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CD40 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17871b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P25942
Other Accession	Q8SQ34, P27512, NP_001241.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB21158
Calculated MW	30619
Antigen Region	247-276

Additional Information

Gene ID	958
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5, B-cell surface antigen CD40, Bp50, CD40L receptor, CDw40, CD40, CD40, TNFRSF5
Target/Specificity	This CD40 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 247-276 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CD40.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	CD40 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CD40
Synonyms	TNFRSF5

Function	Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG (PubMed: 31331973). Transduces TRAF6- and MAP3K8-mediated signals that activate ERK in macrophages and B cells, leading to induction of immunoglobulin secretion (By similarity).
Cellular Location	[Isoform I]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	B-cells and in primary carcinomas.

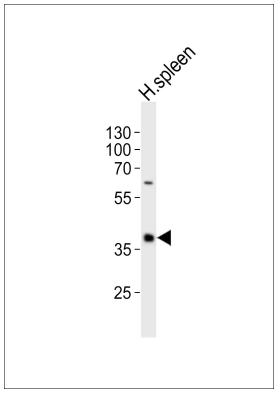
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor has been found to be essential in 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. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

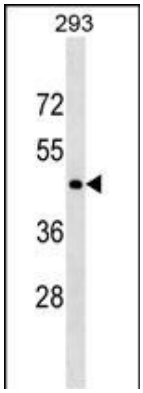
References

Rodriguez-Rodriguez, L., et al. J. Rheumatol. 37(10):2076-2080(2010)
Lewis, J.P., et al. Genomics 96(4):211-219(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Blanco-Kelly, F., et al. PLoS ONE 5 (7), E11520 (2010) :
Soliman, M.A., et al. Egypt J Immunol 16(1):61-70(2009)

Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human spleen tissue lysate, using CD40 Antibody (C-term)(Cat. #AP17871B). AP17871B was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20ug.



CD40 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17871b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the CD40 antibody detected the CD40 protein (arrow).