

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse OX40/TNFRSF4 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In these formats, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) EDAR, rm4-BB, rmCD27, rmDR3, rmGITR, rmNGF R, rmCD30, rmCD40, rmFas, rmOPG, rmRANK, rmTNF RI, and rmTNF RII is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse OX40/TNFRSF4 Val20-Pro211 Accession # P47741
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse OX40/TNFRSF4 Fc Chimera (Catalog # <a href="#">1256-OX</a> )
<b>Agonist Activity</b>	Measured by its ability to co-stimulate IL-2 secretion by mouse T cells in the presence of anti-CD3 [Saoulli, K. <i>et al.</i> (1998) <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> <b>187</b> (11):1849; Cannons, J. <i>et al.</i> (2001) <i>J. Immunol.</i> <b>167</b> :1313.]. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is typically 0.4 - 1.2 µg/mL.	

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

OX40, also known as CD134, was originally identified as an activated rat CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell-surface antigen that is recognized by the monoclonal antibody MRC OX40. It is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TNFRSF) and has been designated TNFRSF4. Mouse OX40 cDNA encodes a 256 amino acid (aa) residues type I transmembrane precursor protein with a putative 19 aa signal peptide, a 192 aa extracellular domain containing 4 TNFR-cysteine rich repeats, a 25 aa transmembrane domain and a 36 aa cytoplasmic region. A naturally occurring soluble OX40 has also been identified in human serum. Mouse OX40 shares approximately 63% and 90% aa sequence identity with its human and rat counterparts, respectively. OX40 is a T cell activation antigen that is expressed primarily on activated CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, but is also expressed on activated human and mouse CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells. The ligand of OX40 is OX40 ligand (OX40L), also known as gp34, a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the TNF superfamily. OX40L is expressed on activated B cells, T cells, dendritic cells and endothelial cells. Ligation of OX40 on T cells by OX40L or an agonistic antibody can promote clonal expansion, long-term T cell survival, and enhance memory T cell development. *In vivo*, blockade of OX40/OX40L interaction has been useful for treating autoimmune disease and graft-versus-host disease in animal models. Activation of OX40 has also been utilized to enhance the potency of vaccines and augment anti-tumor immunity (1-9).

## References:

1. Paterson, D.J. *et al.* (1987) *Mol. Immunol.* **24**:1281.
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3. Calderhead, D.M. *et al.* (1993) *J. Immunol.* **151**:5261.
4. Baum, P.R. *et al.* (1994) *EMBO J.* **13**:3992.
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7. Rogers, P.R. *et al.* (2001) *Immunity* **15**:445.
8. Taylor, L. and H.J. Schwarz (2001) *Immunol. Methods* **255**:67.
9. Weinberg, A.D. (2002) *Trends in Immunol.* **23**:102.