

PRODUCT INFORMATION



CTLA-4 Extracellular Domain (human, recombinant)

Item No. 32009

Overview and Properties

Synonyms: CD152, Cytotoxic T Lymphocyte-associated Antigen-4
Source: Active recombinant C-terminal human IgG1 Fc-His-tagged CTLA-4 expressed in HEK293 cells
Amino Acids: 37-162
Molecular Weight: 41.6 kDa
Storage: -80°C (as supplied)
Stability: ≥1 year
Purity: ≥92% estimated by SDS-PAGE
Supplied in: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Bioactivity: See figures for details

Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Images

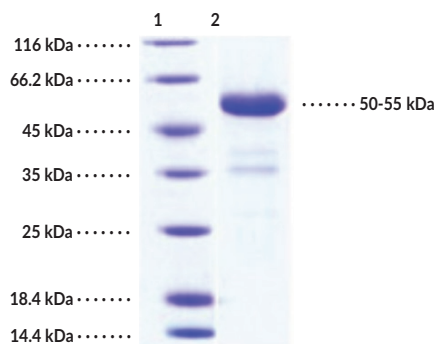


Figure 1: SDS-PAGE Analysis
Lane 1: MW Marker
Lane 2: CTLA4 (human, recombinant)

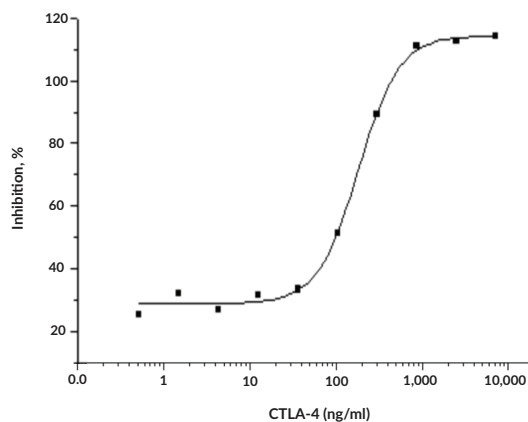


Figure 2: Ability to inhibit IL-2 secretion by stimulated Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. Measured by its ability to inhibit IL-2 secretion by stimulated Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 0.2-1 µg/mL when stimulated with 1 µg/mL Recombinant Human B7-1/CD80.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
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CAYMAN CHEMICAL
1180 EAST ELLSWORTH RD
ANN ARBOR, MI 48108 · USA
PHONE: [800] 364-9897
[734] 971-3335
FAX: [734] 971-3640
CUSTSERV@CAYMANCHEM.COM
WWW.CAYMANCHEM.COM

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Description

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte protein 4 (CTLA-4) is a transmembrane glycoprotein that is a member of the CD28/B7 family of co-stimulatory receptors and is a negative regulator of T cell activation.^{1,2} CTLA-4 exists as a homodimer and is composed of an extracellular immunoglobulin variable (IgV) domain that interacts with the co-stimulatory molecules CD80 (Item No. 32013) or CD86 and a cytoplasmic tail that mediates CTLA-4 trafficking and cellular localization, as well as association with the signal transduction enzymes PI3K, SHP-2, and PP2A and the clathrin adaptor proteins AP-1 and AP-2.¹ It is constitutively expressed on the surface of regulatory T cells and is confined within intracellular vesicles in naïve T cells.² CTLA-4 localizes to the cell surface upon activation of naïve T cells by antigen-presenting cells (APCs) displaying MHC-bound antigen and expressing CD80 and CD86. CTLA-4 competes with CD28 (Item No. 32014), a co-stimulatory molecule also expressed on T cells that drives T cell activation, for binding to CD80 or CD86, inhibiting T cell activation and promoting T cell anergy. *Ctla4*^{-/-} mice develop a lymphoproliferative autoimmune disorder that is perinatal lethal.³ High tumor levels of CTLA-4 have been associated with poor prognosis in individuals with nasopharyngeal carcinoma, melanoma, or non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).¹ SNPs in *CTLA4* have been found in individuals with various autoimmune diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and rheumatoid arthritis (RA), as well as cancer.⁴ Formulations containing anti-CTLA-4 monoclonal antibodies have been used in the treatment of advanced melanoma.¹ Cayman's CTLA-4 Extracellular Domain (human, recombinant) protein can be used for cell-based assay applications. This protein is a disulfide-linked homodimer. The reduced monomer, comprised of CTLA-4 (amino acids 37-162) fused to His-tagged human IgG1 Fc at its C-terminus, consists of 374 amino acids, has a calculated molecular weight of 41.6 kDa, and a predicted N terminus of Ala37 after signal peptide cleavage. As a result of glycosylation, the monomer migrates at approximately 50 to 55 kDa by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

References

1. Zhao, Y., Yang, W., Huang, Y., *et al.* Evolving roles for targeting CTLA-4 in cancer immunotherapy. *Cell. Physiol. Biochem.* **47(2)**, 721-734 (2018).
2. Buchbinder, E.I. and Desai, A. CTLA-4 and PD-1 pathways: Similarities, differences, and implications of their inhibition. *Am. J. Clin. Oncol.* **39(1)**, 98-106 (2016).
3. Waterhouse, P., Penninger, J.M., Timms, E., *et al.* Lymphoproliferative disorders with early lethality in mice deficient in *Ctla-4*. *Science* **270(5238)**, 985-988 (1995).
4. Ghaderi, A. CTLA4 gene variants in autoimmunity and cancer: A comparative review. *Iran J. Immunol.* **8(3)**, 127-149 (2011).

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