Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00148)

TargetMol

Anti-4-1BB/CD137/TNFRSF9 Antibody (1B772)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	1B772
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD137 expression on PHA-activated human whole blood lymphocytes. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human CD137, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of viable lymphocytes.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	FCM: 1:25-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human CD137 Protein (TMPY-01743)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Cd137;CDw137;4-1BB;AI325004;Ly63;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 9; ILA;A930040I11Rik;AA408498
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

CD137 (also known as 4-1BB) is a surface co-stimulatory glycoprotein originally described as present on activated T lymphocytes, which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor superfamily. It is expressed mainly on activated CD4+and CD8+T cells, and binds to a high-affinity ligand (4-1BBL) expressed on several antigen-presenting cells such as macrophages and activated B cells. Upon ligand binding, 4-1BB is associated with the tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factors (TRAFs), the adaptor protein which mediates downstream signaling events including the activation of NF-kappaB and cytokine production. 4-1BB signaling either by binding to 4-1BBL or by antibody ligation delivers signals for T-cell activation and growth, as well as monocyte proliferation and B-cell survival, and plays an important role in the amplification of T cell-mediated immune responses. In addition, CD137 and CD137L are expressed in different human primary tumor tissues, suggesting that they may influence the progression of tumors. Crosslinking of CD137 on activated T cells has shown promise in enhancing anti-tumor immune responses in murine models, and agonistic anti-CD137 antibodies are currently being tested in phase I clinical trials. Soluble forms of CD137 (sCD137) are generated by differential splicing. sCD137 can bind to CD137 ligand to antagonize the costimulatory activities of the membrane-bound CD137 and reduce T cell

IL-2 secretion.Cancer ImmunotherapyCo-stimulatory Immune Checkpoint TargetsImmune CheckpointImmune Checkpoint Detection: AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA AntibodiesImmune Checkpoint ProteinsImmune Checkpoint TargetsImmunotherapyTargeted Therapy

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