

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Clone ID</b>	DM101
<b>Target</b>	CD40
<b>Synonyms</b>	CD40; Bp50; CDW40; MGC9013; TNFRSF5; p50
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	Anti-CD40 antibody(DM101); Rabbit mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	In Stock
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P25942
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	ELISA; Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	ELISA 1:5000-10000; Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Endotoxin</b>	Less than 1.0 EU/ $\mu$ g by the LAL method. For <1 EU/mg requirements, please contact us for customization.
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	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.
<b>Storage&amp;Shipping</b>	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.
<b>Sterility</b>	Products are supplied non-sterile. For cell culture applications, dilute in appropriate medium and sterile-filter (0.22 $\mu$ m) prior to use.
<b>Background</b>	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.
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated



**DIMA Disclaimer**

All DIMA recombinant antibodies are genuinely generated by DIMA Biotech. They are all under patent application. Any protein sequencing or reverse engineering attempt is prohibited. We are actively scr

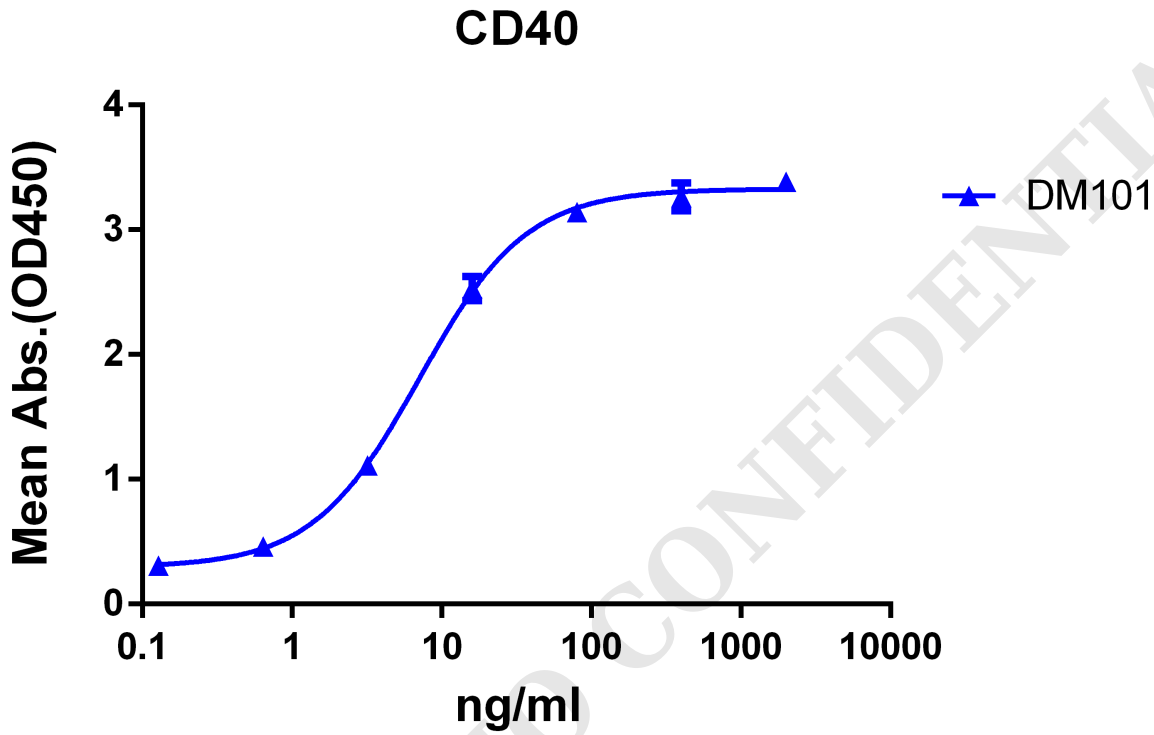


Figure 1. ELISA plate pre-coated by 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) Human CD40 protein, mFc-His tagged protein PME100015 can bind Rabbit anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody ( clone: DM101) in a linear range of 0.64-80 ng/ml.



