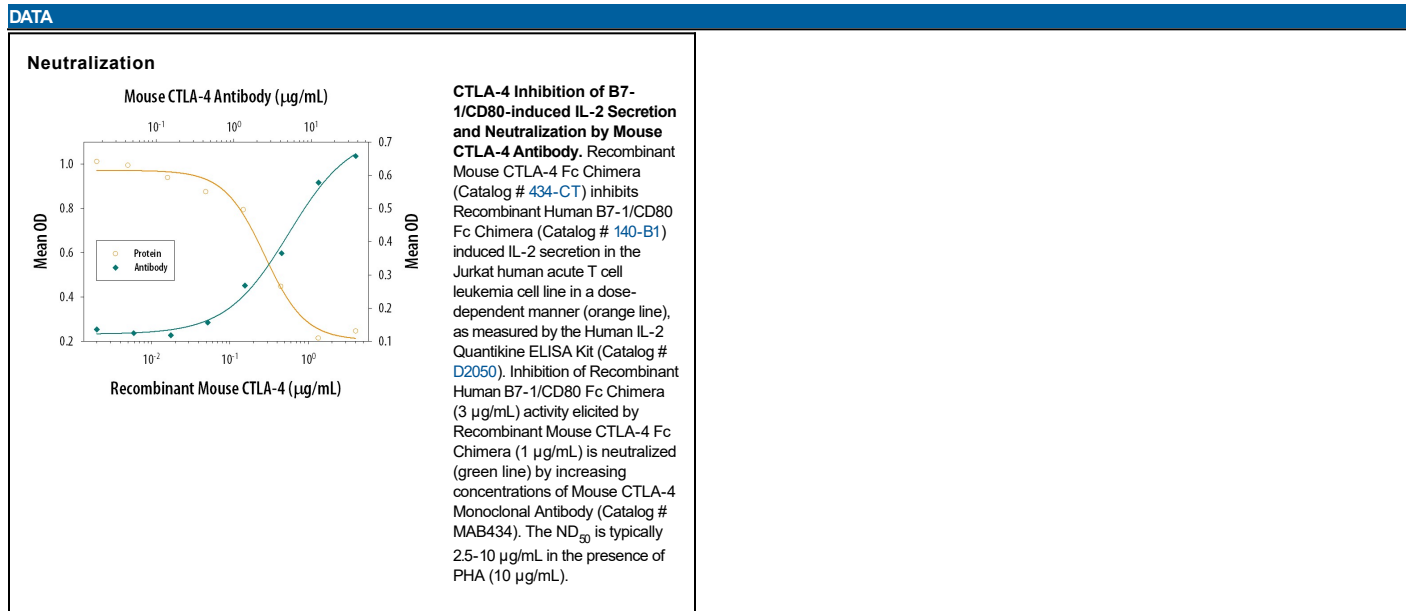


DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse CTLA-4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant mouse (rm) CD28, recombinant human CTLA-4, rmlCOS, or rmPD-1.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 63828
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CTLA-4 Ala36-Phe161 Accession # XP_001479180
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS	
<b>Please Note:</b> Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.	
	<b>Recommended Concentration      Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL Recombinant Mouse CTLA-4 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 434-CT) under non-reducing conditions only
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells Mouse splenocytes treated with ConA
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize CTLA-4 inhibition of B7-1/CD80-induced IL-2 secretion in the Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cell line. Linsley, P. <i>et al.</i> (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA <b>87</b> :5031. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 2.5-10 µg/mL in the presence of 1 µg/mL Recombinant Mouse CTLA-4 Fc Chimera, 3 µg/mL Recombinant Human B7-1/CD80 Fc Chimera, and 10 µg/mL PHA.



PREPARATION AND STORAGE	
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

CTLA-4 and CD28, together with their ligands B7-1 and B7-2, constitute one of the dominant costimulatory pathways that regulate T and B cell responses. CTLA-4 and CD28 are structurally homologous molecules that are members of the immunoglobulin (Ig) gene superfamily. Both CTLA-4 and CD28 are composed of a single Ig V-like extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain and an intracellular domain. CTLA-4 and CD28 are both expressed on the cell surface as disulfide-linked homodimers or as monomers. The genes encoding these two molecules are closely linked on human chromosome 2. CTLA-4 was originally identified as a gene that was specifically expressed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes. However, CTLA-4 transcripts have since been found in both Th1 and Th2, and CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell clones. Whereas, CD28 expression is constitutive on the surfaces of 95% of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells and 50% of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and is down regulated upon T cell activation, CTLA-4 expression is upregulated rapidly following T cell activation and peaks approximately 24 hours following activation. Although both CTLA-4 and CD28 can bind to the same ligands, CTLA-4 binds to B7-1 and B7-2 with 20-100-fold higher affinity than CD28. The physiological role of CTLA-4 in T cell costimulation is currently being studied. Recombinant human or mouse CTLA-4/Fc chimera preparations produced at R&D Systems have been shown to bind both B7-1 and B7-2 with high affinity and to inhibit CD28 signalling competitively.

**References:**

1. Lenschow, D.J. *et al.* (1996) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* **14**:233.
2. Hathcock, K.S. and R.J. Hodes (1996) *Advances in Immunol.* **62**:131.
3. Ward, S.G. (1996) *Biochem. J.* **318**:361.