

Recombinant Human TNFSF4/OX40L Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030721

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

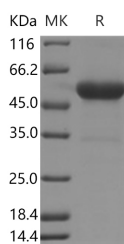
Description

Synonyms	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 4;Glycoprotein Gp34;OX40 ligand;OX40L;TAX transcriptionally-activated glycoprotein 1;TNFSF4;CD252;TXGP1;CD134L;CD252;GP34;OX-40;TXGP1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Gln51-Leu183
Accession	NP_003317.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	42.1 kDa
Tag	N-mFc
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % 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 sterile 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



> 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.

For Research Use Only

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.