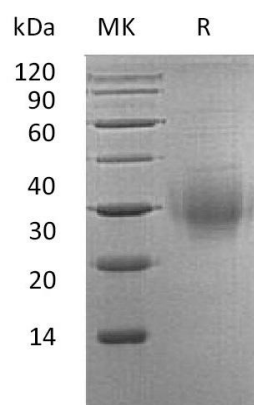


## Recombinant Human BTLA

Catalog#:P00610 Derived from Human Cells

<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>Recombinant Human B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Lys31-Leu150 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.</p> <p><b>Accession#:</b> Q7Z6A9-2</p> <p><b>Known as:</b> B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator; B- and T-Lymphocyte-Associated Protein; CD272; BTLA</p>
<b>FORMULATION</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.
<b>SHIPPING</b>	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
<b>STORAGE</b>	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at <math>\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}</math>, stable for one year after receipt.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8<math>^{\circ}\text{C}</math> for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at <math>\leq -20^{\circ}\text{C}</math> for 3 months.</p>
<b>RECONSTITUTION</b>	<p><i>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</i></p> <p><i>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100<math>\mu\text{g/ml}</math>.</i></p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
<b>QUALITY CONTROL</b>	<p><b>Mol Mass:</b> 14.79kDa    <b>AP Mol Mass:</b> 30kDa, reducing conditions.</p> <p><b>Purity:</b> Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.</p> <p><b>Endotoxin:</b> Less than 0.1ng/<math>\mu\text{g}</math> (1 EU/<math>\mu\text{g}</math>) as determined by LAL test.</p>
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<p>B- and T-Lymphocyte Attenuator (BTLA) is a single-pass type I membrane protein containing 1 Ig-like V-type (immunoglobulin-like) domain. BTLA expression is induced during activation of T cells, and BTLA remains expressed on Th1 cells but not Th2 cells. Like PD1 and CTLA4, BTLA interacts with a B7 homolog, B7H4. However, unlike PD-1 and CTLA-4, BTLA displays T-Cell inhibition via interaction with tumor necrosis family receptors (TNF-R), not just the B7 family of cell surface receptors. BTLA is a lymphocyte inhibitory receptor that inhibits lymphocytes during immune response. BTLA also is a ligand for tumor necrosis factor (receptor) superfamily, member 14 (TNFRSF14), also known as herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM). BTLA-HVEM complexes negatively regulate T-cell immune responses.</p>
<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	 <p>kDa    MK    R</p> <p>120</p> <p>90</p> <p>60</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>14</p>