CD152 Mouse Recombinant Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	CD152, Recombinant Protein
Full Product Name	Recombinant Mouse CD152 Protein
Product Gene Name	CD152 recombinant protein
Product Synonym Gene Name	CTLA4
Product Synonym Names	CD152; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CTLA-4; CD152
Sequence	AIQVTQPSVV LASSHGVASF PCEYSPSHNT DEVRVTVLRQ TNDQMTEVCA TTFTEKNTVG FLDYPFCSGT FNESRVNLTI QGLRAVDTGL YLCKVELMYP PPYFVGMGNG TQIYVIDPEP CPDSDHHHHH H
Host	Human Cells
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2 mum filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Purity/Purification	>95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Preparation and Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -20 degree C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8 degree C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -20 degree C for 3 months.
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P09793
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/ug (1 IEU/ug) as determined by LAL test.
Applications Tested/Suitable for CD152 recombinant protein	ELISA (EIA), Western Blot (WB), SDS-PAGE
Related Product Information for CD152 recombinant protein	Recombinant Mouse CD152 Protein is produced by mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala37-Asp161 is expressed fused with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Other Notes	Small volumes of CD152 recombinant protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for CD152 purchase	MBS8305160 is a recombinant protein targeting CD152. Also known as Recombinant Mouse CD152 Protein. Host: Human Cells.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for CD152. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	117606
NCBI GeneID	12477
NCBI Accession #	P09793.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P09793
UniProt Related Accession #	P09793
NCBI Official Full Name	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4
NCBI Official Symbol	Ctla4

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Cd152; Ly-56; Ctla-4
UniProt Protein Name	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4; CTLA-4; CD_antigen: CD152
Protein Family	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein
UniProt Gene Name	Ctla4
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Cd152; CTLA-4
UniProt Entry Name	CTLA4_MOUSE
NCBI Protein Information	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4
NCBI Summary for CD152	This gene is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily, and encodes a protein that functions as a negative regulator of T-cell responses. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2013]
UniProt Comments for CD152	CTLA-4: 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. Genetic variation in CTLA4 influences susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). 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. 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). 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). 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. 4 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Immunoglobulin superfamily; Membrane protein, integral Cellular Component: Golgi apparatus; membrane; perinuclear region of cytoplasm; plasma membrane; integral to membrane; clathrin-coated endocytic vesicle; external side of plasma membrane Biological Process: B cell receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of T cell proliferation; positive regulation of apoptosis; immune system process; negative regulation of regulatory T cell differentiation; negative regulation of immune response; immune response; negative regulation of B cell proliferation; response to DNA damage stimulus
Research Articles on CD152	**1.** This study establishes the causality of CTLA4 insufficiency in gastric cancer and uncovers a role of type 2 inflammation in initiating gastric epithelial transformation.
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