

Code No. 10917

Anti-

CD252/OX40L (8F4) Mouse IgG MoAb

Volume : 100 μg

Introduction

: CD252/OX40L is a molecule identical to gp34 expressed in T cells infected with HTLV-1 and it is expressed on activated B cell, dendritic cells and vascular endothelial cells as a trimer belonging to TNF superfamily. CD252/OX40L have a role in proliferation of T cells and production of cytokines through OX40 expressed on activated T cells. In addition, OX40L expressed on the activated vascular endothelial cells are involved in activated T cell invasion to inflamed area.

Antigen: Lysate of HTLV-1 persistently-infected cell line (MT-2)

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma

(SP2/0 × BALB/c mouse spleen cells)

Clone: 8F4

Subclass : IgG₁

Purification: Gel filtration chromatography following ammonium sulfate precipitation

Form : Lyophilized product from PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 0.2 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to

500 μg/mL

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 - 8 °C

: Solution, 2 years at -20 °C

Application: This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 10 μg/mL.

: This antibody can be used for immuno-precipitation at 10 µg /test.

: This antibody can be used for flow cytometry analysis at 1 µg (per 1×10⁵ cells)

Reference

- : 1. Takahashi Y, Tanaka Y, Yamashita A, Koyanagi Y, Nakamura M, Yamamoto N. OX40 stimulation by gp34/OX40 ligand enhances productive human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection. J Virol. 2001 Aug;75(15):6748-57.
- Tozawa H, Andoh S, Takayama Y, Tanaka Y, Lee B, Nakamura H, Hayami M, Hinuma Y. Species-dependent antigenicity of the 34-kDa glycoprotein found on the membrane of various primate lymphocytes transformed by human T-cell leukemia virus type-I (HTLV-I) and simian T-cell leukemia virus (STLV-I). Int J Cancer. 1988 Feb 15;41(2):231-8.
- Tanaka Y, Inoi T, Tozawa H, Yamamoto N, Hinuma Y. A glycoprotein antigen detected with new monoclonal antibodies on the surface of human lymphocytes infected with human T-cell leukemia virus type-I (HTLV-I). Int J Cancer. 1985 Nov 15;36(5):549-55.

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