



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD40/TNFRSF5 Protein (His & Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES0964

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES0964

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_001241.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 47.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 55-60 kDa

Tag: C-His & Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human CD40 at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human CD40L with a linear range of 7.825 ng/ml.

Purity: > 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile 100mM Glycine, 10mM NaCl, 50mM Tris, pH 7.5

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily member 5; B-Cell Surface Antigen CD40; Bp50; CD40L Receptor; CDw40; CD40; TNFRSF5

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Arg193

Background:

CD40, also known as TNFRSF5, is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily which are single transmembrane-spanning glycoproteins. CD40 protein plays an essential role 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. CD40 protein is expressed in B cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, endothelial cells, and several tumor cell lines. Defects in CD40 result in hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3). In addition, CD40/CD40L interaction is found to be necessary for amyloid-beta-induced microglial activation, and thus is thought to be an early event in Alzheimer disease pathogenesis.