abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-CTLA4 antibody [CAL49] ab283489



Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-CTLA4 antibody [CAL49]

Description Alexa Fluor® 555 Rabbit monoclonal [CAL49] to CTLA4

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 555. Ex: 555nm, Em: 565nm

Tested applications
Suitable for: IHC-P
Species reactivity
Reacts with: Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

Positive control IHC: Human normal tonsil sections

General notesThis product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb[®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**[®] **patents**.

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outlicensing@thermofisher.com.

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.20

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 68% PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number CAL49

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab283489 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★★ (1)	1/100.

Target

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.

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.

Involvement in 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 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 12 (IDDM12) [MIM:601388]. A multifactorial disorder of glucose homeostasis that is characterized by susceptibility to ketoacidosis in the absence of insulin therapy. Clinical fetaures 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.

Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to celiac disease type 3 (CELIAC3) [MIM:609755]. It 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 failure to thrive.

Sequence similarities Contains 1 lg-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

Post-translational N-glycosylation is important for dimerization.

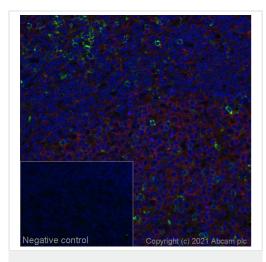
modifications Phosphorylation at Tyr-201 prevents binding to the AP-2 adapter complex, blocks endocytosis,

and leads to retention of CTLA4 on the cell surface.

Cell membrane. Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly

regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalisation and.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 555 Anti-CTLA4 antibody [CAL49] (ab283489)

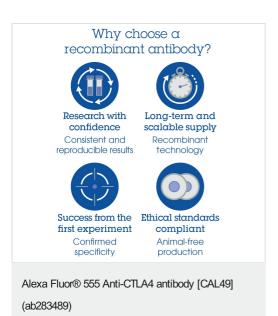
Immunofluorescence staining of CTLA4 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded human normal tonsil*.

Performed on a Leica BOND. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with EDTA (pH9.0) using retrieval settings of 110°C for 20 minutes. The section was then incubated at room temperature for 1 hour with ab283489 at 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and counterstained using **ab190573**, Rabbit anti-Tubulin (A647)(1/250) at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Dako Fluorescence Mounting Medium[®].

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated), customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentrations and incubation times.

*Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre.



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