

CD152 protein

CD152(CTLA-4)-mulg-Purified (with Antibiotics)

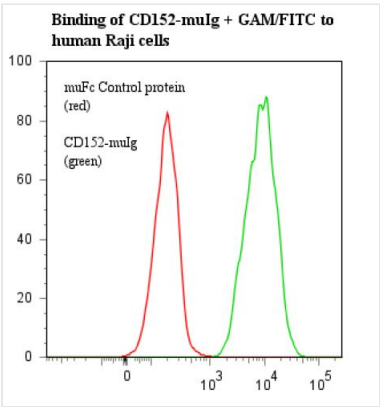
CATALOG # AAA14861	REACTIVITY Human, Primate, Mouse, Pig, Cow, Cat	APPLICATIONS Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD152; CD152(CTLA-4)-mulg-Purified (with Antibiotics); Human CD152(CTLA-4) mulg Fusion Protein (also binds to mouse CD80/CD86); CD152 protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human, Primate, Mouse, Pig, Cow, Cat
Purity/Purification	Purified (with Antibiotics)
Form/Format	50 mM Sodium Phosphate pH 7.5, 100 mM Potassium Chloride, 150mM NaCl, 0.5 mg/ml Gentamicin Sulfate (as a preservative).
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for CD152 protein	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Transfected Cell Line	BHK cells
Molecular Structure	A soluble 110 kd dimeric fusion protein consisting of the extracellular (125aa) domain of human CD152 (CTLA-4) fused to murine IgG2a Fc
Performance	Five x 10 ⁵ cultured Raji human tumor cells were washed and incubated 45 minutes on ice with 80 ul of CD152 mulg at 1 ug/ml. Cells were washed twice and incubated with 2° reagent Goat anti-Mouse IgG/FITC, after which they were washed three times, fixed and analyzed by FC. Cells stained positive with a mean shift of 1.56 log 10 fluorescent units when compared to a mulgFc recombinant control protein at a similar concentration. Binding was blocked when reagent was pre incubated with 100 ug/ml of anti-CD152 antibody.
Production	Human CD152 Ig fusion protein was Protein A purified from (low FBS containing) tissue culture supernatant of CHO transfectants. Purity was >95% by SDS-PAGE with less than 1% Bovine Immunoglobulin.
Clone Type	BHK cell recombinant protein
QC Test Method	FC Binding to Raji cells with GAM-FITC: Specification: >1.0 log shift ; Result: 1.41 log shift LAL assay for Endotoxin: Specification: <0.5 EU/ug ; Result : <0.5 EU/ug
Preparation and Storage	Store at 2 - 5°C. Freeze/Thawing is not recommended.



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for CD152 protein	Information: Immune response mediated by T cells can be characterized to functionally proceed as follows: antigen recognition by the T cell receptor, activation through costimulation, effector activities to eliminate antigen and finally down regulation. Human CD152 is a cell surface glycoprotein expressed at low levels on activated T cells. CD152 is a high affinity receptor for the costimulatory molecules CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2) and appears to function as a negative regulator of T cell activation. Therefore, CD152 may be an important player in down regulating T cell mediated immune responses. The CD152 Ig fusion protein has biological activity and binds with high affinity to human or mouse CD80 (B7-1) and CD86 (B7-2). CD152 Ig will block the binding of anti-CD80 (B7-1) and anti-CD86 (B7-2) monoclonal antibodies.
References	T. Lindsten, et al, (1993) J Immunol 151: 3489-3499. T.L. Walunas, et al, (1994) Immunity 1: 405-413. N.J. Karandikar, et al, (1996) J Exp Med 184: 783-788. A.H. Cross, et al, (1995) J Clin Invest 95: 2783-2789. P.A. Morton, et al, (1996) J Immunol 156: 1047-1054. Martin K. Oaks and Karen M. Hallett, (2000) J Immunol 164: 5015-5018. S.J. Fass, et al, (2000) J Immunol 164: 6340-6348.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.