

## BTLA/CD272 Protein, Human (HEK293, His-Avi)

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| Cat. No.:         | HY-P78394                               |
| Synonyms:         | CD272; BTLA; BTLA1; FLJ16065; MGC129743 |
| Species:          | Human                                   |
| Source:           | HEK293                                  |
| Accession:        | Q7Z6A9 (K31-S150)                       |
| Gene ID:          | 151888                                  |
| Molecular Weight: | 35-45 kDa                               |

### PROPERTIES

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Biological Activity</b>     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Immobilized Human BTLA, His Tag at 0.5µg/ml (100µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-BTLA Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC<sub>50</sub> of 9.1ng/ml determined by ELISA.</li> <li>2. Immobilized Human BTLA, His Tag at 2µg/ml (100µl/Well). Dose response curve for Human HVEM, hFc Tag with the EC<sub>50</sub> of 32.6ng/ml determined by ELISA.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Appearance</b>              | Lyophilized powder.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>             | Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.   |
| <b>Endotoxin Level</b>         | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.  |
| <b>Storage &amp; Stability</b> | 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.   |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.  |

### DESCRIPTION

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| <b>Background</b> | <p>BTLA/CD272, 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.</p> |
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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