

# **Screening Libraries**

**Proteins** 

# **Product** Data Sheet

# OX40 Ligand/TNFSF4 Protein, Rat (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.: HY-P74660

Synonyms: CD134L; CD252; Glycoprotein Gp34; OX40 antigen ligand; OX40L; TXGP1

Species:

HEK293 Source:

P15725 (V20-P210) Accession:

Gene ID: 25572

Molecular Weight: Approximately 65-75 kDa

## **PROPERTIES**

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AA	-	മവ	11	ΔI	n	$\sim$

VTVKLNCVKD TYPSGHKCCR ECQPGHGMVS RCDHTRDTVC HPCEPGFYNE AVNYDTCKQC TQCNHRSGSE LKQNCTPTED TVCQCRPGTQ PRQDSSHKLG VDCVPCPPGH FSPGSNQACK PWTNCTLSGK QIRHPASNSL DTVCEDRSLL ATLLWETQRT

TFRPTTVPST TVWPRTSOLP STPTLVAPEG

**Biological Activity** 

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human OX40 is present at 2 μg/mL, can bind Recombinant Rat OX40 Ligand. The ED<sub>50</sub> for this effect is 324.6 ng/mL.

**Appearance** 

Lyophilized powder

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

**Endotoxin Level** 

<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.

Reconsititution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH<sub>2</sub>O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

**Shipping** 

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

## **DESCRIPTION**

Background

OX40 Ligand (TNFSF4) is a type II glycoprotein with a cytoplasmic tail of 23 aa and an extracellular domain of 133 aa $^{[1]}$ . OX40 Ligand is expressed on antigen-presenting cells, such as B cells, dendritic cells (DCs), and macrophages, and airway smooth muscle cells<sup>[3]</sup>. OX40 Ligand is a ligand for TNFRSF4 (CD134), belongs to tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family. OX40 Ligand can activate OX40 and thereby functioning as a T cell co-stimulatory molecule. The OX40-OX40 Ligand

interaction promotes effector T-cell survival and effectively induces memory T-cell generation, as well as enhances the helper function of Tfh for B cells, and also promotes the differentiation and maturation of  $DCs^{[1][2]}$ . Mouse OX40 Ligand shares 81.31% aa sequence identity with rat, and shares <70% aa sequence identity with human.

The interaction between OX40 Ligand with OX40 is essential for the generation of antigen-specific memory T cells, and induces host antitumor immunity<sup>[4]</sup>. OX40-OX40 Ligand signal transduction is essential in atopic asthma regulated by memory Th2 cells<sup>[5]</sup>.

### **REFERENCES**

[1]. Kaur D, et al. OX40/OX40 ligand interactions in T-cell regulation and asthma. Chest. 2012 Feb;141(2):494-499.

[2]. Fu N, et al. The OX40/OX40L Axis Regulates T Follicular Helper Cell Differentiation: Implications for Autoimmune Diseases. Front Immunol. 2021 Jun 21;12:670637.

[3]. Croft M, et al. The significance of OX40 and OX40L to T-cell biology and immune disease. Immunol Rev. 2009 May;229(1):173-91.

[4]. Buglio D, et al. HDAC11 plays an essential role in regulating OX40 ligand expression in Hodgkin lymphoma. Blood. 2011 Mar 10;117(10):2910-7

[5]. Qiao J, et al. TSLP from RSV-stimulated rat airway epithelial cells activates myeloid dendritic cells. Immunol Cell Biol. 2011 Feb;89(2):231-8.

[6]. Lei W, et al. Crucial role of OX40/OX40L signaling in a murine model of asthma. Mol Med Rep. 2018 Mar;17(3):4213-4220.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

 $\hbox{E-mail: } tech@MedChemExpress.com$ 

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA