

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte Protein 4 Recombinant Protein | CTLA4 recombinant protein

Recombinant Human Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte Protein 4 Protein (C-DYKDDDDK)

CATALOG #
AAA174014

HOST
HEK293 Cells

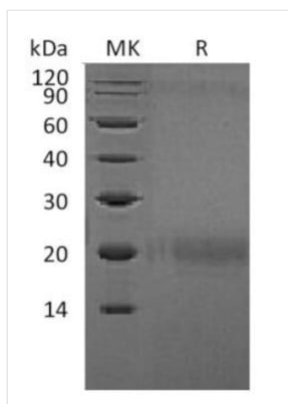
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte Protein 4; Recombinant Human Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte Protein 4 Protein (C-DYKDDDDK); Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CTLA-4; CD152; CTLA4; CTLA4 recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	HEK293 Cells
Purity/Purification	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 50mM NaCl, 8% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH 6.6
Sequence Positions	Lys36-Asp161
Sequence Length	174
Species	Human
Endotoxin	<1.0 EU per ug as determined by LAL method
Tag	C-Flag
Sequence	Lys36-Asp161
Note	Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.
Reconstitution	We recommend centrifuging the vial before opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Do not mix by vortex. It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.25 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.
Preparation and Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 degree C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8 degree for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20 degree C for 3 months

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CTLA4 recombinant protein	Cytotoxic Tlymphocyte 4(CTLA-4, CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the Ig superfamily. Human or mouse CTLA4 cDNA encodes 223 amino acids (aa) including a 35 aa signal sequence, a 126 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-type domain, a 21 aa transmembrane (TM) sequence, and a 41 aa cytoplasmic sequence.It is widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. CD28 and CTLA-4, together with their ligands, B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CD28 and CTLA-4 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. 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 play an important role in their functions. Tcell activation through the Tcell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA4.
---	---

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	83700231
NCBI GeneID	1493
NCBI Accession #	NP_001032720.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001037631.3
UniProt Accession #	P16410; O95653; Q0PP65; Q52MC1; Q53TD5; Q5S005; Q8WXJ1; Q96P43; Q9UKN9; A0N1S0; E9PDH0
Molecular Weight	Molecular Mass: 14.5 kDa Actual Protein Molecular Mass: 20 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 isoform CTLA-4delTM
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte associated protein 4
NCBI Official Symbol	CTLA4
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CD; GSE; GRD4; ALPS5; CD152; CTLA-4; IDDM12; CELIAC3
NCBI Protein Information	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4
UniProt Protein Name	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4
UniProt Gene Name	CTLA4
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CD152; CTLA-4

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.