

# FITC Anti-CTLA4 antibody [1B8] ab24935

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### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	FITC Anti-CTLA4 antibody [1B8]
<b>Description</b>	FITC Armenian hamster monoclonal [1B8] to CTLA4
<b>Host species</b>	Armenian hamster
<b>Conjugation</b>	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
<b>Specificity</b>	ab24935 recognises mouse CD152/CTLA-4
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> Flow Cyt
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to CTLA4. Extracellular portion of murine CTLA-4 fused to a murine IgG2a
<b>General notes</b>	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
<b>Purity</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone number</b>	1B8
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

## Applications

### The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab24935 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		Use 3µg for 10 <sup>6</sup> cells. <b>ab18473</b> - Armenian Hamster monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

## 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 features 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 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.

### Post-translational modifications

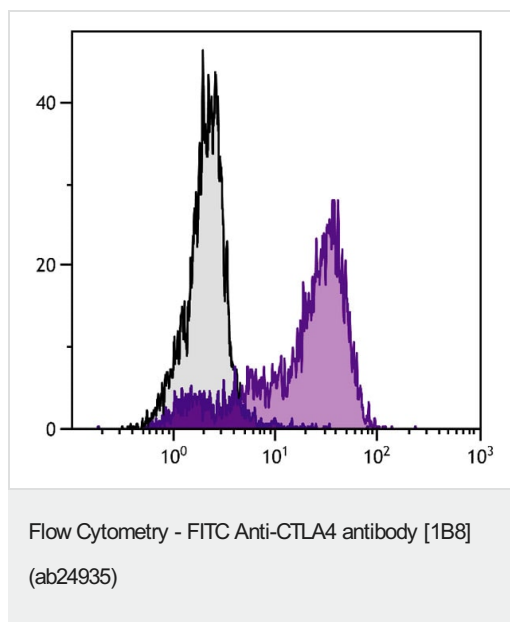
N-glycosylation is important for dimerization.

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 as an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalisation and.

## Images



Flow cytometry analysis staining CTLA4 in mouse splenocytes using ab24935 at a dilution of 1 ug/10<sup>6</sup> cells. Hamster anti-mouse CD152-FITC was used as an isotype control.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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