

## CTLA-4 Protein, Cynomolgus, Recombinant (His)

### General Information

Synonyms:	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4;CTLA-4;CD152;Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4;CTLA4
Protein Construction:	Ala37-Ser160
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	G7PL88
Molecular Weight:	17-25 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Ala37-Ser160

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

#### Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Cytotoxic Tlymphocyte 4(CTLA-4,CD152), is a type I transmembrane T cell inhibitory molecule that is a member of the Ig superfamily.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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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481