

CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP10465a**Specification**

CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P16410](#)
Other Accession [NP_005205.2](#), [NP_001032720.1](#)

CTLA4 Antibody (N-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 (N-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 (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

CTLA4 Antibody (N-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. Mutations in this gene have been associated with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, Graves disease, Hashimoto thyroiditis, celiac disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, thyroid-associated orbitopathy, and other autoimmune diseases.

CTLA4 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References

Liu, Y., et al. Hum. Immunol. 71(11):1141-1146(2010) Andersen, M.K., et al. Diabetes Care 33(9):2062-2064(2010) Azarpira, N., et al. Exp Clin Transplant 8(3):210-213(2010) Liu, G., et al. Nan Fang Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao 30(8):1838-1840(2010) Oaks, M.K., et al. Cell. Immunol. 201(2):144-153(2000)