

DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human B7-H4 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 973815
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human B7-H4 Phe29-Ala258 Accession # Q7Z7D3
<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. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.	
<b>ELISA</b>	This antibody functions as an ELISA detection antibody when paired with Mouse Anti-Human B7-H4 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB65762).  <i>This product is intended for assay development on various assay platforms requiring antibody pairs.</i>

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**

B7-H4, also known as VTCN1, B7x and B7S1, is a 50-80 kDa glycosylated member of the BTN/MOG family of immunomodulatory protein (1, 2). Mature human B7-H4 consists of a 235 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) with one Ig-like V-set domain and one Ig-like C2-set domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 2 aa cytoplasmic tail (3-5). Within the ECD, human B7-H4 shares 90% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat B7-H4. It shares 22%-28% aa sequence identity with human B7-1, B7-2, B7-H1, B7-H2, B7-H3, and PD-L2. Alternate splicing of human B7-H4 generates an additional isoform that lacks the first Ig-like domain. B7-H4 is expressed on the surface of activated lymphocytes, macrophages, monocytes, dendritic cells, epithelial cells, and bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (4-8). Following binding to activated T cells, B7-H4 serves as a co-inhibitor of the T cell response. This is accomplished by reverse signaling that can induce either cell cycle arrest, or apoptosis in B7-H4 expressing cells (3-5, 9, 10). B7-H4 is up-regulated in several carcinomas in correlation with tumor progression and metastasis (2, 7, 11, 12). A soluble form of B7-H4 is elevated in the serum of ovarian cancer, renal cell carcinoma, and rheumatoid arthritis patients, also in correlation with advanced disease status (13-15). Soluble B7-H4 functions as a decoy molecule that blocks the inhibitory influence of B7-H4 on immune activation (15). Despite evidence for the involvement of B7-H4 in immune regulation, mice deficient in its expression do not show significant immune deficiencies, suggesting compensation by other molecules *in vivo* (16).

**References:**

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