Recombinant Human OX40/TNFRSF4 Protein (Fc Tag)

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

Catalog Number: PKSH032843



Description	
Species	Human
Mol_Mass	46.8 kDa
Accession	P43489
Bio-activity	Loaded Biotinylated Human OX40L-His on AR2G Biosensor, can bind Human OX40-
	Fc with an affinity constant of 70.3 nM as determined in BLI assay.
Properties	
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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 $< -20^{\circ}$ C 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, 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

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>95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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kDa

120 90

60

30

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.

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