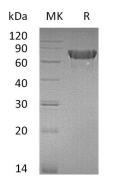


Summary

Name	OX40/TNFRSF4/CD134
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/µg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse OX40L Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val20-Pro211 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P47741
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	48.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq -70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background



Alternative Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4; Tnfrsf4; OX40; CD134; Txgp1
Background	OX40, also termed CD134 and TNFRSF4, is a T cell co-stimulatory molecule of the TNF receptor superfamily which plays a key role in the survival and homeostasis of effector and memory T cells. OX40 is expressed on CD4+ and CD8+ T cells upon engagement of the TCR by antigen presenting cells along with co-stimulation by CD40-CD40 Ligand and CD28-B7. The interaction between OX40 and OX40 ligand (OX40L) will occur when activated T cells bind to professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs). The T-cell functions, including cytokine production, expansion, and survival, are then enhanced by the OX40 costimulatory signals. OX40 signals are critical for controlling the function and differentiation of Foxp3+ regulatory T cells. OX40-OX40L interaction regulates T-cell tolerance, peripheral T-cell homeostasis, and T-cell-mediated inflammatory diseases.

Note

For Research Use Only, Not for Diagnostic Use.