

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9453b**Specification**

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P16410](#)**CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1493**Other Names**

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, CTLA-4, CD152, CTLA4, CD152

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CTLA4**Synonyms** CD152**Function**

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.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalization

Tissue Location

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.

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

CTLA4 is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily and encodes a protein which transmits an inhibitory signal to T cells. The protein contains a V domain, a transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic tail. Alternate transcriptional splice variants, encoding different isoforms, have been characterized. The membrane-bound isoform functions as a homodimer interconnected by a disulfide bond, while the soluble isoform functions as a monomer.

CTLA4 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Mosbrugger, T.L., et al. J. Infect. Dis. 201(9):1371-1380(2010)Zhao, S.X., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (3), E9821 (2010) Oaks, M.K., et al. Cell. Immunol. 201(2):144-153(2000)Chikuma, S., et al. J. Cell. Biochem. 78(2):241-250(2000)Magistrelli, G., et al. Eur. J. Immunol. 29(11):3596-3602(1999)