

## Anti-4-1BB/CD137/TNFRSF9 Antibody (3F774)

### Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3F774
Purification:	Protein A

### Applications

Application:	ELISA
Recommended	ELISA: 1:5000-1:10000

### 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 4-1BB/CD137 Protein (TMPY-01743)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	Ly63;ILA;4-1BB;Cd137;CDw137;A930040I11Rik;AI325004;AA408498;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 9
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- $\kappa$ B 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 proliferation and IL-2 secretion.

Cancer Immunotherapy  
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Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA  
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