



4-1BB Receptor, human recombinant (rHu4-1BBr)

Catalog No: 94815
Lot No: XXXXX
Source: *E. coli*
Synonyms: Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9, 4-1BB ligand receptor T-cell, antigen 4-1BB homolog, T-cell antigen ILA, CD137 antigen, CDw137, ILA, 4-1BB, MGC2172, 4-1BBR, TNFRSF9

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contributes to the clonal expansion, survival, and development of T cells. It can also induce proliferation in peripheral monocytes, enhance T cell apoptosis induced by TCR/CD3 triggered activation, and regulate CD28 co-stimulation to promote Th1 cell responses. The expression of this receptor is induced by lymphocyte activation. TRAF adaptor proteins have been shown to bind to this receptor and transduce the signals leading to activation of NF-kappaB.

Description

4-1BB Soluble Receptor human recombinant also called Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 9 produced in *E. coli* is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 167 amino acids, having a molecular mass of 17718 Dalton and containing the cysteine rich TNFR-like extracellular domain of 4-1BB Receptor. The 4-1BB Receptor is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Physical Appearance

Sterile filtered white lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution in water containing no additives.

Solubility

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized 4-1BB Receptor in sterile 18 MΩ-cm H₂O not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Stability

Lyophilized 4-1BB Receptor, although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution 4-1BBR should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Purity

Greater than 98.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC, (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Amino Acid Sequence

The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Met-Glu-Arg-Thr-Arg.

Activity

The activity was determined by the inhibition of 4-1BB ligand mediated stimulation of IL-8 production by human PBMC. Results: 90% inhibition using 1 µg for both 4-1BB ligand and 4-1BB receptor.

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