

Rhesus TNFRSF4 / OX40 / CD134 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 90846-C08H



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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 rhesus TNFRSF4 (XP_001090870.1) (Met1-Ala216) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Rhesus

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Leu 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rhesus TNFRSF4 consists of 199 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 21.7 kDa.

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:

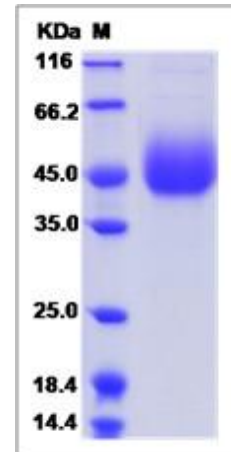
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

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.

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