

ARG66927 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [SQab22255]

Package: 100 µl, 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal antibody [SQab22255] recognizes CD152 / CTLA4
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SQab22255
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD152 / CTLA4
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide within Human CTLA-4.
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
	IHC-P	1:100 - 1:200
Application Note	IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediated was performed using Tris/EDTA buffer (pH 9.0). Incubate the samples at RT (18-25°C) for 30 min. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Human lymphoma tissue	

Properties

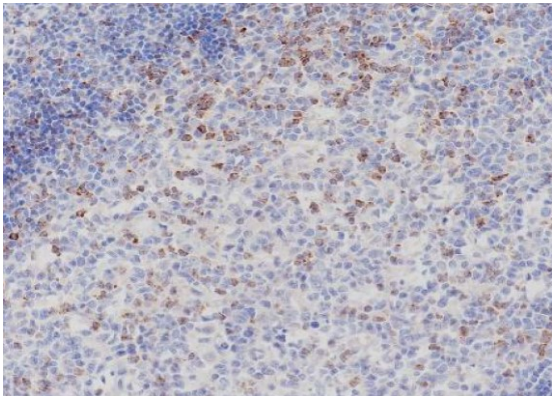
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot 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]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Single-pass type I membrane protein. [UniProt]

Images



ARG66927 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [SQab22255] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin/PFA-fixed and paraffin-embedded sections of Human lymphoma tissue stained with ARG66927 anti-CD152 / CTLA4 antibody [SQab22255]. Antigen Retrieval: Heat tissue section in Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0).