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InnoCyto Inc.

15375 Barranca Pkwy, Suite I-103
Irvine, CA 92618
Email: info@innocyto.com
Phone: 1-949-418-7543

In Vivo Star Anti-Mouse CD137 (4-1BB) Antibody

Catalog Number:	510401, 510402, 510403
Size:	1 mg, 5 mg, 25 mg
Target Name:	mouse CD137 (TNFRSF9 or 4-1BB)
Regulatory Status:	RUO

PRODUCT DETAILS

Clone:	3H3
Application:	ELISA, WB, Flow cytometry, IHC, ICC, animal model study
Reactivity:	Mouse
Format:	Liquid
Product Description:	In vivo Grade Recombinant Anti-mouse CD137 (TNFRSF9 or 4-1BB) Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Rat IgG2a Kappa
Antibody Type:	Recombinant
Purity:	>95% by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Storage Conditions:	4ºC
Grade:	In vivo
Recommended Usage:	This product is suitable for in vivo animal use. Optimal amounts need to be determined empirically for each experiment.
Hidden Synonyms:	InVivoMab, InVivoPlus, GoInVivo, In Vivo Gold
RRID:	AB_3739378

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

CD137, also known as 4-1BB or TNFRSF9, is a potent co-stimulatory receptor that plays an important role in regulating immune activation, particularly within T cells and natural killer (NK) cells. CD137 is not expressed on resting naïve T cells but is rapidly induced following antigen receptor engagement. It is expressed on activated CD8+ and CD4+ T cells, NK cells, dendritic cells, and other immune populations. Through its signaling, CD137 enhances immune cell expansion, survival, and effector function.

Structurally, CD137 is a type I transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily. Its extracellular domain contains multiple cysteine-rich motifs characteristic of TNFR family members that mediate ligand binding. CD137 has a single transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail that lacks intrinsic enzymatic activity but recruits TNF receptor–associated factors (TRAFs), particularly TRAF1 and TRAF2. These adaptor proteins activate downstream signaling pathways such as NF-κB, MAPK, and PI3K–AKT, promoting cell survival and metabolic fitness.

The primary ligand for CD137 is CD137 ligand (CD137L, also known as 4-1BBL or TNFSF9), which is expressed on activated

antigen-presenting cells including dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells, as well as on some non-hematopoietic cells in inflamed tissues. Engagement of CD137 by its ligand delivers a strong co-stimulatory signal that enhances T cell proliferation, increases production of effector cytokines such as interferon-γ, and supports the development of long-lived memory T cells. In NK cells, CD137 signaling augments cytotoxic activity and antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity.

CD137 has been implicated in multiple disease contexts. In chronic inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, excessive CD137 signaling may contribute to tissue damage by sustaining pathogenic immune responses. In cancer, however, insufficient CD137-mediated co-stimulation can limit effective anti-tumor immunity. CD137 is often upregulated on tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes, reflecting recent activation and providing a potential target for immunomodulation. Expression of CD137 on endothelial cells within tumors has also been linked to immune cell trafficking.

Therapeutically, CD137 is a major target in cancer immunotherapy. Agonistic antibodies targeting CD137 aim to boost T cell and NK cell activity and enhance anti-tumor responses, either alone or in combination with other immunotherapies such as immune checkpoint inhibitors or tumor-targeting antibodies. While potent, CD137 agonists require careful dosing to avoid systemic toxicity. Beyond oncology, modulating CD137 signaling is also being explored in infectious and inflammatory disease models, underscoring its importance as a central regulator of immune activation.