

# Human OX40 / CD134 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 10481-H02H



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

ACT35; CD134; IMD16; OX40; TXGP1L

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human TNFRSF4 (NP\_003318.1) (Met1-Ala216) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Human

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 90 % 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 human TNFRSF4 consists of 426 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 46.9 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:

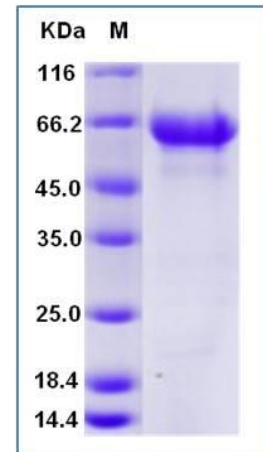
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

**Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

OX4 (CD134) and its binding partner, OX4L (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 OX4 and OX4L plays an important role in antigen-specific T-cell expansion and survival. OX4 and OX4L 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, OX4-OX4L 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 OX4 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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