Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

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

RPES4061

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES4061

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_003318.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass:	48.2 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	68 kDa
Tag:	C-His & Fc
Bio-activity:	Immobilized Cynomolgus mFc-TNFSF4 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human TNFRSF4-Fch, The EC50 of human TNFRSF4-Fch is 0.23-0.55 µg/ml.
Purity:	> 85 % 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4
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: Met 1-Ala 216

Background:

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.