



Rabbit Anti-CTLA4 antibody

SL10006R

Product Name:	CTLA4
Chinese Name:	细胞毒性T细胞抗原-4抗体
Alias:	CD 152; CD152; CD152 antigen; Celiac disease 3; CELIAC3; CTLA 4; CTLA-4; Cytotoxic T cell associated 4; Cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated 4; Cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 4; Cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated protein 4; Cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated serine esterase 4; Cytotoxic T lymphocyte protein 4; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4; GSE; IDDM12.
文献引用 PubMed :	<p>Specific References(1)SL10006R has been referenced in 1 publications.</p> <p>[IF=4.12]Seike, Masahiro, et al. "Histamine suppresses regulatory T cells mediated by TGF-β in murine chronic allergic contact dermatitis." <i>Experimental Dermatology</i>(2015).IHC-F;Mouse.</p> <p>PubMed:25651189</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=1 μ g/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	21kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CTLA-4/CD152:75-170/223<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A

Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	<p>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.</p> <p>Function: Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses. 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.</p> <p>Subunit: Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Binds to CD80/B7-1 and CD86/B7.2.</p> <p>Subcellular 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 internalisation.</p> <p>Tissue Specificity: 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.</p> <p>Post-translational modifications: N-glycosylation is important for dimerization. Phosphorylation at Tyr-201 prevents binding to the AP-2 adapter complex, blocks endocytosis, and leads to retention of CTLA4 on the cell surface.</p> <p>DISEASE: Genetic variation in CTLA4 influences susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) [MIM:152700]. SLE is a chronic, inflammatory and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue. It affects principally the skin, joints, kidneys and serosal membranes. SLE is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system. Note=Genetic variations in CTLA4 may influence susceptibility to Graves disease, an</p>

autoimmune disorder associated with overactivity of the thyroid gland and hyperthyroidism.
Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to diabetes mellitus insulin-dependent type 2 (IDDM2) [MIM:601388]. A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical features are polydipsia, polyphagia and polyuria which result from hyperglycemia-induced osmotic diuresis and secondary thirst. These derangements result in long-term complications that affect the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and blood vessels.

Similarity:

Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

SWISS:

P16410

Gene ID:

1493

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1493](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 100505288](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 12477](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 63835](#) Rat

[Omim: 123890](#) Human

[SwissProt: P16410](#) Human

[SwissProt: P09793](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 247824](#) Human

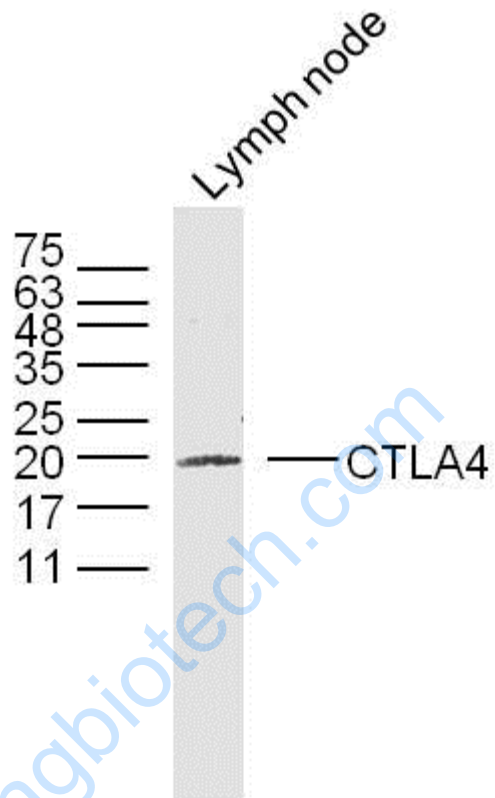
[Unigene: 390](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 10259](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



