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CTLA4 Polyclonal Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11777

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P16410
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	24656

Additional Information

Gene ID	1493
Positive Control	WB
Application & Usage	WB: 1:2000IHC-P: 1:50~100
Alias Symbol	CTLA4
Other Names	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, CTLA-4, CD152, CTLA4, CD152
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Formulation	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide
Reconstitution & Storage	-20 °C
Background Descriptions	
Precautions	CTLA4 Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CTLA4
Synonyms	CD152
Function	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses (PubMed:11279501, PubMed:11279502, PubMed:16551244, PubMed:1714933, PubMed:18641304, PubMed:28484017). Acts as a decoy receptor: the affinity of CTLA4 for its natural B7 family ligands, CD80 and CD86, is considerably stronger than the affinity of their cognate stimulatory coreceptor CD28 (PubMed:11279501, PubMed:11279502, PubMed:16551244, PubMed:1714933, PubMed:28484017).

Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalization
Tissue Location	Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. Detected in activated T-cells where expression levels are 30- to 50-fold less than CD28, the stimulatory coreceptor, on the cell surface following activation.

Background

CTLA4 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.