

OX40/TNFRSF4 Protein, Mouse (Biotinylated, HEK293, His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78190
Synonyms:	CD134 antigen; CD134; OX40; OX40L receptor; TNFRSF4; ACT-135; ACT35 antigen; ACT35ATC35 antigen; Ly-70; OX40 cell surface antigen; OX40 homologue; OX40lymphoid activation antigene ACT35; TAX transcriptionally-activated glycoprotein 1 receptor; tax-transcrip
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P47741 (V20-P211)
Gene ID:	22163
Molecular Weight:	48-55 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Immobilized Mouse OX40 Ligand, hFc Tag at 2µg/ml (100µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Mouse OX40, His Tag with the EC ₅₀ of 4.3µg/ml determined by ELISA.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	N/A.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice.

DESCRIPTION

Background	<p>OX40 (TNFRSF4), a member of TNFR superfamily, is a receptor for OX40 Ligand. OX40 is preferentially expressed by T cells, but also found in natural killer T cells, natural killer cells, neutrophils, and human airway smooth muscle cells. Mouse OX40 shares 90% aa sequence identity with rat. Mouse OX40 shares <30% aa sequence identity with human^[1].</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^{[1][2]}.</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^[3]. 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^[1]. For example, OX40 interacts with OX40 Ligand is critical for Th1 and Th2 responses in mice allergic inflammation^[4].</p>
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REFERENCES

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