anti-human CD137 no azide

Monoclonal antibody 4B4-1 to human CD137

Cat-No: **21270370** 100 μg in 100 μl

Clone: 4B4-1

Specificity: The mouse monoclonal antibody 4B4-1 recognizes CD137, an approximately 40 kDa type I

transmembrane protein of the TNFR family expressed mainly on activated T cells.

HLDA VI; WS Code C-7

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG1

Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Form: Purified from cell culture supernatant by protein-A affinity chromatography.

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: sterile PBS (pH 7.2).

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date.

Application: Functional Application

References:

- *.) Chan SL, Voskens CJ, Lin W, Schindler DG, Azimzadeh A, Wang LX, Taylor RJ, Strome SE, Schulze DH: Epitope mapping of a chimeric CD137 mAb: a necessary step for assessing the biologic relevance of non-human primate models. J Mol Recognit. 2009 May-Jun;22(3):242-9. doi: 10.1002/jmr.937.
- *:) Yi L, Zhao Y, Wang X, Dai M, Hellström KE, Hellström I, Zhang H: Human and mouse CD137 have predominantly different binding CRDs to their respective ligands. PLoS One. 2014 Jan 21;9(1):e86337.
- *.) Fernández Do Porto DA, Jurado JO, Pasquinelli V, Alvarez IB, Aspera RH, Musella RM, García VE: CD137 differentially regulates innate and adaptive immunity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Immunol Cell Biol. 2012 Apr;90(4):449-56.
- *.) Bellarosa D, Bressan A, Bigioni M, Parlani M, Maggi CA, Binaschi M: SAHA/Vorinostat induces the expression of the CD137 receptor/ligand system and enhances apoptosis mediated by soluble CD137 receptor in a human breast cancer cell line. Int J Oncol. 2012 Oct;41(4):1486-94.

Background: CD137, also known as TNFRSF9 or 4-1BB, is an inducible costimulatory molecule expressed mainly on activated T cells. Its ligand, known as 4-1BBL, is expressed on activated macrophages, mature B cells, hematopoietic stem cells, and myeloid progenitor cells. CD137 signaling leads to maintaining the survival of activated T cells and CD8+ memory T cells, and clonal expansion of T cells, but also to suppressing myelopoiesis and dendritic cell development. Triggered CD137 induces a cytokine release profile regulating peripheral monocyte survival. Soluble forms of CD137 may provide negative control mechanism for some immune responses.

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