

## Product datasheet for **TP727926**

### Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant Human B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator/BTLA/CD272 (C-Fc)
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Lys31-Leu150
<b>Tag:</b>	C-Fc
<b>Buffer:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>Note:</b>	Recombinant Human B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys31-Leu150 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>Stability:</b>	12 months from date of despatch
<b>Synonyms:</b>	B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator; B- and T-Lymphocyte-Associated Protein; CD272; BTLA
<b>Summary:</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). BTLA-HVEM complexes negatively regulate T-cell immune responses.



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