

APC/Fire™ 750 anti-mouse CD134 (OX-40)

Catalog # / Size: 1197110 / 25 µg
1197115 / 100 µg

Clone: OX-86

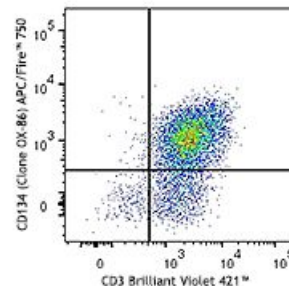
Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Recombinant mouse OX-40-CD4 chimeric protein

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with APC/Fire™ 750 under optimal conditions.

Concentration: 0.2 mg/ml



Con-A + IL-2 stimulated (3 days) C57BL/6 splenocytes were stained with CD3 Brilliant Violet 421™ and CD134 (clone OX-86) APC/Fire™ 750 (Top) or rat IgG1, κ APC/Fire™ 750 isotype control (Bottom).

Applications:

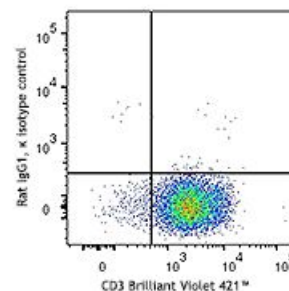
Applications: Flow Cytometry

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 ≤1.0 µg per million cells in 100 µl volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* APC/Fire™ 750 has a maximum excitation of 650 nm and a maximum emission of 787 nm.

Application Notes: Clone OX-86 has been reported to act as an agonist and stimulate OX-40.

- Application References:**
- Higgins LM, *et al.* 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:486. (FC, IHC)
 - Al-Shamkhani A, *et al.* 1996. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 26:1695. (Costim)
 - 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.
 3. Akira H, et al. 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:7058.
 4. Pippig SD, et al. 1999. *J. Immunol.* 163:6520.
 5. Higgins LM, et al. 1999. *J. Immunol.* 162:486.