SONY

Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 711® anti-mouse CD134 (OX-40)

Catalog # / Size:	1197105 / 50 µg
Clone:	OX-86
Isotype:	Rat IgG1, κ
Immunogen:	Recombinant mouse OX-40-CD4 chimeric protein
Reactivity:	Mouse
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 711™ under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated Brilliant Violet 711™ and unconjugated antibody.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and BSA (origin USA).
Concentration:	Lot-specific

Applications:

Applications:	Flow Cytometry
Recommended Usage:	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.75 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. Brilliant Violet 711™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 711 nm. The bandpass filter 710/50 nm is recommended for detection, although filter optimization may be required depending on other fluorophores used. Be sure to verify that your cytometer configuration and software setup are appropriate for detecting this channel. Refer to your instrument manual or manufacturer for support. Brilliant Violet 711™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.
Application Notes:	Clone OX-86 has been reported to act as an agonist and stimulate OX-40.
Application References:	1. Higgins LM, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:486. (FC, IHC) 2. Al-Shamkhani A, *et al.* 1996. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 26:1695. (Costim) 3. del Rio ML, *et al.* 2011. *Transpl. Int.* 24:501. (FC) PubMed

Description:	CD134 is a type I integral membrane protein also known as OX-40, ACT35, and tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 4 (TNFRSF4). This receptor is expressed on activated $CD4^+$ and $CD8^+$ T cells and B cells. The OX-40 receptor binds to the OX-40 ligand (CD252) to provide a costimulatory signal that is independent of CD28. Blockade of OX40-OX40 ligand interactions has been shown to ameliorate experimental EAE and inflammatory bowel disease, which implies that these interactions are important in the pathogenesis of some autoimmune diseases.
Antigen References:	1. Al-Shamkhani A, *et al.* 1996. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 26:1695. 2. Weinberg AD, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:1818.

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3. Akira H, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:7058.
4. Pippig SD, *et al.*

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