

## Recombinant Human TNFSF4/OX40L Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number:** PKSH030721

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

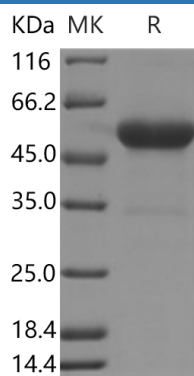
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TNFSF4/OX40L protein Gln51-Leu183, with an N-terminal mFc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	42.1 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	NP_003317.1
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, 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°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

OX-40L, also known as TNFSF4 and CD252, is a cytokine that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) ligand family. OX-40L is an important costimulatory molecule that plays a crucial role in the regulation of T-cell-mediated immunity. The interaction of TNFSF4-TNFSF4 is involved in the pathogenesis of multiple autoimmune and inflammatory diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), carotid artery disease and cancer. OX-40L is a ligand for receptor TNFRSF4/OX4. It is found to play a role in T cell antigen-presenting cell (APC) interactions. In surface Ig- and CD40-stimulated B cells, this cytokine along with CD70 has been shown to provide CD28-independent costimulatory signals to T cells. This protein and its receptor are reported to directly mediate adhesion of activated T cells to vascular endothelial cells.

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