Recombinant Human CTLA-4

Catalog # CS47
Derived from Human cells

**DESCRIPTION**
Recombinant Human Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys36-Asp161 is expressed with a Flag tag at the C-terminus.

Accession #: P16410
Known as: Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, CTLA-4, CD152, CTLA4

**FORMULATION**
Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

**SHIPPING**
The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

**STORAGE**
Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

**RECONSTITUTION**
*Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.*
It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.
Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.
Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

**QUALITY CONTROL**
Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg).

**AMINO ACID SEQUENCE**
KAMHVAQPAVLAASSRGIASFVCEYASPGKATEVRVTVLQADSDQTEVCAATYMMGNETFLDDSDICTGTSSGNQVNLTIQG
LRAMDGLYICKVEMPPYYLGNGTQIVIDPCEPDSDDYKDDDDK

**BACKGROUND**
Cytotoxic T lymphocyte 4 (CTLA-4, CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the Ig superfamily. Human or mouse CTLA4 cDNA encodes 223 amino acids (aa) including a 35 aa signal sequence, a 126 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-type domain, a 21 aa transmembrane (TM) sequence, and a 41 aa cytoplasmic sequence. It is widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. CD28 and CTLA-4, together with their ligands, B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CD28 and CTLA-4 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. CTLA4 transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells, whereas CD28 transmits a stimulatory signal. Intracellular CTLA4 is also found in regulatory T Cells and may play an important role in their functions. T cell activation through the Tcell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA4.

**SDS-PAGE**

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