

## PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD272 Antibody[PK18.6]

<b>Catalog No.</b>	E-AB-F1024UH	<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2~8°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles	<b>Applications</b>	FCM

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

### Antigen Information

<b>Alternate Names</b>	B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator,Btla,B- and T-lymphocyte-associated protein,CD272,Btla
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q7TSA3
<b>Background</b>	CD272, also known as B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), is an Ig superfamily co-inhibitory receptor with structural similarity to programmed cell death 1 (PD-1) and CTLA-4. BTLA is expressed on B cells, T cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, NKT cells, and NK cells. Engagement of BTLA by its ligand herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM) is critical for negatively regulating immune response. The absence of BTLA with HVEM inhibitory interactions leads to increased experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis severity, enhanced rejection of partially mismatched allografts, an increased CD8+ memory T cell population, increased severity of colitis, and reduced effectiveness of T regulatory cells. BTLA plays an important role in the induction of peripheral tolerance of both CD4+ and CD8+ T cells in vivo. Tolerant T cells have significantly higher expression of BTLA compared with effectors and naïve T cells. BTLA may cooperate with CTLA-4 and PD-1 to control T cell tolerance and autoimmunity. It was reported that BTLA may regulate T cell function by binding to B7-H4, but further studies are needed to confirm. The existence of three distinct BTLA alleles has been reported.

### Product Details

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	0.2 mg/mL
<b>Size</b>	25µg/100µg
<b>Clone No.</b>	PK18.6
<b>Host</b>	Rat
<b>Isotype</b>	Rat IgG1, κ
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Application</b>	FCM
<b>Isotype Control</b>	<a href="#">PE/Cyanine7 Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control[HRPN] [Product E-AB-F09823H]</a>
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% stabilizer and 1% protein protectant.
<b>Shipping</b>	Biological ice pack at 4 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Keep as concentrated solution. Store at 2~8°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light.Do not freeze. This product is guaranteed up to one year from purchase.

#### For Research Use Only

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Applications: Activ- Activation; Block- Blocking; Separation- Cell Separation ; Cell Sep-Neg- Cell Separation by Negative Selection; FA- Functional Assay; Neut- Neutralization; Stim- Stimulation; FCM- Flow Cytometry; ICFM: Intracellular Staining for Flow Cytometry; WB- Western Blotting; IHC- Immunohistochemistry; IF- Immunofluorescence; IP- Immunoprecipitation

## Fluorophore

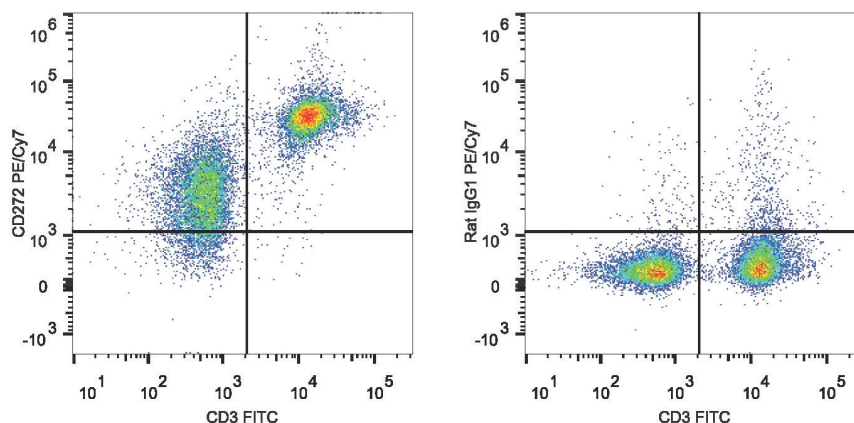
**Conjugation:** PE/Cyanine7

PE/Cyanine7 is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and yellow-green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 775 nm (e.g., a 780/60 nm bandpass filter).

## Recommended usage

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use. We suggest each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results [The recommended concentration is 0.1-1  $\mu\text{g}/10^6$  cells in 100  $\mu\text{L}$  volume].

## Product data



C57BL/6 murine splenocytes are stained with PE/Cyanine7 Anti-Mouse CD272 Antibody and FITC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody (Left). Splenocytes stained with FITC Anti-Mouse CD3 Antibody and PE/Cyanine7 Rat IgG1 Isotype Control (Right) are used as control.

## Related Information

1. Sample Preparation for Flow Cytometry <https://www.elabscience.com/List-detail-5594.html>
2. Staining Cell Surface Targets for Flow Cytometry <https://www.elabscience.com/List-detail-5568.html>
3. Flow Cytometry Troubleshooting Tips <https://www.elabscience.com/List-detail-5593.html>
4. How to select the appropriate detection channel through the spectrogram? <https://www.elabscience.com/List-detail-459742.html>

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