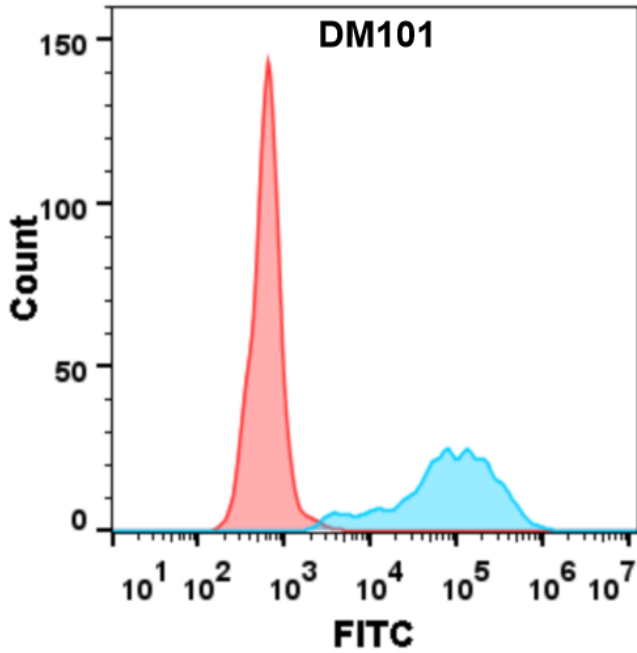


Figure 2. A. Flow cytometry analysis with Anti-CD40 ( DM101) on HEK293 cells transfected with human CD40 ( Blue histogram) or HEK293 transfected with irrelevant protein ( Red histogram).

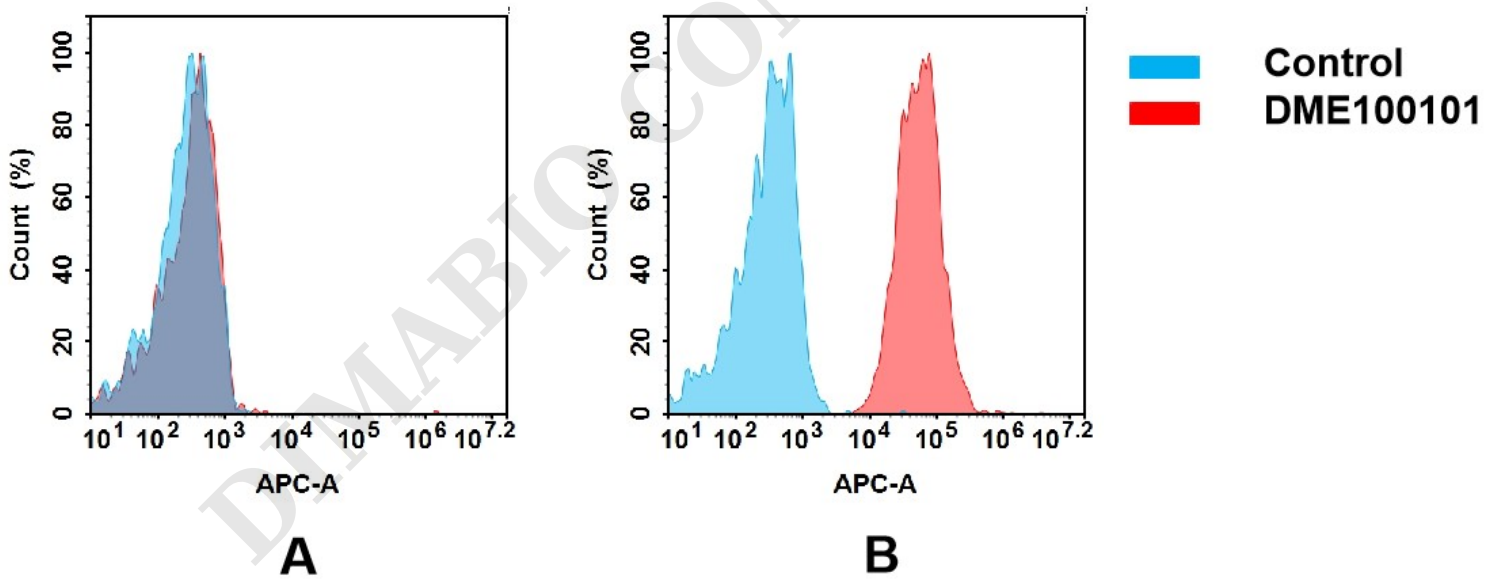


Figure 3. Flow cytometry analysis of antigen binding of rabbit anti-human CD40 mAb(DME100101).

(A) DME100101 does not bind to Jurkat cells that do not express CD40.

(B) A clear peak shift of DME100101 was seen compared to the control when incubated with CD40-expressing Raji cells, indicating strong binding of DME100101 to CD40. Antibodies were incubated at 2  $\mu$ g/mL.

