

Product datasheet

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ARG40185 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD152 / CTLA4

Tested Reactivity Hu, Ms, Rat

Tested Application WB

Host Rabbit

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Target Name CD152 / CTLA4

Species Human

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 49-223 of Human CD152 / CTLA4 (NP_005205.2).

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
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purified.

Buffer PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol

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. 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

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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

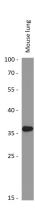
PTM N-glycosylation is important for dimerization.

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]

Cellular Localization Cell membrane, Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG40185 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 μg of Mouse lung lysate stained with ARG40185 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.