



Rat Anti-Mouse OX40 (CD134) Monoclonal antibody, clone OX-86 (CABT-L4372)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The OX-86 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse OX-40 also known as CD134. OX-40 is a 50 kDa type I membrane glycoprotein and a member of the TNF receptor superfamily.
Target	Mouse OX40 (CD134)
Immunogen	Recombinant mouse OX40-CD4 chimeric protein
Isotype	IgG1, κ
Source/Host	Rat
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	OX-86
Purification	Protein G purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Applications	in vivo OX40 activation, in vitro OX40 activation, WB
Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Format	0.2 μM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	5 mg
Buffer	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

Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The OX-86 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse OX-40 also known as CD134. OX-40 is a 50 kDa type I membrane glycoprotein and a member of the TNF receptor superfamily. OX-40 is expressed on activated CD4 and CD8 T cells, but is not found on resting naïve T cells or most resting memory T cells. Although it was originally thought that OX-40 expression was restricted to activated conventional T cells, it has now been visualized on activated regulatory T cells, NKT cells, NK cells, and neutrophils. OX-40 plays a major role in regulating both CD4 and CD8 T cell clonal expansion. It provides a costimulatory signal to an antigen-reacting naïve T cells to prolong proliferation, as well as augment the production of several cytokines. This is demonstrated by OX-40 knockout mice which generate fewer primary effector CD4 T cells after immunization. Furthermore, in vivo treatment with an agonist antibody to OX-40 has been shown to strongly enhance the generation of antigen-specific effector T cells and prevent the induction of T cell tolerance. The OX-86 antibody is an agonistic antibody that has been shown to delay tumor growth in vivo.

Keywords

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

Official Symbol	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 4
Synonyms	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;
References	Bartkowiak, T., et al. (2015). "Unique potential of 4-1BB agonist antibody to promote durable regression of HPV+ tumors when combined with an E6/E7 peptide vaccine." Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 112(38): E5290-5299. PubMed;Murray, S. E., et al. (2011). "NF-kappaB-inducing kinase plays an essential T cell-intrinsic role in graft-versus-host disease and lethal autoimmunity in mice." J Clin Invest 121(12): 4775-4786. PubMed;