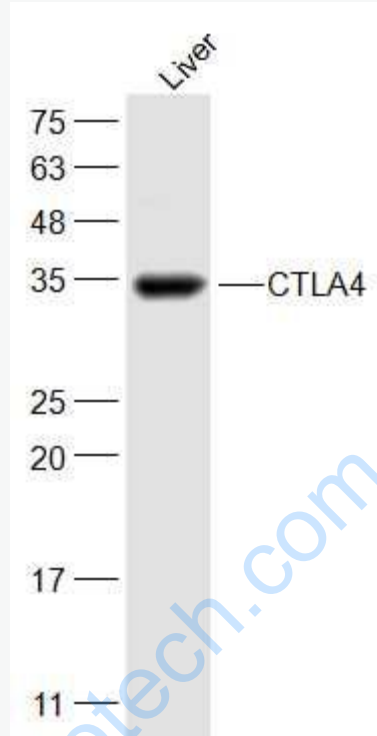
Sample: Lymph node (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-CTLA4 (SL10006R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 21 kD

Observed band size: 21 kD



Sample:

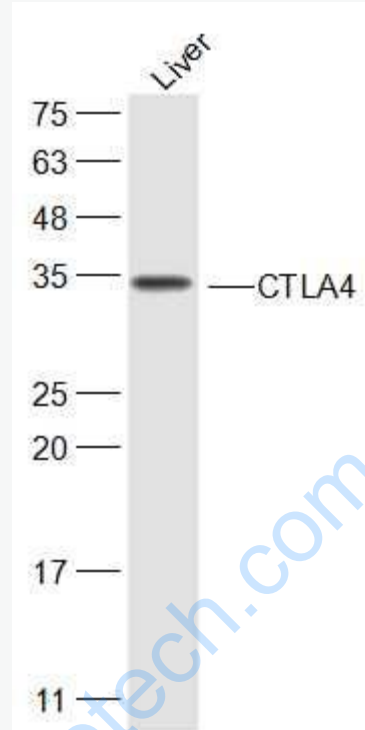
Liver(Rat) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-CTLA4 (SL10006R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 21 kD

Observed band size: 35 kD



Sample:

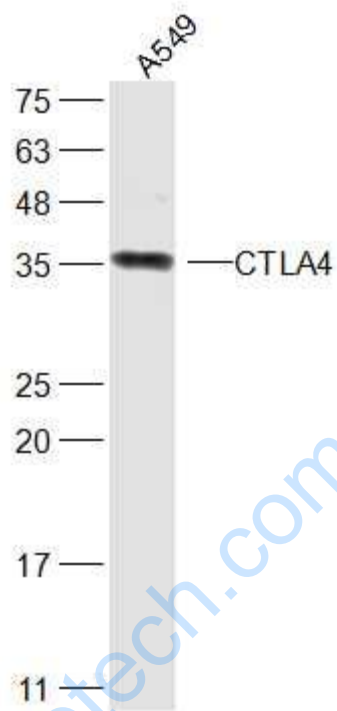
Liver(Mouse) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-CTLA4 (SL10006R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 21 kD

Observed band size: 35 kD



Sample:

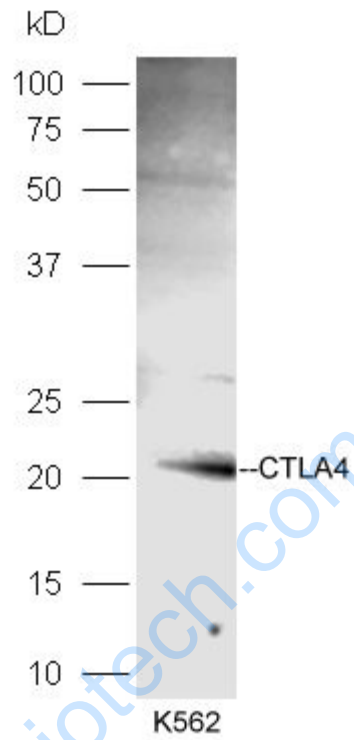
A549(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-CTLA4 (SL10006R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 21 kD

