/IF	1:100
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* 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 A.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.

1 mg/ml

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 10% Glycerol Concentration

For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot Storage instruction

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.

Bioinformation

Database links GeneID: 12978 Mouse

GeneID: 1436 Human

Swiss-port # P07333 Human

Swiss-port # P09581 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]

Highlight Related products:

CD152 antibodies; Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies;

Related news:

New PD-1 ELISA Kit, excellent for preclinical studies or pharmatheutical development

Why anti-PD-1/PD-L1 therapy doesn't work?

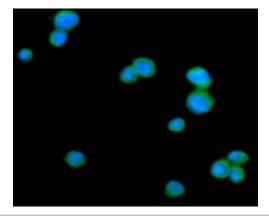
Calculated Mw 25 kDa

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.

Images



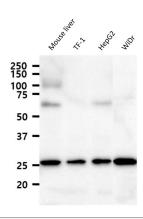
ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8] ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Jurkat cells stained with ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8] (green) at 1:100 dilution. DAPI (blue) for nucleus staining.

Alexa488-anti-CTLA4

ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HeLa cells stained with ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8] at 2-5 μg / 10^6 cells (red). Secondary antibody: Goat anti-Mouse IgG Alexa fluor 488 conjugate. Mouse monoclonal IgG was used as the isotype control (dark gray), cells without incubation with primary and secondary antibody was used as the negative control (light gray).



ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8] WB image

Western blot: 40 μg of Mouse liver, TF-1, HepG2 and WiDr cell lysates stained with ARG57120 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [4C8] at 1:1000 dilution.