abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Mouse CTLA4 protein (Tagged) ab235718

3 Images

Description

Product name	Recombinant Mouse CTLA4 protein (Tagged)
Purity	> 90 % SDS-PAGE.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Accession	P09793
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Mouse
Sequence	EAIQVTQPSVVLASSHGVASFPCEYSPSHNTDEVRVT VLRQTNDQMTEVC ATTFTEKNTVGFLDYPFCSGTFNESRVNLTIQGLRAVD TGLYLCKVELMY PPPYFVGMGNGTQIYVIDPEPCPDSD
Predicted molecular weight	34 kDa including tags
Amino acids	36 to 161
Additional sequence information	N-terminal 10xHis-SUMO-tagged and C-terminal Myc-tagged. Extracellular domain.

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab235718** 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
	Mass Spectrometry
Form	Liquid

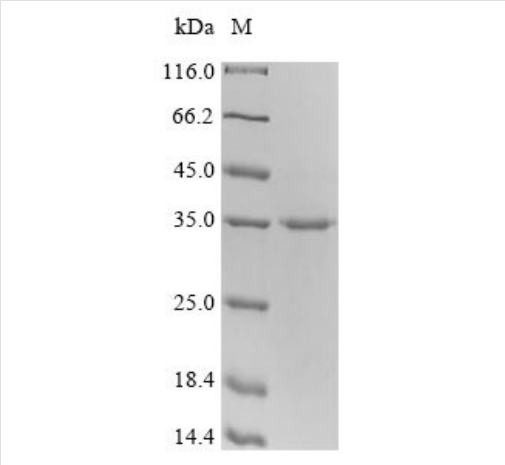
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
	Constituents: Tris buffer, 50% Glycerol

General Info

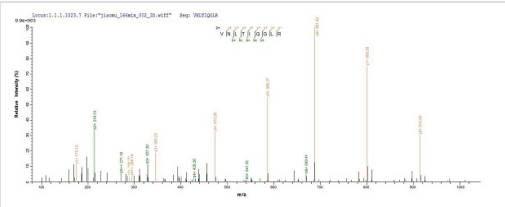
Function	Inhibitory receptor acting as a major negative regulator of T-cell responses. The affinity of CTLA4 for its natural B7 family ligands, CD80 and CD86, is considerably stronger than the affinity of their cognate stimulatory coreceptor CD28.
Tissue specificity	Widely expressed with highest levels 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 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 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



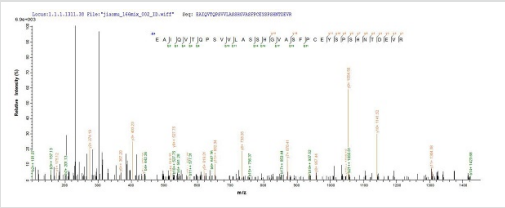
SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Mouse CTLA4 protein (Tagged) (ab235718)

(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel using ab235718.



Mass Spectrometry - Recombinant Mouse CTLA4 protein (Tagged) (ab235718)

Based on the SEQUEST from database of E.coli host and target protein, the LC-MS/MS Analysis result of ab235718 could indicate that this peptide derived from E.coli-expressed Mus musculus (Mouse) Ctla4.



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