Best Tools for immunology Research

CD152/CTLA4 (PN0527) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0110
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	ELISA
Target :	CD152/CTLA4
Gene Name :	CTLA4 CD152
Protein Name :	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 (Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4) (CTLA-4) (CD antigen CD152)
Human Gene Id :	1493
Human Swiss Prot No :	P16410
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human CD152
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD152/CTLA4 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Cell Pathway :	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);T_Cell_Receptor;Autoimmune thyroid disease;
Background :	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 inThis 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function :

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.,disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to celiac disease type 3 (CELIAC3) [MIM:609755]. Celiac disease [MIM:212750] is a multifactorial disorder of the small intestine that is influenced by both environmental and genetic factors. It is characterized by malabsorption resulting from inflammatory injury to the mucosa of the small intestine after the ingestion of wheat gluten or related rye and barley proteins. In its classic form, celiac disease is characterized in children by malabsorption and fail

Subcellular Location :

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalization.

Expression :

Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. Detected in activated T-cells where expression levels are 3- to 5-fold less than CD28, the stimulatory coreceptor, on the cell surface following activation.

Products Images