

CD152 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT5933

Reactivity: Human; Mouse

Applications: IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: CD152

Fields: >>Cell adhesion molecules;>>T cell receptor signaling pathway;>>Autoimmune

thyroid disease;>>Rheumatoid arthritis

Gene Name: CTLA4 CD152

Protein Name: Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 (Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4)

(CTLA-4) (CD antigen CD152)

Human Gene Id: 1493

Human Swiss Prot P16410

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 12477

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 41-90

Specificity: The antibody detects endogenous CD152

P09793

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : IHC 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

1/3



Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Cell Pathway: Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);T_Cell_Receptor;Autoimmune thyroid disease;

Background:

This gene 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function:

disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 influences susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) [MIM:152700]. SLE is a chronic, inflammatory and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue. It affects principally the skin, joints, kidneys and serosal membranes. SLE is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system., disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to celiac disease type 3 (CELIAC3) [MIM:609755]. Celiac disease [MIM:212750] is a multifactorial disorder of the small intestine that is influenced by both environmental and genetic factors. It is characterized by malabsorption resulting from inflammatory injury to the mucosa of the small intestine after the ingestion of wheat gluten or related rye and barley proteins. In its classic form, celiac disease is characterized in children by malabsorption and fail

Subcellular Location :

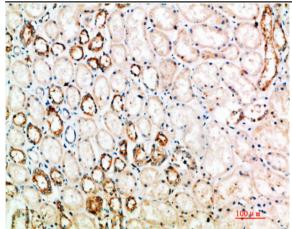
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Exists primarily an intracellular antigen whose surface expression is tightly regulated by restricted trafficking to the cell surface and rapid internalization.

Expression:

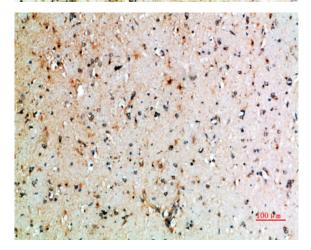
Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues. Detected in activated T-cells where expression levels are 30- to 50-fold less than CD28, the stimulatory coreceptor, on the cell surface following activation.

Products Images





Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded humankidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded humanbrain, antibody was diluted at 1:200