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Recombinant human TNFRSF9 protein, C-His-Avi (HEK293), Biotin conjugated

Catalog Number:	bs-47032P-Bio
Concentration:	＞0.5 mg/ml
AA Seq:	24-186/255
Predicted MW:	18
Detected MW:	Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 35-45 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.
Tags:	C-His-Avi
Activity:	Not tested
Endotoxin:	<1.0 EU/μg as determined by LAL
Purity:	>95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; >95% as determined by SEC-HPLC
Purification:	AC
Storage:	Lyophilized from 0.22um filtered solution in PBS (pH7.4) with 5mM DTT. Normally 5% trehalose is added as protectant before Lyophilization. Stored at -70°C or -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	CD137 exists on the cell surface as a monomer with a molecular mass of 30 kDa and as a dimer of 55 kDa. Human and mouse CD137 share 60% amino acid identity. CD137 (4-1BB), a member of the tumour necrosis factor receptor superfamily, is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on the cell surface of activated splenic T cells and thymocytes. The functions of CD137 in T lymphocytes include regulating activation, proliferation and apoptosis. CD137 and CD28 are costimulatory molecules of T cell activation. Costimulatory molecules are important in initiating anti-tumor immune responses. CD137 plays an important role in regulating T-cell-dependent immune responses. Expression of CD137 correlates negatively with lymphocyte proliferation and positively with the degree of activation-induced cell death caused by mitogen overstimulation. In monocytes, CD137 induces activation, promotes adherence and prolongs survival.