

## Biotin Human CTLA4 (CD152) Protein (C-His-Avi)

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	807803, 807804
<b>Size:</b>	25 ug, 100 ug
<b>Target Name:</b>	CTLA4, CD152
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO

### PRODUCT DETAILS

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<b>Application:</b>	ELISA, BLI
<b>Format:</b>	Liquid, Biotinylated
<b>Expression Host:</b>	CHO
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Sources:</b>	Recombinant Human CTLA4 Protein (Ala37-Phe162) with C-terminus His-Avi-tag is expressed in CHO cell. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase.
<b>Accession Number:</b>	P16410
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 17.1 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 20 kDa on SDS-PAGE.
<b>Affinity Tag:</b>	C-His-Avi
<b>Purity:</b>	>95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition
<b>Formulation:</b>	1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 µm filtered
<b>Endotoxin level:</b>	Not tested
<b>Protein Concentration:</b>	25µg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
<b>Storage and Handling:</b>	Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 µm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ -70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability.

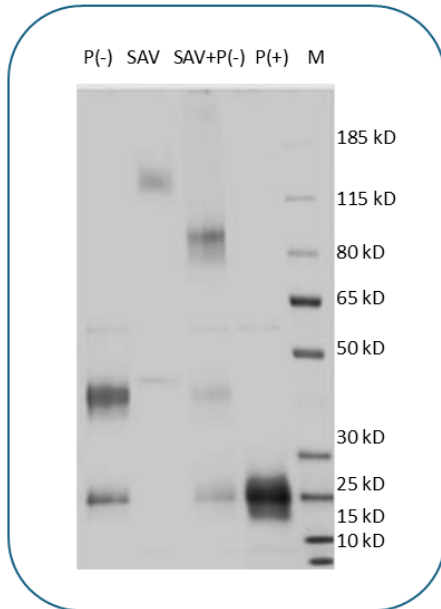
### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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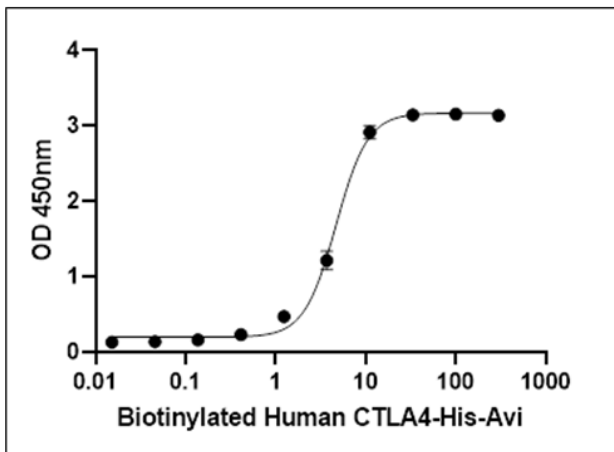
Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4), also known as CD152, is an immune checkpoint receptor found on T cells. It shares 30% homology with CD28 and binds to the same ligands, B7.1/CD80 and B7.2/CD86, but with higher affinity. After T-cell activation, increased CTLA-4 expression leads to immune suppression by binding to CD80/CD86, inhibiting further T-cell activation through a process called trans-endocytosis. CTLA-4 is crucial for immune regulation and tolerance, especially on regulatory T cells (Tregs). Soluble CTLA-4 (sCTLA-4) further enhances Treg function and is linked to autoimmune diseases like type 1 diabetes. Additionally, CTLA-4 plays a role in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) progression. Due to its immune-modulatory role, CTLA-4 is

targeted in cancer therapy. Ipilimumab, a monoclonal antibody that blocks CTLA-4, is approved for melanoma and is being explored for other cancers.

## PRODUCT DATA



Human CTLA4 Protein (C-His-Avi) was biotinylated in vitro using BirA ligase. SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (P+) and non-reducing (P-) conditions shows the protein has a purity greater than 95%. A gel shift assay using co-incubation with streptavidin indicates that the biotinylation efficiency of the CTLA4 protein exceeds 90%.



Human B7-1 with Fc tag is coated at 2ug/mL (200ng/well). Biotinylated human CTLA4 (C-His-Avi) can bind B7-1 in dose-dependent manner with the ED50 of 3-10 ng/mL

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