Observed band size: 35 kD



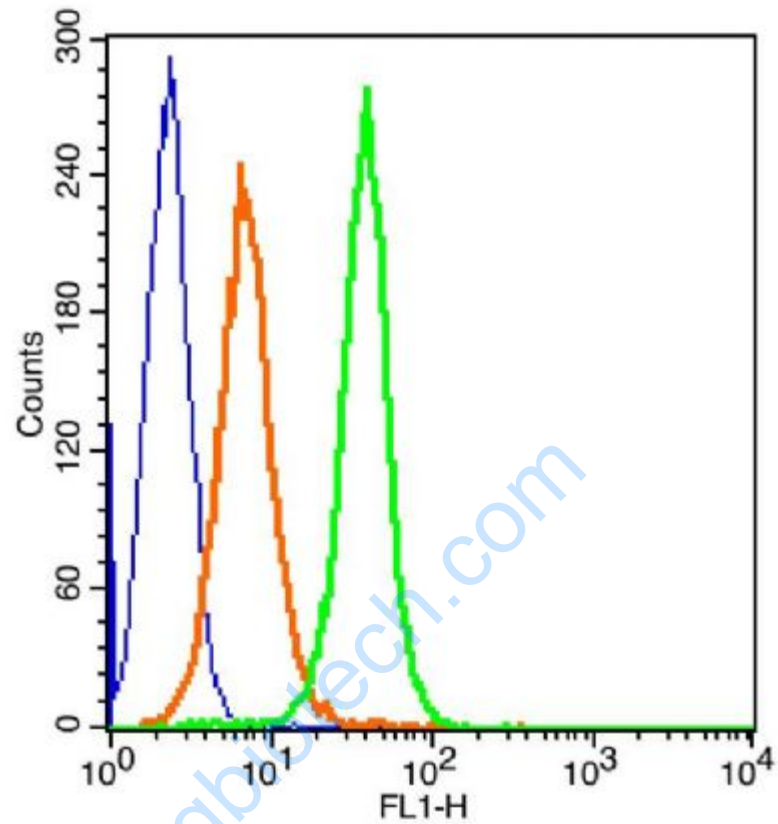
Sample: K562 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-CTLA4 (SL10006R) at 1/300 dilution

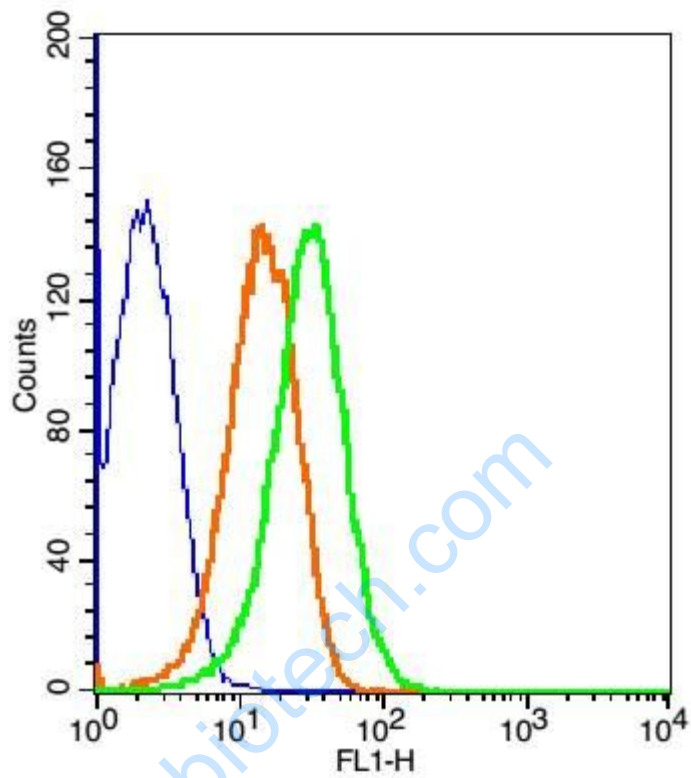
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 21 kD

