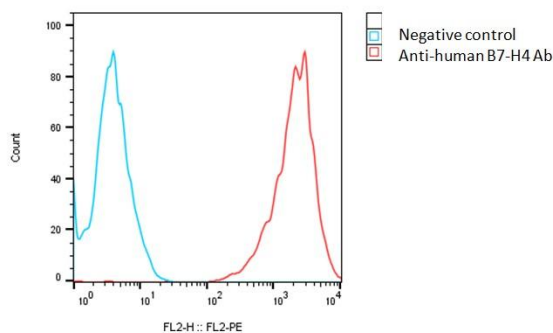


SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Catalog Number | C3055 |
| Cell Line Name | Cynomolgus B7-H4-CHO-K1 stable cell line |
| Accession Number | NP_848709.2 |
| Host Cell | Adherent CHO-K1 |
| Quantity | Two vials of frozen cells (2x10 ⁶ per vial) |
| Culture Medium | DMEM with 10% FBS, 4µg/ml puromycin |
| Freezing Medium | 90% FBS and 10% DMSO |
| Storage | Liquid nitrogen |

DATA

Detection of cyno B7-H4 expression on cyno B7-H4-CHO-K1 stable cells using an anti-human B7-H4 monoclonal antibody, followed by staining with PE-anti-mouseIgG antibody.


BACKGROUND

B7-H4, also known as VTCN1 (V-set domain-containing T-cell activation inhibitor 1, B7X, B7H4, and B7S1), belongs to the B7 family of immune regulatory proteins expressed on the surface of antigen-presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells. Its expression is induced by pro-inflammatory cytokines and can be upregulated in response to immune activation. The main function of B7-H4 is to negatively regulate T-cell-mediated immune responses by inhibiting the proliferation, cytokine secretion, and cell cycle of T cells. B7-H4 expression has been observed in various tumor types, including breast, ovarian, lung, gastric, and pancreatic cancers. Its upregulation in these tumors has been associated with poor prognosis and reduced patient survival. The overexpression of B7-H4 in cancer cells is thought to contribute to immune evasion by suppressing the anti-tumor immune response.

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