Mouse OX40 Ligand/TNFSF4 Biotinylated Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: BAF1236

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse OX40 Ligand/TNFSF4 in Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) OX40 Ligand, recombinant mouse (rm) Fas Ligand and rhLIGHT is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rmTNF-α, rmTRAIL, rmGITR Ligand, rhTRANCE, rhAPRIL and rmTWEAK is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse OX40 Ligand/TNFSF4 Gln49-Leu198 Accession # P43488
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse OX40 Ligand/TNFSF4 (Catalog # 1236-OX)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

OX40 Ligand (OX40L), also known as gp34, is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the TNF superfamily. Murine OX40L cDNA encodes a 198 amino acid (aa) residue protein comprised of a 28 aa N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, a 20 aa transmembrane segment, and a 150 aa C-terminal extracellular domain (1). Human and murine OX40L share 46% sequence identity at the amino acid level (1). The OX40L is expressed on activated antigen presenting cells such as B cells, macrophages, dendritic cells, and on endothelial cells at the site of inflammation. The receptor for OX40L is OX40 (CD134) that is expressed predominantly on activated $CD4^+$ T cells. Expression of OX40 is transient following engagement of T cell receptors (2). Ligation of OX40L by OX40 stimulates proliferation and differentiation of activated B cells, and increases immunoglobulin secretion (3, 4). The expression of OX40L on B cells is up-regulated by CD40 ligation (3). Engagement of the OX40-OX40L system has co-stimulatory effects on T cells by stimulating the production of cytokines by T helper cells and increasing the survival of memory T cells (2, 5). Blocking of the OX40-OX40L interaction *in vitro* inhibits co-stimulation resulting in decreased T cell proliferation and adhesion of T cells to endothelial cells. Inhibition of the OX40-OX40L interaction in disease models has beneficial effects in acute graft-versus-host disease, inflammatory bowel disease, and decreases the development of collagen-induced arthritis and experimental leishmaniasis (6).

References:

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