

Recombinant Rhesus macaque B7-H4/VTCN1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSQ050083

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

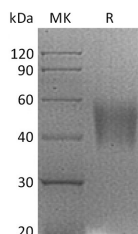
Description

Synonyms	B7S1;B7x;Vtcn1;B7h.5;B7-H4;B7H4T-cell costimulatory molecule B7x;B7S1VCTN1;B7XPRO1291;FLJ22418;Immune costimulatory protein B7-H4;Protein B7S1;T cell costimulatory molecule B7x;V-set domain containing T cell activation inhibitor 1;V-set domain-containing T-cell activation inhibitor 1
Species	Rhesus macaque
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Phe29-Ala258
Accession	F7B770
Calculated Molecular Weight	26.4 kDa
Observed molecular weight	40-60 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Loaded Recombinant Rhesus Macaque B7-H4 on HIS1K Biosensor, can bind Human B7-H4 mAb with an affinity constant of 0.578 pM as determined in BLI assay.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

For Research Use Only

Background

B7 Homolog 4 (B7-H4) is glycosylated member of the B7 family of immune costimulatory proteins. It is widely expressed, including in kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, placenta, prostate, spleen, testis and thymus. B7-H4 negatively regulates T-cell-mediated immune response by inhibiting T-cell activation, proliferation, cytokine production and development of cytotoxicity. When expressed on the cell surface of tumor macrophages, plays an important role, together with regulatory T-cells (Treg), in the suppression of tumor-associated antigen-specific T-cell immunity. It also involved in promoting epithelial cell transformation.