

Recombinant Human OX40/TNFRSF4 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032844

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

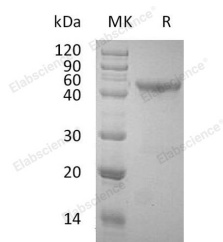
Description

Synonyms	Recombinant Human OX40/TNFRSF4 Protein (N-Fc)
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Leu29-Ala216
Accession	P43489
Calculated Molecular Weight	46.3 kDa
Observed molecular weight	40-60 kDa
Tag	N-Fc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

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°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% Tween80 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.

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+ and CD8+ T

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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.