Human TNFRSF4 / OX40 / CD134 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **10481-H03H**

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Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ACT35; CD134; IMD16; OX40; TXGP1L; ACT35; CD134; Ly-70; Ox40; Txgp1; TXGP1L

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 216) of human TNFRSF4 (NP_003318.1) precursor was fused with the C-terminal polyhistidine-tagged Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized Cynomolgus mFc-TNFSF4 (Cat:90088-C04H) at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind human TNFRSF4-Fch, The EC_{50} of human TNFRSF4-Fch is 0.23-0.55 μg/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Leu 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human TNFRSF4/Fc is a disulfide-linked homodimer after removal of the signal peptide. The reduced monomer consists of 436 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 48.2 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh TNFRSF4/Fc monomer is approximately 68 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

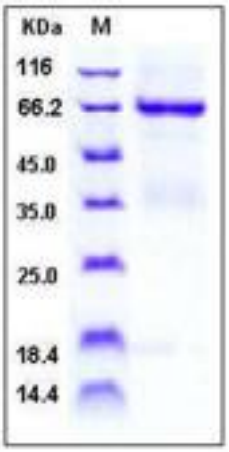
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

OX40 (CD134) and its binding partner, OX40L (CD252), are members of the tumor necrosis factor receptor/tumor necrosis factor superfamily, is known to break an existing state of tolerance in malignancies, leading to a reactivation of antitumor immunity. The interaction between OX40 and OX40L plays an important role in antigen-specific T-cell expansion and survival. OX40 and OX40L also regulate cytokine production from T cells, antigen-presenting cells, natural killer cells, and natural killer T cells, and modulate cytokine receptor signaling. In line with these important modulatory functions, OX40-OX40L interactions have been found to play a central role in the development of multiple inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, making them attractive candidates for intervention in the clinic. Conversely, stimulating OX40 has shown it to be a candidate for therapeutic immunization strategies for cancer and infectious disease.

References

1.Compaan D.M., *et al.* (2006) .The crystal structure of the costimulatory OX40-OX40L complex. Structure 14:1321-1330.
2.Kawamata S., *et al.* (1998) .Activation of OX40 signal transduction pathways leads to tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF) 2- and TRAF5-mediated NF-kappaB activation. J. Biol. Chem. 273:5808-5814.
3.Byun M., (2013) Inherited human OX40 deficiency underlying classic Kaposi sarcoma of childhood. J. Exp. Med. 210:1743-1759.