Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human OX40/TNFRSF4 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES3831

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3831

Size: 10µg

Species: Human

Expression host: Human Cells

Uniprot: NP_003318.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	21.0 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	35-40 kDa
Tag:	C-6His
Bio-activity:	Immobilized Human OX40L-His(Cat: PKSH032842) at 0.1µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Biotinylated Human OX40-His. The ED50 of Human OX40-His is 14.89 ug/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4;TNFRSF4;OX40;CD134;Txgp1;ACT35;IMD16;TXGP1L

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Leu29-Ala216

Background:

OX40, also termed CD134 and TNFRSF4, is a T cell co-stimulatory molecule of the TNF receptor superfamily which plays a key role in the survival and homeostasis of effector and memory T cells. OX40 is expressed on CD4+ and CD8+ T cells upon engagement of the TCR by antigen presenting cells along with co-stimulation by CD40-CD40 Ligand and CD28-B7. The interaction between OX40 and OX40 ligand (OX40L) will occur when activated T cells bind to professional antigen-presenting cells (APCs). The T-cell functions, including cytokine production, expansion, and survival, are then enhanced by the OX40 costimulatory signals. OX40 signals are critical for controlling the function and differentiation of Foxp3+ regulatory T cells. OX40-OX40L interaction regulates T-cell tolerance, peripheral T-cell homeostasis, and T-cell-mediated inflammatory diseases.