



# Rat Anti-Mouse OX40L (CD134L) Monoclonal antibody, clone RM134L (CABT-L4307)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Product Overview

The RM134L monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse OX-40L also known as CD134L. OX-40L is a 35 kDa member of the TNF superfamily that is expressed on activated B cells and antigen presenting cells. OX40L is the ligand for OX-40 (CD134). OX-40 signaling regulates both CD4 and CD8 T cell clonal expansion. It provides a costimulatory signal to an antigen-reacting naive T cells to prolong proliferation, as well as augment the production of several cytokines including IL-2. In vivo treatment with the RM134L antibody has been shown to inhibit the poly(I:C)/CD40 stimulated proliferation of CD4 T cells.

<b>Target</b>	Mouse OX40L (CD134L)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Rat NRK-52E cells transfected with mouse OX40L
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b, κ
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rat
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Clone</b>	RM134L
<b>Purification</b>	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
<b>Conjugate</b>	Functional Grade
<b>Applications</b>	in vivo blocking of OX40/OX40L signaling, in vitro OX40L neutralization
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	150 kDa
<b>Format</b>	0.2 μM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility

<b>Concentration</b>	Lot specific
<b>Size</b>	5 mg
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free]  Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
<b>Ship</b>	Wet ice

## BACKGROUND

<b>Introduction</b>	The RM134L monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse OX-40L also known as CD134L. OX-40L is a 35 kDa member of the TNF superfamily that is expressed on activated B cells and antigen presenting cells. OX40L is the ligand for OX-40 (CD134). OX-40 signaling regulates both CD4 and CD8 T cell clonal expansion. It provides a costimulatory signal to an antigen-reacting naive T cells to prolong proliferation, as well as augment the production of several cytokines including IL-2. In vivo treatment with the RM134L antibody has been shown to inhibit the poly(I:C)/CD40 stimulated proliferation of CD4 T cells.
<b>Keywords</b>	TNFRSF4; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 4; Ox40; ACT35; CD134; Ly-70; Txgp1; TXGP1L; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4; OX40 antigen; OX40L receptor; tax-transcriptionally activated glycoprotein 1;

## GENE INFORMATION

<b>Official Symbol</b>	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 4
<b>Synonyms</b>	TNFRSF4; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 4; Ox40; ACT35; CD134; Ly-70; Txgp1; TXGP1L; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4; OX40 antigen; OX40L receptor; tax-transcriptionally activated glycoprotein 1;
<b>References</b>	Baeyens, A., et al. (2015). "Effector T cells boost regulatory T cell expansion by IL-2, TNF, OX40, and plasmacytoid dendritic cells depending on the immune context." J Immunol 194(3): 999-1010.; Vu, M. D., et al. (2006). "Critical, but conditional, role of OX40 in memory T cell-mediated rejection." J Immunol 176(3): 1394-1401.;