

## ARG21002 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [1B8] (FITC)

Package: 100 µg  
Store at: 4°C

### Summary

Product Description	FITC-conjugated Hamster Monoclonal antibody [1B8] recognizes CD152 / CTLA4
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS
Specificity	Mouse CD152.
Host	Hamster
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	1B8
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD152 / CTLA4
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Extracellular portion of murine CTLA-4 fused to a murine IgG2a
Conjugation	FITC
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
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	< 3 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. 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.

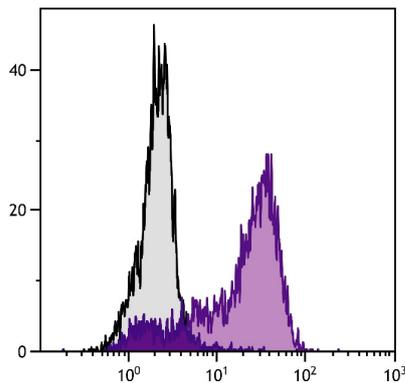
## Bioinformation

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Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 12477 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # P09793 Mouse</a>
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.

## Images

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ARG21002 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [1B8] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Con-A and IL-2-stimulated BALB/c Mouse splenocytes stained with ARG21002 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [1B8] (FITC).