

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

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P77458
<b>Synonyms:</b>	CD134L; CD252; Glycoprotein Gp34; OX40 antigen ligand; OX40L; TXGP1
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	HEK293
<b>Accession:</b>	P23510 (Q51-L183)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	7292
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 46.6 kDa.

### PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Lyophilized powder.
<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>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Background</b>	<p>OX40 Ligand (TNFSF4) is a type II glycoprotein with a cytoplasmic tail of 23 aa and an extracellular domain of 133 aa<sup>[1]</sup>. 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.</p> <p>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<sup>[1][2]</sup>.</p> <p>Human OX40 Ligand shares &lt;70% aa sequence identity with mouse, rat and rabbit.</p> <p>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>. But the over-upregulation of OX40 and OX40L may induce abnormal activation of Tfh cells and excessive production of autoantibodies, which leads to autoimmune disease<sup>[1]</sup>.</p>
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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