

Product datasheet for **TP723874**

CTLA4 (NM_005214) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA4), transcript variant 1
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	CHO
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human CTLA-4, the region of Ala37-Phe162, from gene Accession# NM_005214
Tag:	Fc chimera
Predicted MW:	39.9 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE
Buffer:	1 x PBS
Bioactivity:	Recombinant human CTLA-4 inhibits the production of IL-2 induced by 0.5 µg/mL of CD80 on Jurkat cells in a dose-dependent manner. The ED50 for this effect 50 is 4 - 24 ng/mL.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per µg protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_005205
Locus ID:	1493
UniProt ID:	P16410
RefSeq Size:	1997
Cytogenetics:	2q33.2
RefSeq ORF:	669
Synonyms:	ALPS5; CD; CD152; CELIAC3; CTLA-4; GRD4; GSE; IDDM12



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Summary:

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]

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), T cell receptor signaling pathway