

4-1BB/CD137/TNFRSF9 Protein, Cynomolgus, Rhesus, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 9
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the cynomolgus / rhesus TNFRSF9 (XP_005544945.1/NP_001253057.1) (Met1-Gln186) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Cynomolgus and Rhesus TNFRSF9 sequences are identical. Predicted N terminal: Leu 24
Species:	Cynomolgus,Rhesus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	XP_005544945.1&NP_001253057.1
Molecular Weight:	44 kDa (predicted)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 2. Immobilized cynomolgus / rhesus TNFRSF9-Fc at 10µg/mL (100µL/well) can bind biotinylated human TNFSF9 , the EC50 of biotinylated human TNFSF9 is 20-100ng/mL.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
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 Detection: Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Detection: ELISA Antibodies Immune Checkpoint Proteins Immune Checkpoint Targets Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

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- Melero I, et al. (2008) Multi-layered action mechanisms of CD137 (4-1BB)-targeted immunotherapies. *Trends Pharmacol Sci*. 29(8): 383-90.
- Thum E, et al. (2009) CD137, implications in immunity and potential for therapy. *Front Biosci*. 14: 4173-88.

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