

Product datasheet

Recombinant Rabbit CTLA4 protein (Fc Chimera) ab219704

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Rabbit CTLA4 protein (Fc Chimera)
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 1.000 Eu/μg
Expression system	HEK 293 cells
Accession	<u>P42072</u>
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Rabbit
Sequence	KALHVSQPAVVLASSRGVASFVCEYASSHKATEVRVTVL RQANSQMTEVC AMTYTVENELTFIDDSTCTGISHGNKVNLTIQGLSAMD TGLY ICKVELMY PPPYYVGMNGTQYVIEPEPCDSD
Predicted molecular weight	40 kDa including tags
Amino acids	36 to 161
Additional sequence information	Fused with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab219704** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at 4°C (stable for up to 12 months). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
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pH: 7.4

Constituents: 0.61% Tris, 0.75% Glycine, L-Arginine, Sodium chloride, 5% Trehalose

Lyophilised from 0.22 µm filtered solution.

Reconstitution

Reconstitute with sterile deionized water to a concentration of 200 µg/ml.

General Info

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.

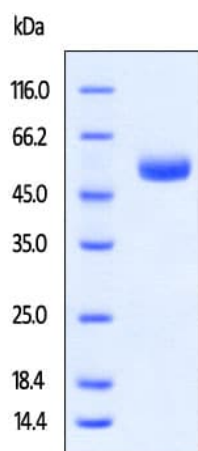
Post-translational modifications

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

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Rabbit CTLA4 protein
(Fc Chimera) (ab219704)

SDS-PAGE analysis of ab219704 stained overnight with Coomassie Blue.

The reduced protein migrates as 50-55 kDa in SDS-PAGE due to glycosylation.

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

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