

## Product datasheet for **RC201977L3V**

### CD40 (NM\_001250) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	CD40 (NM_001250) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	CD40
Synonyms:	Bp50; CDW40; p50; TNFRSF5
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001250
ORF Size:	831 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201977).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001250.4</a>
RefSeq Size:	1616 bp
RefSeq ORF:	834 bp
Locus ID:	958
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P25942</a>
Cytogenetics:	20q13.12
Domains:	TNFR
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane



[View online »](#)

<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	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
<b>MW:</b>	30.6 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	<p>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]</p>