

## Recombinant Human OX40/TNFRSF4 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog Number: PKSH032843**

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

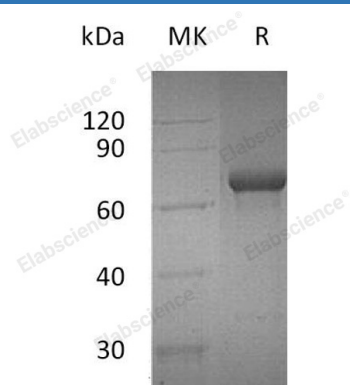
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	HEK293 Cells-derived Human OX40;TNFRSF4 protein Leu29-Ala216, with an C-terminal Fc
<b>Calculated MW</b>	46.8 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	70 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P43489
<b>Bio-activity</b>	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

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % 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 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.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### 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<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> 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<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells. OX40-OX40L interaction regulates T-cell tolerance; peripheral T-cell homeostasis; and T-cell-mediated inflammatory diseases.