

# BTLA/CD272

Catalog # PVGS1634

## Product Information

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<b>Primary Accession Species</b>	<a href="#">Q7Z6A9-2</a> Human
<b>Sequence</b>	Lys31-Leu150
<b>Purity</b>	> 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	≤ 1 EU/ µg of protein by LAL method
<b>Expression System</b>	Human Cells
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in distilled water up to 100 µg/ml.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70°C or -20°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4-7°C and up to 3 months at -20 °C or below. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

## Additional Information

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<b>Target Background</b>	B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator (BTLA) is a single-pass type I membrane protein containing 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. BTLA expression is induced during activation of T cells, and BTLA remains expressed on Th1 cells but not Th2 cells. Like PD1 and CTLA4, BTLA interacts with a B7 homolog, B7H4. However, unlike PD-1 and CTLA-4, BTLA displays T-Cell inhibition via interaction with tumor necrosis family receptors (TNF-R), not just the B7 family of cell surface receptors. BTLA is a lymphocyte inhibitory receptor that inhibits lymphocytes during immune response. BTLA also is a ligand for tumor necrosis factor (receptor) superfamily, member 14 (TNFRSF14), also known as herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM). BTLAHVEM complexes negatively regulate T-cell immune responses.
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## Protein Information

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