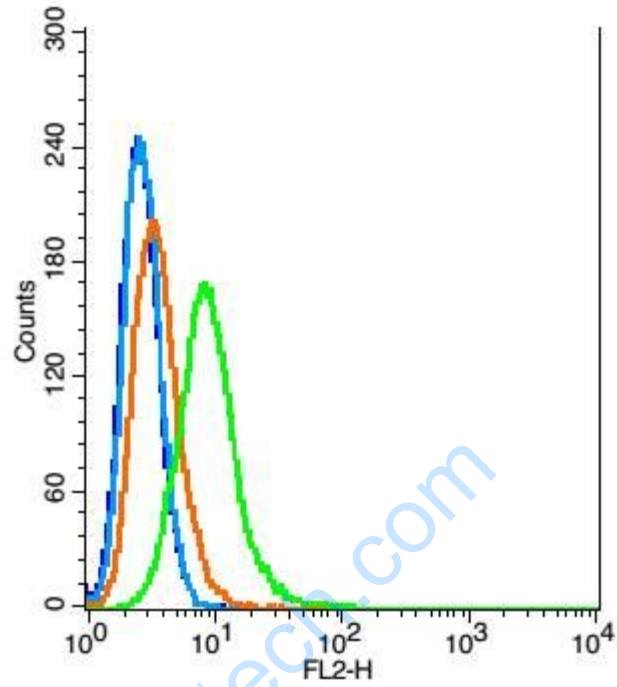
Observed band size: 21 kD



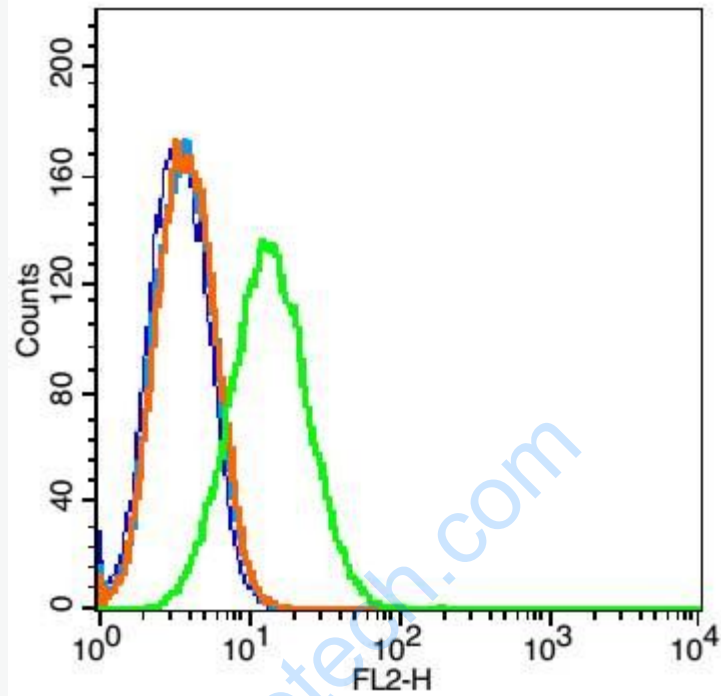
Blank control(blue): Molt-4 Cells(fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min)).
Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-CTLA4/FITC Conjugated antibody (SL10006R),
Dilution: 1 μ g in 100 μ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;
Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG/FITC orange) ,used under the same
conditions.



Blank control(blue):Mouse Spleen Cells(fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min)).
Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti- Phospho-c-Fos (Thr325)/FITC Conjugated antibody (SL10006R), Dilution: 1 μ g in 100 μ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;
Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG/FITC(orange) ,used under the same conditions.



Blank control: Hela(blue), the cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min)
Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE (white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA ;
Primary Antibody Dilution: 1 μ g in 100 μ L1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA(green).



Blank control: Raji(blue).

Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-CTLA4 antibody(SL10006R), Dilution: $5\mu\text{g}$ in $100\mu\text{L}$ 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG (orange) ,used under the same conditions.

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.