

Product datasheet for SC210584

CD40 (NM_152854) Human 3' UTR Clone

Product data:

Product Type: 3' UTR Clones

Product Name: CD40 (NM_152854) Human 3' UTR Clone

Symbol: CD40

Synonyms: Bp50; CDW40; p50; TNFRSF5

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector: pMirTarget (PS100062)

ACCN: NM_152854

Insert Size: 1008 bp

Insert Sequence: >SC210584 3'UTR clone of NM_152854

The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_152854. The complete

sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs.

Blue=Stop Codon Red=Cloning site

GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG

TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAAGCGATCGCC

CATAATGCTTATGTAATTAAAAAATCATCAAACATGTAAAAA

CGAGATTTCGATTCCACCGCCGCCTTCTATGAAAGG

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul



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CD40 (NM_152854) Human 3' UTR Clone - SC210584

OTI Disclaimer: Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a

point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the

reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide

polymorphisms (SNPs).

Components: The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The

package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in

separate vials.

RefSeq: <u>NM 152854.4</u>

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-lgM

immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]

Locus ID: 958

MW: 36.9