

Product datasheet for **TP727521**

CTLA4 Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Recombinant Human Cytotoxic T-Lymphocyte Protein 4/CTLA-4/CD152 (C-6His)
Species:	Human
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Lys36-Asp161
Tag:	C-His
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Note:	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 6His tag at the C-terminus.
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.
Stability:	12 months from date of despatch
Locus ID:	1493
UniProt ID:	P16410
Synonyms:	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CTLA-4; CD152; CTLA4
Summary:	Cytotoxic Tlymphocyte 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. Tcell activation through the Tcell receptor and CD28 leads to increased expression of CTLA4.


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Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

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