



Recombinant Rhesus Macaque B7-H4 (C-Fc)

Catalog #	EPT264
Expression Host	Human Cells
DESCRIPTION	Recombinant Rhesus Macaque V-set Domain-containing T-cell Activation Inhibitor 1 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe29-Ala258 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession	F7B770
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 domai
Mol Mass	52.5 KDa
AP Mol Mass	70-100 KDa, reducing conditions
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing





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Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 ng/ μ g (1 EU/ μ g) as determined by LAL test.
FORMULATION	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
RECONSTITUTION	<p>Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.</p> <p>It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml.</p> <p>Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.</p> <p>Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.</p>
SHIPPING	<p>The product is shipped at ambient temperature.</p> <p>Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.</p>
STORAGE	<p>Lyophilized protein should be stored at $< -20^{\circ}$ C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.</p> <p>Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7$^{\circ}$C for 2-7 days.</p> <p>Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.</p>
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.

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