

CD152 protein

CD152(CTLA-4)-mulg-Biotin

CATALOG # AAA78196	HOST BHK cells
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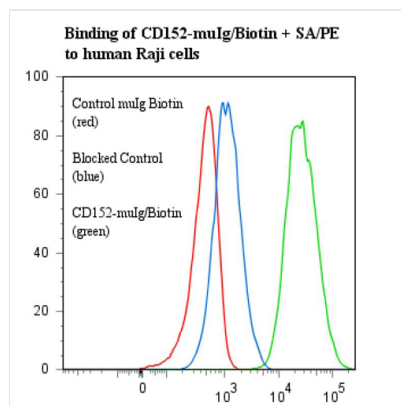
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD152; CD152(CTLA-4)-mulg-Biotin; Human CD152(CTLA-4)-mulg/Biotin Fusion Protein (also binds to mouse CD80/CD86); CD152 protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	BHK cells
Form/Format	50 mM Sodium Phosphate pH 7.5, 100 mM Potassium Chloride, 150mM NaCl, 5% Glycerol, 0.2% BSA, 0.04% NaN3 (as a preservative).
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Molecular Structure	A soluble 110 kd dimeric fusion protein consisting of the extracellular (125aa) domain of human CD152 (CTLA-4) fused to murine IgG2a Fc
Transfectant Cell Line	BHK
Performance	Five x 10 ⁵ cultured Raji human tumor cells were washed and incubated 45 minutes on ice with 80 ul of CD152-mulg/Biotin at a concentration of 0.5 ug/ml. Cells were washed twice and incubated with 2 degree reagent Streptavidin/R-Phycoerythrin, after which they were washed three times, fixed and analyzed by FACS. Cells stained positive with a mean shift of 1.81 log10 fluorescent units when compared to Recombinant mulg/Biotin negative control at a similar concentration. Binding was blocked when cells were pre blocked with 20 ul of 0.5 mg/ml unlabeled CD152-mulg.
Conjugation	Biotin
Production	Human CD152 Ig fusion protein from tissue culture supernatant of BHK transfectants was Protein A purified to >95% by SDS-PAGE (<1% bovine immunoglobulin), and reacted with NHS-Biotin. Unconjugated Biotin was removed from conjugate using a desalting column.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2 - 5 degree C. Freeze/Thawing is not recommended. Product should retain activity for at least 12 months after shipping date when stored as recommended.

IMAGES



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CD152 protein	Information: Immune response mediated by T cells can be characterized to functionally proceed as follows: antigen recognition by the T cell receptor, activation through costimulation, effector activities to eliminate antigen and finally down regulation. Human CD152 is a cell surface glycoprotein expressed at low levels on activated T cells. CD152 is a high affinity receptor for the costimulatory molecules CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) and appears to function as a negative regulator of T cell activation. Therefore, CD152 may be an important player in down regulating T cell mediated immune responses. The CD152 Ig fusion protein has biological activity and binds with high affinity to human or mouse CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2). CD152 Ig will block the binding of anti-CD80 (B7-1) and anti-CD86 (B7-2) monoclonal antibodies.
References	T. Lindsten, et al, (1993) J Immunol 151: 3489-3499. T.L. Walunas, et al, (1994) Immunity 1: 405-413. N.J. Karandikar, et al, (1996) J Exp Med 184: 783-788. A.H. Cross, et al, (1995) J Clin Invest 95: 2783-2789. P.A. Morton, et al, (1996) J Immunol 156: 1047-1054. Martin K. Oaks and Karen M. Hallett, (2000) J Immunol 164: 5015-5018. S.J. Fass, et al, (2000) J Immunol 164: 6340-6348.

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/protein/cd152/78196>