abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-CTLA4 antibody [EPR21972-205] ab224295



2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-CTLA4 antibody [EPR21972-205]

Description Rabbit monoclonal [EPR21972-205] to CTLA4

Host species Rabbit

Suitable for: Flow Cyt **Tested applications** Reacts with: Mouse Species reactivity

Immunogen Recombinant fragment. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

Positive control Flow Cyt: Mouse primary splenocytes treated with ConA.

General notes This 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**.

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.

Storage buffer pH: 7.2

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: PBS, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 0.05% BSA

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal Clone number EPR21972-205

Isotype lgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

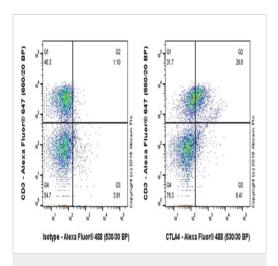
Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab224295 in the following tested applications.

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		1/100.

Target		
Function	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses. The affinity of CTLA for its natural B7 family ligands, CD80 and CD86, is considerably stronger than the affinity of the 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 surfafollowing 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 diures 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 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.	
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalisation and.	

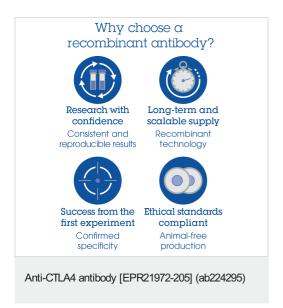
Images



Flow Cytometry - Anti-CTLA4 antibody [EPR21972-205] (ab224295)

Flow cytometric analysis of mouse primary splenocytes treated with ConA (2.5 μ g/ml, 3 days) labeling CTLA4 with ab224295 at 1/100 dilution (Right panel) compared with a Rabbit lgG, monoclonal [EPR25A] - Isotype Control (ab172730) (Left panel). Goat anti rabbit lgG (Alexa Fluor® 488, ab150077) at 1/2000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

A low level of CTLA4 is expected to be on the cell surface; the majority is intracellular, localized to secretory lysosomes (PMID: 11046036). Gated on viable cells.



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