Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-03844)

Anti-CD137 Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 25 kDa. Actual: 33-35 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: Hcclm3 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-CD137 (TMAB-03844) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 25 kD Observed band size: 35 kD 2. Sample: Jurkat (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-CD137 (TMAB-03844) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 25 kD Observed band size: 35 kD 3. Sample: Raji (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-CD137 (TMAB-03844) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 25 kD Observed band size: 30 kD
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

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.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human CD137
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	3604
Uniprot ID:	Q07011

Research Background

CD137 exists on the cell surface as a monomer with a molecular mass of 30 kDa and as a dimer of 55 kDa. Human and mouse CD137 share 60% amino acid identity. CD137 (4-1BB), a member of the tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the cell surface of activated splenic T cells and thymocytes. The functions of CD137 in T lymphocytes include regulating activation, proliferation and apoptosis. CD137 and CD28 are costimulatory molecules of T cell activation. Costimulatory molecules are important in initiating anti-tumor immune responses. CD137 plays an important role in regulating T-cell-dependent immune responses. Expression of CD137 correlates negatively with lymphocyte proliferation and positively with the degree of activation-induced cell death caused by mitogen overstimulation. In monocytes, CD137 induces activation, promotes adherence and prolongs survival.

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