

## Product datasheet for **TA346282**

### CD40 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-CD40 antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal of human CD40. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: WNRETHCHQHKYCDPNLGLRVQKGTSETDTICTCEEGWHCTSEACESCV
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose. <i>Note that this product is shipped as lyophilized powder to China customers.</i>
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	30 kDa
Gene Name:	CD40 molecule
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_001241</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 958 Human</a> <a href="#">P25942</a>



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**Background:**

CD40 is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor has been found to be essential 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. 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. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor has been found to be essential 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. 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. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported.

**Synonyms:**

Bp50; CDW40; p50; TNFRSF5

**Note:**

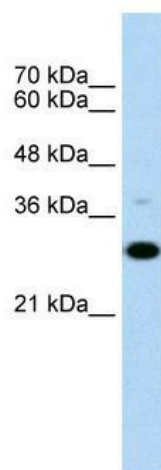
Immunogen Sequence Homology: Human: 100%; Rabbit: 79%

**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:**

WB Suggested Anti-CD40 Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; Positive Control: Raji cell lysate CD40 is strongly supported by BioGPS gene expression data to be expressed in Human Raji cells