

**BTLA Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV11728****Specification**

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**BTLA Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IF, IHC, WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q7Z6A9</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	32834

**BTLA Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 151888

Positive Control

**WB: Jurkat cell lysate; IHC: human intestine tissue; IF: human intestine tissue**  
**WB: 1-2 µg/ml; IHC: 2.5 µg/ml; IF: 20 µg/ml**

Application &amp; Usage

**Other Names**

BTLA, CD272

**Target/Specificity**

BTLA

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

BTLA Polyclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## BTLA Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** BTLA {ECO:0000303|PubMed:12796776, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:21087}

### Function

Inhibitory receptor on lymphocytes that negatively regulates antigen receptor signaling via PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12796776" target="\_blank">12796776</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14652006" target="\_blank">14652006</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15568026" target="\_blank">15568026</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18193050" target="\_blank">18193050</a>). May interact in cis (on the same cell) or in trans (on other cells) with TNFRSF14 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044" target="\_blank">19915044</a>). In cis interactions, appears to play an immune regulatory role inhibiting in trans interactions in naive T cells to maintain a resting state. In trans interactions, can predominate during adaptive immune response to provide survival signals to effector T cells (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915044" target="\_blank">19915044</a>).

### Cellular Location

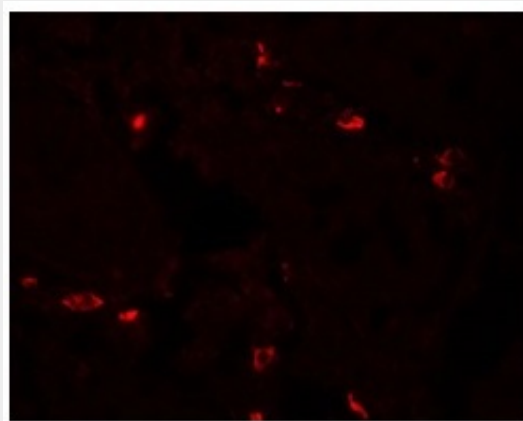
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

## BTLA Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

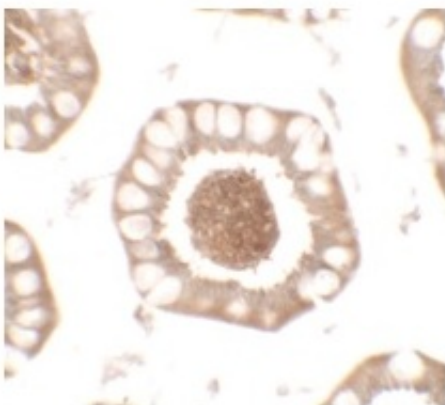
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

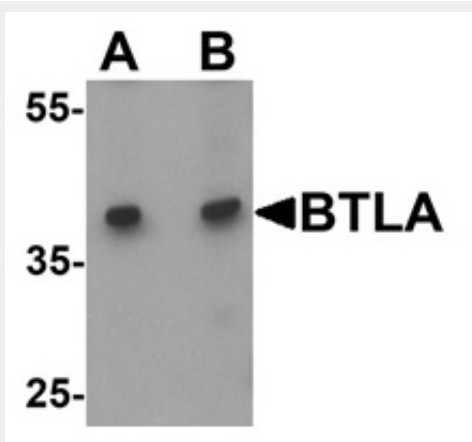
## BTLA Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of BTLA in human small intestine tissue with BTLA antibody.



Immunohistochemistry of BTLA in human small intestine tissue with BTLA antibody.



### BTLA Polyclonal Antibody - Background

The B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA) protein is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily containing a single immunoglobulin (Ig) domain. Like other cohibitory receptors such as CTLA-4 and PD-1, BTLA functions as a receptor that relays inhibitory signals to suppress the immune response, and can inhibit LPS-induced endotoxic shock by suppressing TLR4 signaling in innate immune cells. Polymorphisms in this gene have also been associated with an increased risk of rheumatoid arthritis