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# Biotin Cynomolgus Monkey OX40 (CD134) Protein (C-Fc-Avi)

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| **Catalog Number:** | 819103, 819104 |
| **Size:** | 25 ug, 100 ug |
| **Target Name:** | TNFRSF4, OX40, CD134, OX40L receptor |
| **Regulatory Status:** | RUO |

## PRODUCT DETAILS

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| **Application:** | ELISA, BLI |
| **Format:** | Liquid, Biotinylated |
| **Expression Host:** | CHO |
| **Species:** | Cynomolgus monkey |
| **Sources:** | Recombinant Cynomolgus Monkey OX40 (Lue29-Ala216) with C-terminus Fc-Avi-tag is expressed in CHO cell. This protein was site-specifically labeled with Biotin by BirA ligase. |
| **Accession Number:** | A0A7N9CLL2 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | The protein has a predicted molecular weight of 46.3 kDa. Under DTT-reducing conditions, it migrates at approximately 60 kDa on SDS-PAGE. |
| **Affinity Tag:** | C-Fc-Avi |
| **Purity:** | >95% based on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition |
| **Formulation:** | 1xPBS buffer, pH7.4, 0.22 µm filtered |
| **Endotoxin level:** | Not tested |
| **Protein Concentration:** | 25µg size is bottled at 0.2mg/mL concentration. 100 µg size is supplied at a lot-specific concentration. |
| **Storage and Handling:** | Briefly centrifuge the vial upon receipt. An unopened vial can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks, or at -20°C or below for up to six months. The protein may be further diluted to 0.1 mg/mL using 0.22 µm-filtered PBS buffer (pH 7.4). For long-term storage, the diluted stock solution should be aliquoted and stored at ≤ –70°C to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. If additional dilution is required, carrier proteins such as FBS or BSA should be added to maintain protein stability. |
| **Recommended Usage:** | For detection, use a secondary reagent with this product. |

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

OX40, also known as CD134 or TNFRSF4, is a co-stimulatory receptor that plays a key role in regulating T cell activation, survival, and memory formation. OX40 is not expressed on resting naïve T cells but is rapidly upregulated on CD4+ and CD8+ T cells following antigen recognition and co-stimulation. It is also expressed on regulatory T cells and, in some contexts, on innate immune cells. Through its signaling, OX40 enhances the magnitude and durability of adaptive immune responses.

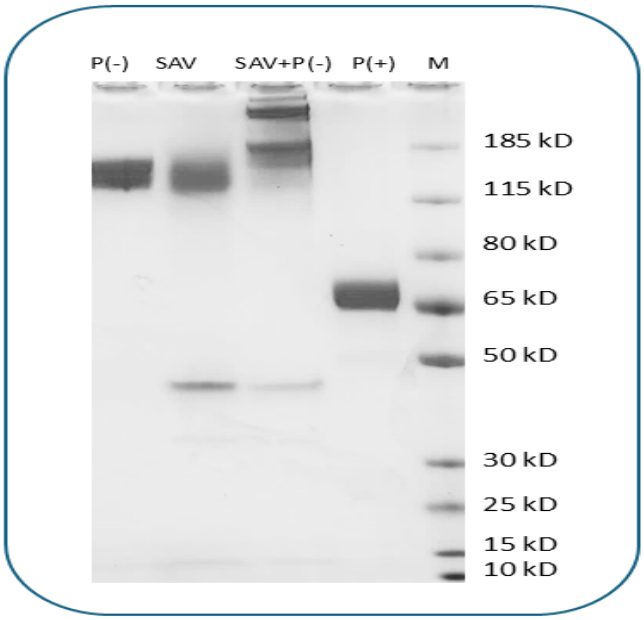
Structurally, OX40 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily. Its extracellular region contains multiple cysteine-rich domains characteristic of TNFR family members, which mediate ligand binding. OX40 has a single transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic tail that lacks intrinsic enzymatic activity but recruits TNF receptor–associated factors (TRAFs) upon activation. These adaptor proteins initiate downstream signaling pathways, including NF-κB, PI3K–AKT, and MAPK pathways, which promote T cell proliferation, survival, and cytokine production.

The primary ligand for OX40 is OX40 ligand (OX40L, also known as CD252 or TNFSF4), which is expressed on activated antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells, B cells, and macrophages, as well as on endothelial cells in inflamed tissues. Engagement of OX40 by OX40L delivers a potent co-stimulatory signal that supports clonal expansion of effector T cells, enhances the generation of long-lived memory T cells, and can modulate the suppressive function of regulatory T cells.

OX40 signaling is implicated in a range of disease processes. In autoimmune and inflammatory diseases, excessive or prolonged OX40–OX40L interactions can drive pathogenic T cell responses, contributing to chronic inflammation and tissue damage. In allergic disease, OX40 promotes Th2 differentiation and cytokine production, supporting allergic inflammation. Conversely, in cancer, insufficient OX40 signaling may limit effective anti-tumor immunity, as robust T cell activation and persistence are required for tumor control.

Therapeutically, OX40 is an active target of immunomodulatory strategies. Agonistic antibodies targeting OX40 are being developed to enhance T cell responses in cancer immunotherapy, often in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors to improve efficacy. In contrast, blockade of the OX40–OX40L pathway is being explored as a potential treatment for autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. These dual approaches underscore OX40's central role in balancing immune activation and regulation in health and disease.

## PRODUCT DATA




Cynomolgus Monkey OX40 Protein (C-Fc-Avi) was biotinylated in vitro using BirA ligase. SDS-PAGE analysis under reducing (P+) and non-reducing (P−) conditions shows the protein has a purity greater than 95%. A gel shift assay using co-incubation with streptavidin indicates that the biotinylation efficiency of the Cynomolgus Monkey OX40 protein exceeds 80%.

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