

BTLA/CD272 Protein, Rhesus Macaque (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P76752
Synonyms:	B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator; CD272; BTLA
Species:	Rhesus Macaque
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	EHH16054 (K31-L155)
Gene ID:	/
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 19.3 kDa.

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), an inhibitory receptor expressed on lymphocytes, serves as a negative regulator of antigen receptor signaling through interactions with tyrosine phosphatases PTPN6/SHP-1 and PTPN11/SHP-2. These interactions contribute to the modulation of immune responses and the maintenance of lymphocyte homeostasis. BTLA may engage in both cis and trans interactions with TNFRSF14, with cis interactions playing a regulatory role in naive T cells, inhibiting trans interactions to maintain a resting state. In contrast, trans interactions, predominant during adaptive immune responses, provide survival signals to effector T cells. The intricate interplay between BTLA and its binding partners underscores its multifaceted role in immune regulation ^{[1][2]} .
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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