



Mouse Anti-Human CTLA-4 monoclonal antibody, clone JID115 (CABT-L2927)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Product Overview | This antibody is intended for qualified laboratories to qualitatively identify by light microscopy the presence of associated antigens in sections of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections using IHC test methods. |
| Specificity | Human CTLA-4 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Source/Host | Mouse |
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Clone | JID115 |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |
| Applications | IHC |
| Reconstitution | The prediluted antibody does not require any mixing, dilution, reconstitution, or titration; the antibody is ready-to-use and optimized for staining. The concentrated antibody requires dilution in the optimized buffer, to the recommended working dilution range. |
| Positive Control | Tonsil, Lymph Node, Colon, Thymus |
| Format | Liquid |
| Size | Predilut: 7ml; Concentrate: 100ul, 1ml. Positive control slides also available. |
| Buffer | Predilute: Antibody Diluent Buffer Concentrate: Tris Buffer, pH 7.3 - 7.7, with 1% BSA |
| Preservative | <0.1% Sodium Azide |
| Storage | Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. |
| Ship | Wet ice |
| Warnings | This antibody is intended for use in Immunohistochemical applications on formalinixed paraffin- |

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4) is a receptor on T Helper cells that functions as an immune checkpoint and downregulator of immune responses. Mutations in CTLA-4 are associated with insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Graves' disease, systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), celiac disease, primary biliary cirrhosis, thyroid-associated orbitopathy, multiple sclerosis, and other autoimmune diseases. The spliced variant of CTLA-4 in SLE is present in the patient's serum. Haploinsufficiency of CTLA-4 causes the immune system disorder known as CTLA-4 deficiency or CHAI disease (CTLA4 haploinsufficiency with autoimmune infiltration).

Keywords

CTLA4;cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4;CD;GSE;GRD4;ALPS5;CD152;CTLA-4;IDDM12;CELIAC3;cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4;CD152 isoform;celiac disease 3;insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus 12;cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase-4;cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 4 short spliced form;ligand and transmembrane spliced cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 4;

GENE INFORMATION

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| Gene Name | CTLA4 cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 [Homo sapiens (human)] |
| Official Symbol | CTLA4 |
| Synonyms | CTLA4; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4; CD; GSE; GRD4; ALPS5; CD152; CTLA-4; IDDM12; CELIAC3; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4; CD152 isoform; celiac disease 3; insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus 12; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated serine esterase-4; cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 4 short spliced form; ligand and transmembrane spliced cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen 4; |
| Entrez Gene ID | 1493 |
| Protein Refseq | NP_001032720 |
| UniProt ID | P16410 |
| Chromosome Location | 2q33 |
| Pathway | Adaptive Immune System; Autoimmune thyroid disease; CTLA4 inhibitory signaling; Calcineurin-regulated NFAT-dependent transcription in lymphocytes; Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs); Costimulation by the CD28 family; Immune System; Rheumatoid arthritis; |
| Function | protein binding; |