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Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Rhesus macaque CD40 / TNFRSF (21-193) Membrane Protein, Partial, -His tag

Cat. No.: **MP1138F**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Rhesus macaque CD40 / TNFRSF (21-193). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species
Rhesus macaque

Target Protein
CD40 / TNFRSF

Protein Length
ECD

Molecular Weight
The protein has a calculated MW of 21.1 kDa. The protein migrates as 30-34 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE).

Sequence
AA Glu 21 - Arg 193 (Accession # NP_001252791.1).

Product Description

Application
SDS-PAGE

Expression Systems
HEK293

Tag
His 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

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. 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 ligand

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

CD40L; CD40 ligand; CD154 protein; CD40 ligand (TNF superfamily, member 5, hyper-IgM syndrome); CD40-L; tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 5

Gene ID

574160

UniProt ID

P63304

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