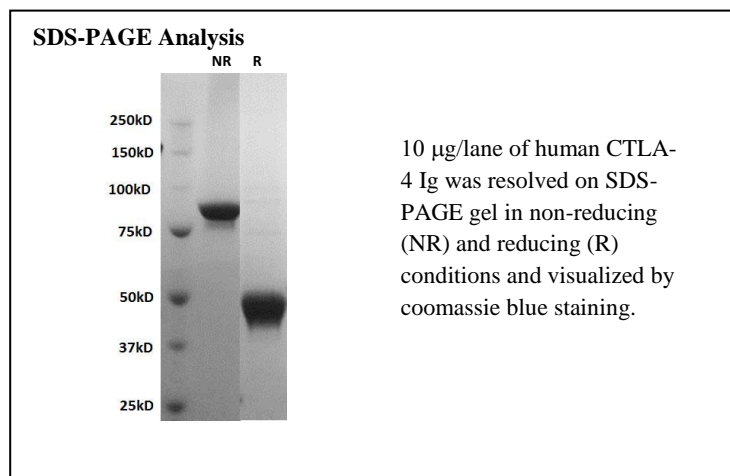


Recombinant Human CTLA-4 Ig (Fc) Chimera

Catalog Number/Size:	P1001-100	100 µg			
	P1001-500	500 µg			
	P1001-B	Bulk			
Source:	Human CTLA-4 (Accession# NP_005205.2) extracellular domain (Ala37-Phe162) fused with human IgG1 Fc produced from HEK293 cells.				
	<table border="1" data-bbox="415 489 1192 554"> <tr> <td>Human CTLA-4 (Ala37-Phe162) Accession# NP_005205.2</td> <td>GSGGGG</td> <td>Human IgG1 (Asp104-Lys330)</td> </tr> </table>	Human CTLA-4 (Ala37-Phe162) Accession# NP_005205.2	GSGGGG	Human IgG1 (Asp104-Lys330)	
Human CTLA-4 (Ala37-Phe162) Accession# NP_005205.2	GSGGGG	Human IgG1 (Asp104-Lys330)			
	N-terminal	C-terminal			
Structure:	Disulfide-linked homodimer				
Predicted N-terminal:	Ala 37				
Predicted Molecular Weight:	39.5 kDa (monomer)				
Apparent Molecular Weight on SDS-PAGE:	47.0 kDa, reducing conditions				
Formulation:	0.22 µm filtered protein solution in PBS				
Storage:	-20°C or below				
Estimated Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE				
Protein Endotoxin level:	Not measured				
Protein Aggregation:	No obvious protein aggregates				

DATA



Disclaimer: For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Recombinant Human CTLA-4 Ig (Fc) Chimera

Application: Bioassay

Product Description: CTLA-4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated molecule-4) is a T cell surface glycoprotein and a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily. The 223-amino acid human protein contains a leader sequence, a single extracellular V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail encoded by 4 exons, respectively (1). It is a disulfide-linked homodimer in the extracellular domain at cysteine residue 120 (2). CD28 is structurally related to CTLA-4, with CTLA-4 sharing 27% (murine) to 31% (human) amino acid identity with CD28 (1). Both CTLA-4 and CD28 bind to B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86) on antigen presenting cells, with CTLA-4 binding at a 20- to 50-fold greater affinity than CD28 does (3). CD28 delivers an activation signal to T cells while CTLA-4 transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells (4). CD28 is found in considerable amounts on the cell surface of the majority of resting T cells whereas CTLA-4 presents significantly lower expression, predominantly appearing after T cell activation (5).

Other Names: CD152, ALPS5, CELIAC3, GRD4, GSE, IDDM12

References:

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2. Linsley, P.S. *et al.* (1995) *J. Biol. Chem.* **270**:15417.
3. van der Merwe, P.A. *et al.* (1997) *J. Exp. Med.* **185**:393.
4. Krummel, M.F. and Allison, J.P. (1995) *J. Exp. Med.* **182**:459.
5. Alegre, M.L. *et al.* (1996) *J. Immunol.* **157**:4762.

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