Ipilimumab Biosimilar, Anti-Human CTLA-4 Antibody | Catalog C050P

Ipilimumab Biosimilar, Human CTLA-4 Monoclonal Antibody. The research grade Ipilimumab biosimilar protein is for research use only (RUO). Recombinant human IgG1 isotype controls are available. Condition of sample preparation and optimal sample dilution should be determined experimentally by the investigator.

Product Specifications

Catalog No.	C050P
Product Name	Ipilimumab Biosimilar, Human CTLA-4 Monoclonal Antibody
Supplier Name	Syd Labs, Inc.
Brand Name	Syd Labs
Synonyms	cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4, cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4, CD152, CTLA4
Summary	Recombinant fully human IgG1 monoclonal antibody.
Source/Host	Produced in the ipilimumab biosimilar CHO stable cell line.
Specificity	Specifically binds to human CTLA4.

Properties & Storage

Applications	ELISA, neutralization, functional assays such as bioanalytical PK and ADA assays, and those assays for studying biological pathways affected by ipilimumab.
Formulation	0.2 µM filtered solution, pH 7.0, no stabilizers or preservatives.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95% by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and HPLC.
Shipping	Shipped with ice pack. Store immediately at recommended temperature.
Storage	12 months from receipt at -20 to -70°C; 1 month at 2 to 8°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Background & Description

Ipilimumab is a human cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA-4) blocking antibody used to treat metastatic or unresectable melanoma.

Ipilimumab is a fully humanized IgG1 monoclonal antibody that blocks cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4). Blocking CTLA-4 removes an inhibitory signal from reducing the activity of T lymphocytes.

Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen-4 (CTLA-4) is an inhibitory molecule that competes with the stimulatory CD28 for binding to B7 on antigen presenting cells. CTLA-4 and CD28 are both presented on the surface of T-cells. Ipilimumab is a human IgG1 that binds CTLA-4, preventing the inhibition of T-cell mediated immune responses to tumors.