

Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Mouse CD40 / TNFRSF (24-193) Membrane Protein, Partial, - hIgG1 Fc tag

Cat. No.: **MP1136F**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Mouse CD40 / TNFRSF (24-193). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE, ELISA. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Mouse

Target Protein

CD40 / TNFRSF

Protein Length

ECD

Molecular Weight

The protein has a calculated MW of 45.0 kDa. The protein migrates as 57 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Sequence

AA Val 24 - Arg 193 (Accession # P27512-1).

Product Description

Activity

Yes

Application

SDS-PAGE, ELISA

Expression Systems

HEK293

Tag

Human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in Tris with Glycine, Arginine and 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 conditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

CD40 / TNFRSF

Full Name

CD40 antigen

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

p5; Bp5; IGM; p50; Bp50; GP39; IMD3; TRAP; Tnfr; HIGM1; T-BAM; Tnfrsf5; AI326936; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; B-cell surface antigen CD40; CD40L receptor; T-cell differentiation antigen

Gene ID

[21939](#)

UniProt ID

[P27548](#)