

# Technical Data Sheet

## RecombiMAb anti-mouse CTLA-4 (CD152) (LALA-PG)



[bioxcell.com](http://bioxcell.com)

**Attention:** Use of this product constitutes an agreement to Bio X Cell's Terms and Conditions which are included with this product in print and can also be found at <https://bioxcell.com/terms-and-conditions>.

### Lot Specific Information

Lot Number: Lot Specific\*  
Volume: Lot Specific\*  
Concentration: Lot Specific\* (generally 4 to 11 mg/ml) \*  
Total Protein: Lot Specific\*

\*This information will be noted on the certificate of analysis that ships with this product.

Product Website Link: <https://bioxcell.com/recombimab-anti-mouse-ctla-4-cd152-lala-pg-cp205>

### Product Information

Catalog Number: CP205  
Clone: 9H10-CP205  
Isotype: Mouse IgG2a (LALA-PG),  $\kappa$   
Recommended Isotype Control(s): RecombiMAb mouse IgG2a (LALA-PG) isotype control, anti-hen egg lysozyme  
Recommended Dilution Buffer: InVivoPure pH 7.0 Dilution Buffer  
Mutations: LALA-PG  
Immunogen: Mouse CTLA-4-human IgG1 fusion protein  
Reported Applications: *in vivo* CTLA-4 neutralization\*  
*in vitro* CTLA-4 neutralization\*  
Western blot  
\*Reported for the original Syrian hamster IgG 9H10 antibody  
Formulation: PBS, pH 7.0  
Contains no stabilizers or preservatives  
Endotoxin:  $\leq 0.5$  EU/mg ( $\leq 0.0005$  EU/ $\mu$ g)  
Determined by LAL assay  
Purity:  $\geq 95\%$   
Determined by SDS-PAGE  
Sterility: 0.2  $\mu$ m filtration  
Production: Purified from mammalian cell supernatant in an animal-free facility  
Purification: Protein A  
Aggregation:  $< 5\%$   
Determined by SEC  
RRID:  
Molecular Weight: 150 kDa

### Murine Pathogen Test Results

Mouse Norovirus: Negative, Mouse Parvovirus: Negative, Mouse Minute Virus: Negative, Mouse Hepatitis Virus: Negative, Reovirus Screen: Negative, Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis virus: Negative, Lactate Dehydrogenase-Elevating Virus: Negative, Mouse Rotavirus: Negative, Theiler's Murine Encephalomyelitis: Negative, Ectromelia/Mousepox Virus: Negative, Hantavirus: Negative, Polyoma Virus: Negative, Mouse Adenovirus: Negative, Sendai Virus: Negative, Mycoplasma Pulmonis: Negative, Pneumonia Virus of Mice: Negative, Mouse Cytomegalovirus: Negative, K Virus: Negative

### Description

The 9H10-CP205 monoclonal antibody is a chimeric version of the original 9H10 antibody. The variable domain sequences are identical but the constant region sequences have been switched from Syrian hamster IgG1 to mouse IgG2a,  $\kappa$ . The constant region includes the Fc silencing mutation variants LALA-PG, rendering it unable to bind endogenous murine Fc $\gamma$

receptors or C1q to induce antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) or complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). 9H10-CP205 is useful to evaluate pure CTLA-4 blockade (antagonism) without Fc-dependent depletion of regulatory T cells (Tregs) or other effector functions. Species-matched chimeric antibodies result in less immunogenicity and formation of anti-drug antibodies (ADAs) than xenogenic antibodies in animal models. The highly controlled sequence and lack of genetic drift in recombinant antibodies provide more reliable and reproducible results over hybridoma derived antibodies. 9H10-CP205 reacts with mouse CTLA-4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4) also known as CD152. CTLA-4 is a 33 kDa cell surface receptor encoded by the Ctla4 gene that belongs to the CD28 family of the Ig superfamily. CTLA-4 is expressed on activated T and B lymphocytes. CTLA-4 is structurally similar to the T-cell co-stimulatory protein, CD28, and both molecules bind to the B7 family members B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86). Upon ligand binding, CTLA-4 negatively regulates cell-mediated immune responses. CTLA-4 plays roles in induction and/or maintenance of immunological tolerance, thymocyte development, and regulation of protective immunity. CTLA-4 is among a group of inhibitory receptors being explored as cancer treatment targets through immune checkpoint blockade.

## Storage

Store at the stock concentration at 4°C . **Do not freeze.**

It is not uncommon for a floccule or precipitate to appear during storage. The floccule is typically buffer salts precipitating out of solution or a small bit of protein aggregation. For information on how to remove floccules or precipitates see our FAQ's at <https://bioxcell.com/faqs>.

## Protocol Information

Since applications vary, each investigator should use the application references as a guide to help estimate the appropriate dose or concentration. The dose or concentration can be further optimized experimentally in a dose response or titration experiment.

## Application References

For a complete list of references, visit [https://bioxcell.com/recombimab-anti-mouse-ctla-4-cd152-lala-pg-cp205?utm\\_source=cr9k1b#tab\\_references](https://bioxcell.com/recombimab-anti-mouse-ctla-4-cd152-lala-pg-cp205?utm_source=cr9k1b#tab_references) or scan the QR code below.



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