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CTLA4 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10465A

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P16410
Other Accession	NP_005205.2, NP_001032720.1
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB23352
Calculated MW	24656
Antigen Region	50-78

Additional Information

Gene ID	1493
Other Names	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, CTLA-4, CD152, CTLA4, CD152
Target/Specificity	This IDDM12 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 50-78 amino acids of human IDDM12.
Dilution	WB~~1:2000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CTLA4
Synonyms	CD152
Function	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses

(PubMed:11279501, PubMed:11279502, PubMed:16551244, PubMed:1714933, PubMed:18641304, PubMed:28484017). Acts as a decoy receptor: 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 (PubMed:11279501, PubMed:11279502, PubMed:16551244, PubMed:1714933, PubMed:28484017).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalization

Tissue Location

Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. Detected in activated T-cells where expression levels are 30- to 50-fold less than CD28, the stimulatory coreceptor, on the cell surface following activation.

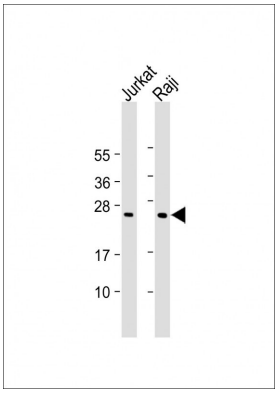
Background

CTLA4 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.

References

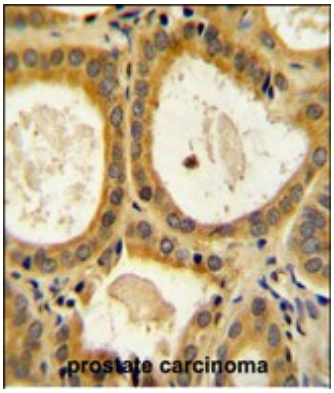
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Azarpira, N., et al. Exp Clin Transplant 8(3):210-213(2010)
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Images



All lanes : Anti-CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lane 2: Raji whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 25 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10465A) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human prostate carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.