

CTLA-4 Protein, Cynomolgus, Rhesus, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus / rhesus CTLA4 (Q9BDC4) (Met1-Asp161) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Cynomolgus and Rhesus CTLA4 sequences are identical. Predicted N terminal: Ala 37
Species:	Cynomolgus,Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9BDC4
Molecular Weight:	40.4 kDa (predicted); 52 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human B7-1-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Cynomolgus CTLA4-Fc , The EC50 of Cynomolgus CTLA4-Fc is 6.0-14.5 ng/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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 T-lymphocyte protein 4, also known as CTLA4 and CD152, is a single-pass type I membrane protein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. It is the second member of the CD28 receptor family. The ligands or counterreceptors for these two proteins are the B7 family members, CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2). 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. CD152 or cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4) is an essential receptor involved in the negative regulation of T cell activation. Because of its profound inhibitory role, CD152 has been considered a sound susceptible candidate in autoimmunity and a persuasive target for cancer immunotherapy. In particular, recent evidence suggests that CD152 is also important in the homeostasis and function of a population of suppressive cells, termed regulatory T cells (Treg).
Cancer Immunotherapy
Co-inhibitory Immune Checkpoint Targets
CTLA4 / CD152 Immune Checkpoint Proteins
Immune Checkpoint
Immune Checkpoint Detection: Antibodies
Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA
Antibodies
Immune Checkpoint Detection: IP
Antibodies
Immune Checkpoint Detection: WB
Antibodies
Immune Checkpoint Proteins
Immune Checkpoint Targets
Immunotherapy
Targeted Therapy

Reference

Slavik JM, et al. (1999) CD28/CTLA-4 and CD80/CD86 families: signaling and function. *Immunol Res.* 19(1): 1-24.
Holmberg D, et al. (2005) CTLA-4 (CD152) and its involvement in autoimmune disease. *Autoimmunity.* 38(3): 225-33.
Chin LT, et al. (2008) Immune intervention with monoclonal antibodies targeting CD152 (CTLA-4) for autoimmune and malignant diseases. *Chang Gung Med J.* 31(1): 1-15.

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