

Product Information

MemDX™ Membrane Protein Human CD40 (CD40 molecule) Expressed in NS0 for Antibody Discovery, Partial (21-193aa)

Cat. No.: **MPX0158K**

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

This product is a 47 kDa Human CD40 membrane protein expressed in NS0. 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

Receptor; Immunity

Molecular Weight

47 kDa

TMD

1

Sequence

EPPTACREKQYLINSQCCSLCQPGQKLVS
DCTEFTETECLPCGESEFLDTWNRETHCHQHKYCDPNLGLRVQQKGTSETD
TICTCEEGWHCTSEACESCVLHRSCSPGFGVKQIATGVSDTICEPCPVGF
FSNVSSAFEKCHPWTSCETKDLVVQQAGTNKTDVVCGPQDRLR

Product Description

Expression Systems

NS0

Tag

hIgG1 Fc and 6xHis tag at the C-terminus

Protein Format

Soluble

Form

LYOPH

Reconstitution

Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity

>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.

Buffer

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose.

Storage

Aliquot and store at -20°C or lower. For long term storage, we recommend to store at -70°C or lower. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

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

CD40; p50; Bp50; CDW40; TNFRSF5; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; B cell surface antigen CD40; B cell-associated molecule; CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5; CD40L receptor; CD40 molecule

Gene ID

[958](#)

UniProt ID

[P25942](#)