

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	CD40
Synonyms	Bp50;CD40L receptor;Tnfrsf5
Description	Recombinant mouse CD40 protein with C-terminal human Fc tag
Delivery	In Stock
Uniprot ID	P27512
Expression Host	HEK293
Tag	C-Human Fc Tag
Molecular Characterization	Mouse CD40(Val24-Arg193) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)
Molecular Weight	The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 45.1 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of mCD40-hFc is approximately 55-70 kDa due to glycosylation.
Purity	The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
Storage&Shipping	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
Sterility	Products are supplied non-sterile. For cell culture applications, dilute in appropriate medium and sterile-filter (0.22 µm) prior to use.
Background	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. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated



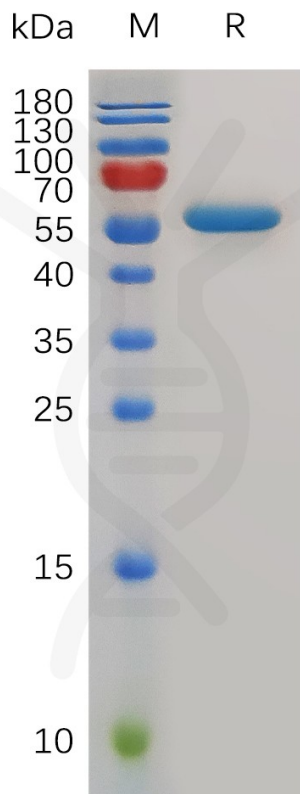


Figure 1. Mouse CD40 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

