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Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human CD40 / TNFRSF (21-193) Membrane Protein, Partial, -mIgG2a Fc tag, low endotoxin

Cat. No.: **MP1131F**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human CD40 / TNFRSF (21-193). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA, SEC-SEC-MALS, BLI, FACS. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species
Human

Target Protein
CD40 / TNFRSF

Protein Length
ECD

Molecular Weight
The protein has a calculated MW of 46.1 kDa. The protein migrates as 58 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence
AA Glu 21 - Arg 193 (Accession # P25942-1).

Product Description

Activity
Yes

Application
SDS-PAGE, ELISA, SEC-SEC-MALS, BLI, FACS

Expression Systems
HEK293

Tag
Mouse IgG2a Fc tag at the C-terminus

Protein Format
Soluble

Form

LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<0.1 EU/μg by the LAL method

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
>90% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 100 mM Glycine, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile coditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

CD40 / TNFRSF

Full Name

CD40 molecule

Introduction

This gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. The encoded protein is a receptor on antigen-presenting cells of the immune system and is essential for mediating a broad variety of immune and inflammatory responses including T cell-dependent immunoglobulin class switching, memory B cell development, and germinal center formation. AT-hook transcription factor AKNA is reported to coordinately regulate the expression of this receptor and its ligand, which may be important for homotypic cell interactions. Adaptor protein TNFR2 interacts with this receptor and serves as a mediator of the signal transduction. The interaction of this receptor and its ligand is found to be necessary for amyloid-beta-induced microglial activation, and thus is thought to be an early event in Alzheimer disease pathogenesis. Mutations affecting this gene are the cause of autosomal recessive hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

Alternative Names

CD40, CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5, TNFRSF5, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 5, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5, Bp50, p50, CD40L receptor, CD40 type II isoform, B cell-associated molecule, B cell surface antigen CD40, B-cell surface antigen CD40, CD40 antigen (TNF receptor superfamily member 5), tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 5, nerve growth factor receptor-related B-lymphocyte activation molecule, CDW40, TNFRSF5, MGC9013,

Gene ID

958

UniProt ID

P25942