

**DATASHEET**  
Version 20181206**4-1BB R/TNFRSF9, Human****Cat. No.:** Z02933-20**Size:** 20.0 ug**Synonyms:** TNFRSF9, CD137 antigen, T-cell antigen ILA**Description:**

4-1BB Receptor, also named TNFRSF9 is a member of the TNF superfamily of receptors. It is mainly expressed on the surface of a variety of T cells, but also found in B cells, monocytes, and various transformed cell lines. 4-1BB Receptor binds to 4-1BBL to provide a co-stimulatory signal for T lymphocytes. Signaling by 4-1BB Receptor has been implicated in the antigen-presentation process and generation of cytotoxic T cells.

**Amino Acid Sequence:**

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00001 ERTRSLQDPC SNCPAGTFCD NNRNQICSPC PPNSFSSAGG
00041 QRTCDICRQC KGVFRTRKEC SSTSNAECDC TPGFHCLGAG
00081 CSMCEQDCKQ GQELTKKGCK DCCFGTFNDQ KRGICRPWTN
00121 CSLDGKSVLV NGTKERDVVC GPSPADLSPG ASSVTTPAPA
00161 REPGHS
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**Source:** *E. coli***Species:** Human**Biological Activity:** Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The biological activity is determined by its inhibitory effect of IL-8 production using human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. About 90 % of inhibition was seen using a concentration of 1 µg for both 4-1BB Ligand and 4-1BB Receptor.**Molecular Weight:** Approximately 17.7 kDa, a single non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 166 amino acids.**Formulation:** Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in 10 mM PB, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl.**Appearance:** Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.**Reconstitution:** We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at ≤ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.**Purity:** > 97 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.**Endotoxin Level:** Less than 1 EU/µg of rHu4-1BB Receptor as determined by LAL method.**Storage:** This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.