Human TNFRSF4 / OX40 / CD134 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10481-H08H

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ACT35; CD134; IMD16; OX40; TXGP1L

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Ala 216) of human TNFRSF4 (NP_003318.1) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Immobilized TNFRSF4-His (Cat: 10481-H08H) at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind human TNFSF4-mFc (Cat: 13127-H04H), the EC_{50} of human TNFSF4-mFc is 60-240 ng/mL.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Leu 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human TNFRSF4 consists of 199 amino acids after removal of the signal peptide and has a predicted molecular mass of 21.7 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh TNFRSF4 is approximately 40-45 kDa due to glycosylation.

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

Stability & Storage:
Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20℃ to -80℃.

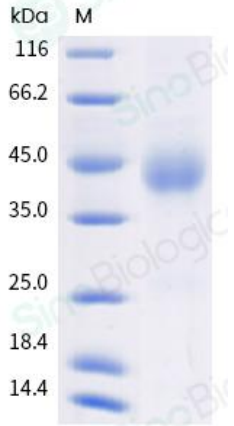
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

OX40 (CD134) and its binding partner, OX40L (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 OX40 and OX40L plays an important role in antigen-specific T-cell expansion and survival. OX40 and OX40L 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, OX40-OX40L 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 OX40 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.