Product name:	CD152 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN08220
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 41-90
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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],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 failure to thrive.,disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 is the cause of susceptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type 12 (IDDM12) [MIM:601388].,disease:Genetic variation in CTLA4 may be a cause of susceptibility to Graves disease (GRD) [MIM:275000]. GRD is an autoimmune disorder causing overactivity of the thyroid gland and hyperthyroidism.,disease:Genetic variations in CTLA4 are associated with susceptibility to hepatitis B virus infection (HBV infection) [MIM:610424]. Approximately one third of all cases of cirrhosis and half of all cases of hepatocellular carcinoma can be attributed to chronic HBV infection. HBV infection may result in subclinical or asymptomatic infection, acute self-limited hepatitis, or fulminant hepatitis requiring liver transplantation.,function:Possibly involved in T-cell activation. Binds to B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86).,online information:CLTA-4 entry,similarity:Contains 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed with highest levels in lymphoid tissues.,