

Product Data Sheet

Biotin anti-mouse CD272 (BTLA)

Catalog # / Size: 134805 / 25 µg

Clone: 8F4

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: C57BL/6 BTLA Ig domain protein in CFA

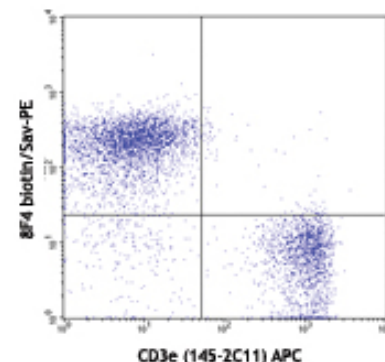
Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5 mg/ml

Storage: The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. **Do not freeze.**



C57BL/6 splenocytes stained with 8F4 biotin, followed by Sav-PE and CD3e (145-2C11) APC

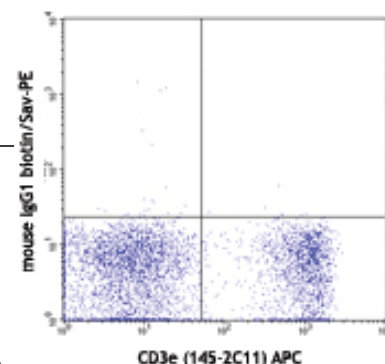
Applications:

Applications: FC - Quality tested

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For immunofluorescent staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application References: 1. Hurchla MA, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 174:3377

Description: B and T lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA) is an Ig superfamily coinhibitory 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, reduced effectiveness of T regulatory cells. BTLA takes an important role in the induction of peripheral tolerance of both CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells in vivo. Tolerant T cells have significant up-regulated expression of BTLA compared with effector 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 was reported. The BTLA antibody reacts with mouse BTLA from both BALB/c and C57BL/6 strains.



C57BL/6 splenocytes stained with mouse IgG1 biotin, followed by Sav-PE and CD3e (145-2C11) APC

Antigen References: 1. Liu X, *et al.* 2009. *J. Immunol.* 182:4516
 2. Miller ML, *et al.* 2009. *J. Immunol.* 183:32
 3. Sun Y, *et al.* 2009. *J. Immunol.* 183:1946
 4. Vendel AC, *et al.* 2009. *J. Immunol.* 182:1509
 5. Watanabe N, *et al.* 2003. *Nat. Immunol.* 4(7):670
 6. Sedy JR, *et al.* 2005. *Nat Immunol.* 6(1):90

Related Products:

Product
 Cell Staining Buffer
 Biotin Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Ctrl
 RBC Lysis Buffer (10X)
 TruStain fcX™ (anti-mouse CD16/32)

Clone

MOPC-21
 93

Application

FC, ICC, ICFC
 FC, ICFC
 FC, ICFC
 FC



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