

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human CD40 (CD40 molecule, 21-193aa) for Antibody

Discovery

Cat. No.: **MP1563J**

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

This product is Human CD40 membrane protein expressed in Yeast, *E.coli*, In Vivo Biotinylation, Baculovirus, or Mammalian cell. The protein is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis.

Product Specifications

Host Species

Human

Target Protein

CD40

Protein Length

Partial (21-193aa)

Protein Class

Drug Target

Sequence

EPPTACREKQ YLINSQCCSL CQPGQKLVSD CTEFTETECL PCGESEFLDT WNRETHCHQH KYCDPNLGLR
VQQKGTSETD TICTCEEGWH CTSEACESCV LHRSCSPGFG VKQIATGVSD TICEPCPVGF FSNVSSAFEK
CHPWTSCETK DLVVQQAGTN KTDVVCGPQD RLR

Product Description

Expression Systems

Yeast

E.coli

In Vivo Biotinylation in *E.coli*

Baculovirus

Mammalian cell

Tag

N-His or Tag-Free

Form

Lyophilized powder

Reconstitution

Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-58%

of glycerol (final concentration).

Purity

>85% as determined by SDS-PAGE

Buffer

Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0

Storage

Store at +4°C for up to one week or several months at -80°C

Target**Target Protein**

CD40

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

AI326936; B cell associated molecule CD40; B cell surface antigen CD40; B cell-associated molecule; B-cell surface antigen CD40; Bp50; CD 40; CD40; CD40 antigen (TNF receptor superfamily member 5); CD40 antigen; CD40 molecule; CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5; CD40 protein; CD40 type II isoform; CD40L receptor; CDw40; GP39; HIGM1; IGM; IMD3; MGC9013; Nerve growth factor receptor related B lymphocyte activation molecule; OTTHUMP00000031699; OTTHUMP00000031700; p50; T-BAM; TBAM; TNF receptor superfamily member 5; TNFRSF5; TNRSF5_HUMAN; TRAP; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 5; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5 precursor; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 5, isoform CRA_a; p50; Bp50; CDW40; TNFRSF5

Gene ID

[958](#)

UniProt ID

[P25942](#)