

Product datasheet

info@arigobio.com

ARG23148 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [WKH203]

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Mouse Monoclonal antibody [WKH203] recognizes CD152 / CTLA4

Mouse anti Rat CD152 antibody, clone WKH203 recognizes rat CD152, also known as cytoxic-T-lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4), which is similar in structure to CD28 and also binds ligands CD80 and CD86. CD152 is expressed by activated T-lymphocytes and studies also suggest expression by regulatory

T-lymphocytes (Lin and Hunig 2003).

Tested Reactivity Rat

Tested Application ELISA, FACS, WB

Host Mouse

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone WKH203

Isotype IgG1

Target Name CD152 / CTLA4

Species Rat

Immunogen Purified rCTLA-4hlg 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
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	FACS	1:10 - 1:20
	WB	Assay-dependent
	FACS: Membrane permeabilisation is required for this application. Use 10 μ l of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100 μ l. * 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 G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 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 or below. 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

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]

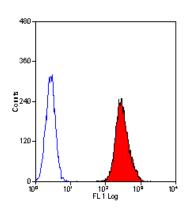
Calculated Mw 25 kDa

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. [UniProt]

Images



ARG23148 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [WKH203] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Rat CD152 transfected cell line using ARG23148 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [WKH203] following permeabilisation.