

## 10-7662: Monoclonal antibody to mouse OX40 (CD134) (Clone: OX-86)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	OX-86
<b>Application :</b>	WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Mouse
<b>Gene :</b>	Tnfrsf4
<b>Gene ID :</b>	22163
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P47741
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	OX40 antigen, OX40L receptor, Ox40, Txgp1
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rat IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant mouse OX40-CD4 chimeric protein

### Description

The OX-86 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse OX-40 also known as CD134. OX-40 is a 50 kDa type I membrane glycoprotein and a member of the TNF receptor superfamily. OX-40 is expressed on activated CD4 and CD8 T cells, but is not found on resting naïve T cells or most resting memory T cells. Although it was originally thought that OX-40 expression was restricted to activated conventional T cells, it has now been visualized on activated regulatory T cells, NKT cells, NK cells, and neutrophils. OX-40 plays a major role in regulating both CD4 and CD8 T cell clonal expansion. It provides a costimulatory signal to an antigen-reacting naïve T cells to prolong proliferation, as well as augment the production of several cytokines. This is demonstrated by OX-40 knockout mice which generate fewer primary effector CD4 T cells after immunization. Furthermore, *in vivo* treatment with an agonist antibody to OX-40 has been shown to strongly enhance the generation of antigen-specific effector T cells and prevent the induction of T cell tolerance. The OX-86 antibody is an agonistic antibody that has been shown to delay tumor growth *in vivo*.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein G Chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

### Application Note

*in vivo* OX40 activation, *in vitro* OX40 activation, Western blot