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CD152 [CTLA-4] Recombinant Protein

CATALOG NUMBER: 90-411

Specifications

SPECIES:	Human
SOURCE SPECIES:	CHO cells
SEQUENCE:	The extracellular domain of human CD152 [CTLA-4] (aa 37-160) is fused to the N-terminus of the Fc region of human IgG1.
FUSION TAG:	Fc Tag
APPLICATIONS:	This recombinant proteins is for research use only.
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY:	Binds both CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) with high affinity and inhibits CD28 signaling competitively. Kills the target cell completely.

Properties

PURITY:	>98% (SDS-PAGE)
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Lyophilized from 0.2um-filtered solution in PBS.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Stable for at least 1 year after receipt when stored at -20˚C. Working aliquots are stable for up to 3 months when stored at -20˚C.

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CTLA-4
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_005205
PROTEIN GI NO.:	21361212

Background

CD152 and CD28, together with their ligands B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CD152 and CD28 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. Both CD152 and CD28 are composed of a single Ig V-like extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular domain. CD152 and CD28 are both expressed on the cell surface as disulfide-linked homodimers or as monomers. CD152 was originally identified as a gene that was specifically expressed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes. However, CD152 transcripts have since been found in both Th1 and Th2, and CD4+ and CD8+ T cell clones. Whereas, CD28 expression is constitutive on the surfaces of 95% of CD4+ T cells and 50% of CD8+ T cells and is down regulated upon T cell activation, CD152 expression is upregulated rapidly following T cell activation and peaks approximately 24 hours following activation. Although both CD152 and CD28 can bind to the same ligands, CD152 binds to B71 and B72 with 20-100-fold higher affinity than CD28.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 14, 2016