

InVivo Anti-Mouse CD152/CTLA4 Antibody (9D9)

CatalogNo: YV0029

| Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Mouse

Applications

- In vivo

Isotype

- IgG2b, kappa

| Storage

Storage*

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Store at 2 to 8°C for frequent use. Store at -20 to -80°C for twelve months from the date of receipt.

Formulation

0.01M PBS, pH 7.4.

| Recommended Dilution Ratios

| Basic Information

Purity

Endotoxin level <1 EU/mg. Purity>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Clonality

Monoclonal

| Immunogen Information

| Target Information

Gene name

CTLA4 CD152

Protein Name	Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 (Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4) (CTLA-4) (CD antigen CD152)		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	1493 ;	P16410 ;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalization.		
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.		
Function	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. ,Disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to celiac disease type 3 (CELIAC3) [MIM:609755]. Celiac disease [MIM:212750] 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. ,Disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type 12 (IDDM12) [MIM:601388]. ,Disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 may be a cause of susceptibility to Graves disease (GRD) [MIM:275000]. GRD is an autoimmune disorder causing overactivity of the thyroid gland and hyperthyroidism. ,Disease:Genetic variations in CTLA4 are associated with susceptibility to hepatitis B virus infection (HBV infection) [MIM:610424]. Approximately one third of all cases of cirrhosis and half of all cases of hepatocellular carcinoma can be attributed to chronic HBV infection. HBV infection may result in subclinical or asymptomatic infection , acute self-limited hepatitis , or fulminant hepatitis requiring liver transplantation. ,Function:Possibly involved in T-cell activation. Binds to B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86) . ,online information:CLTA-4 entry ,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. ,tissue specificity:Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. ,		

Validation Data

Contact information

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