Datasheet for ABIN967651

anti-TNFRSF4 antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	0.5 mg
Target:	TNFRSF4
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF4 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Brand:	BD Pharmingen™
Immunogen:	Recombinant Mouse OX-40 3/4 CD4 Chimeric Protein
Clone:	OX-86
Isotype:	IgG1 kappa
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF4
Alternative Name:	CD134 (TNFRSF4 Products)
Background:	The OX-86 mAb reacts with the OX-40 antigen (CD134), also known as OX-40 receptor, which is a 50-kDa type-I membrane glycoprotein that belongs to the NGFR/TNFR superfamily. Mouse CD134 is expressed on activated CD4+ and CD8+ T lymphocytes and has been shown to be the sole receptor for the OX-40 Ligand (OX-40L). In the brains of mice with actively induced experimental allergic encephalomyelitis, the expression of CD134 on CD4+ T lymphocytes correlates with disease progression. The OX-40/OX-40L system supplies a costimulatory signal for T-cell proliferation and B-cell proliferation and differentiation. In addition, OX-40 antigen provides a costimulatory signal that induces T cells to proliferate in a CD28-independent manner. In the intact animal, CD134 does not appear to be essential for many T-cell responses, but it seems to play a major role in the pathogenesis of some autoimmune diseases. The OX-86 mAb stains both CD4+ and CD8+ activated T cells, and this expression pattern has been confirmed using OX-40L-Ig fusion protein. CD134 was also detected, using OX-86 mAb, on B cells after stimulation with anti-IgM plus anti-CD40 mAb HM40-3. OX-86 mAb does not block binding of OX-40L to OX-40, and it stimulates T-cell proliferation mildly. Synonyms: OX-40 Antigen
Pathways:	Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response, Cancer Immune Checkpoints

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at 4° C.

Publications

Product cited in:

Pippig, Peña-Rossi, Long, Godfrey, Fowell, Reiner, Birkeland, Locksley, Barclay, Killeen: "Robust B cell immunity but impaired T cell proliferation in the absence of CD134 (OX40)." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 163, Issue 12, pp. 6520-9, (2000) (PubMed).

Akiba, Oshima, Takeda, Atsuta, Nakano, Nakajima, Nohara, Yagita, Okumura: "CD28-independent costimulation of T cells by OX40 ligand and CD70 on activated B cells." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 162, Issue 12, pp. 7058-66, (1999) (PubMed).

Higgins, McDonald, Whittle, Crockett, Shields, MacDonald et al.: "Regulation of T cell activation in vitro and in vivo by targeting the OX40-OX40 ligand interaction: amelioration of ongoing inflammatory bowel disease with an OX40-IgG fusion protein, but not with an ..." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 162, Issue 1, pp. 486-93, (1999) (PubMed).

Weinberg, Vella, Croft: "OX-40: life beyond the effector T cell stage." in: **Seminars in immunology**, Vol. 10, Issue 6, pp. 471-80, (1999) (PubMed).

Weinberg, Wegmann, Funatake, Whitham: "Blocking OX-40/OX-40 ligand interaction in vitro and in vivo leads to decreased T cell function and amelioration of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 162, Issue 3, pp. 1818-26, (1999) (PubMed).

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