

DESCRIPTION

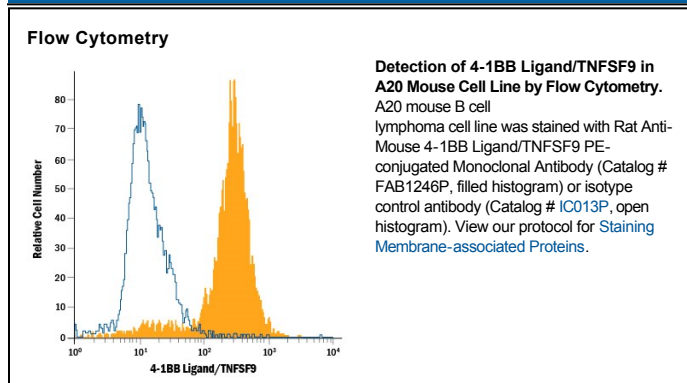
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse 4-1BB Ligand/TNFSF9 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human RELT is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 203942
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse 4-1BB Ligand/TNFSF9 Arg104-Glu309 Accession # P41274
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

4-1BB Ligand (4-1BBL) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the TNF superfamily (TNFSF) and has been designated TNFSF9. Mouse 4-1BBL cDNA encodes a 309 amino acid (aa) residues protein with an 82 aa N-terminal cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane domain and a 206 aa C-terminal extracellular domain. The extracellular domain of 4-1BBL has a tertiary structure similar to that of other TNFSF members, but shares only low aa sequence homology (14-16%). Murine 4-1BBL shares 36% aa sequence identity with its human counterpart (1, 2). 4-1BBL is predominantly expressed on activated Antigen Presenting Cells (APCs) such as B cells, macrophages and Dendritic Cells (DCs). It is also expressed on most T and B lymphoma cell lines (3). A soluble 4-1BBL is released from the cell surface following cellular activation via proteolytic cleavage by one or more sheddases (4). By analogy to other TNFSF ligands, both the soluble and transmembrane 4-1BBL are expected to exist as non-covalent homotrimers. 4-1BBL binds 4-1BB, a TNF receptor superfamily member, TNFRSF9, which is also known as CD137 and ILA (Induced by Lymphocyte Activation). 4-1BB is expressed on activated CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells, thymocytes, and NK cells. It is also expressed on monocytes, neutrophils, DCs and eosinophils. In response to 4-1BBL binding, 4-1BB transduces a T cell costimulatory signal in both CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells to promote survival and enhance proliferation, cytokine production and effector function. In dendritic cells, 4-1BB is a DC-activating molecule that enhances cytokine production and upregulates expression of B7-1 and B7-2 costimulatory molecules (3).

References:

1. Goodwin, R.G. *et al.* (1993) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **23**:2631.
2. Alderson, M.R. *et al.* (1994) *Eur. J. Immunol.* **24**:2219.
3. Kwon, B., H.W. Lee and B.S Kwon (2002) *TRENDS in Immunology* **23**:378.
4. Salih, H.R. *et al.* (2001) *J. Immunol.* **167**:4059.