abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human OX40L/TNFSF4 protein ab168065

Description

Product name	Recombinant human OX40L/TNFSF4 protein
Biological activity	ab168065 binds to Human CD134 (OX40). It activates T cell proliferation and delays neutrophil apoptosis.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. ab168065 was purified by multi-step chromatography.
Endotoxin level	< 0.100 Eu/µg
Expression system	HEK 293 cells
Accession	**P23510**
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	QVSHRYPRIQSIKVQFTEYKKEKGFILTSQKEDEIMKVQNN SVIINCDGF YLISLKGYFSQEVNISLHYQKDEEPLFQLKKVRSVNSLMVA SLTYKDKVY LNVTTDNTSLDDFHVNGGELILIHQNPGEFCVL
Predicted molecular weight	30 kDa including tags
Amino acids	52 to 183
Tags	DDDDK tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab168065** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	Functional Studies SDS-PAGE
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -80°C. Constituent: 99% PBS This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 100µl sterile water for a final concentration of 0.1mg/ml. After reconstitution, prepare aliquots and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Further dilutions should be made with medium containing 5% fetal calf serum or a carrier protein.

General Info

Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF4. Co-stimulates T-cell proliferation and cytokine production.
Involvement in disease	Genetic variations in TNFSF4 influence susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) [MIM:152700]. SLE is a chronic, inflammatory and often febrile multisystemic disorder of connective tissue. It affects principally the skin, joints, kidneys and serosal membranes. It is thought to represent a failure of the regulatory mechanisms of the autoimmune system. Note=The upstream region of TNFSF4 contains a single risk haplotype for SLE, which is correlated with increased expression of both cell-surface TNFSF4 and TNFSF4 transcripts. Increased levels of TNFSF4 are thought to augment T cell-APC interaction and the functional consequences of T cell activation, thereby destabilizing peripheral tolerance.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.
Cellular localization	Membrane.

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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
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