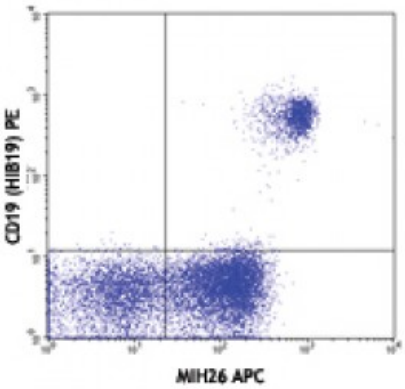
SONY

Product Data Sheet

APC anti-human CD272 (BTLA)

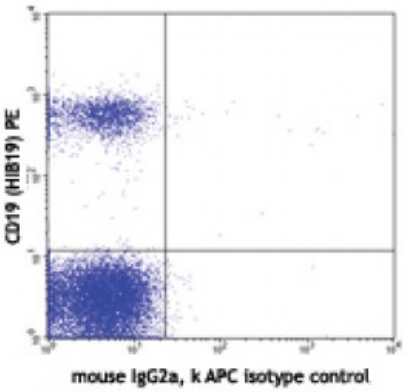
Catalog # / Size:	2322550 / 100 tests 2322545 / 25 tests
Clone:	MIH26
Isotype:	Mouse IgG2a, κ
Immunogen:	Human BTLA transfected cells
Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
Concentration:	Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with CD19 (HIB19) PE and MIH26 APC (top) or mouse IgG2a, κ APC isotype control (bottom)

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
Application Notes:	Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: inhibition of T cell proliferation and cytokine production1. Clone MIH26 has agonistic activity on BTLA, resulting in the inhibition of activation.



Application References:

1. Otsuki N, *et al.* 2006. *Biochem. Bioph. Res. Co.* 344:1121.
2. Okano M, *et al.* 2008. *Clin. Exp. Allergy* 38:1891.

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, 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 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 has been reported that BTLA may regulate T cell function through binding to B7-H4.

Antigen References:

1. Watanabe N, *et al.* 2003. *Nat. Immunol.* 4:670.
2. Sun Y, *et al.* 2009. *J. Immunol.* 183:1946.
3. Gonzalez LC, *et al.* 2005. *P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 102:1116.