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Product datasheet for AR51435PU-N

CD40 (21-193, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	CD40 (21-193, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSEPPTACR EKQYLINSQC CSLCQPGQKL VSDCTEFTET ECLPCGESEF LDTWNRETHC HQHKYCDPNL GLRVQQKGTS ETDTICTCEE GWHCTSEACE SCVLHRSCSP GFGVKQIATG VSDTICEPCP VGFFSNVSSA FEKCHPWTSC ETKDLVVQQA GTNKTDVVCG PQDRLR
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	21.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 0.15M NaCl, 10% glycerol, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human CD40 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001241
Locus ID:	958
UniProt ID:	P25942
Cytogenetics:	20q13.12
Synonyms:	TNFRSF5, CDw40, Bp50

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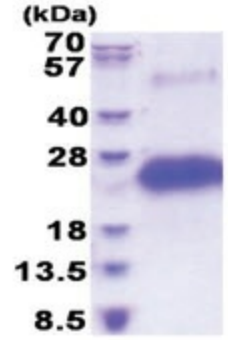
Summary: This gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. The encoded protein is a receptor on antigen-presenting cells of the immune system and is essential for mediating a broad variety of immune and inflammatory responses including T cell-dependent immunoglobulin class switching, memory B cell 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]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Allograft rejection, Asthma, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Primary immunodeficiency, Systemic lupus erythematosus, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Viral myocarditis

Product images:



15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)