

4-1BB/CD137/TNFRSF9 Protein, Canine, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 9
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the canine TNFRSF9 (XP_850336.1) (Met1-Ser185) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag. Predicted N terminal: Ile 24
Species:	Canine
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	XP_850336.1
Molecular Weight:	18.4 kDa (predicted); 28-34 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized canine TNFRSF9-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind rat Fc-TNFSF9, The EC50 of rat Fc-TNFSF9 is 0.26-0.62 µg/ml.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 µm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein 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 proliferation and IL-2 secretion. Cancer Immunotherapy Co-stimulatory Immune Checkpoint Targets Immune Checkpoint Immune Checkpoint Detection: Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Proteins Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

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- Wang Q, et al. (2008) Analysis of CD137 and CD137L expression in human primary tumor tissues. Croat Med J. 49(2): 192-200.
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- Thum E, et al. (2009) CD137, implications in immunity and potential for therapy. Front Biosci. 14: 4173-88.

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