

Human CD40 / TNFRSF5 Protein (Fc Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 10774-H38H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Bp50; CDW40; p50; TNFRSF5

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CD40 (NP_001309350.1) (Met1-Arg193) was expressed with the Fc region of mouse IgG2a at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

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

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu 21

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CD40 consists of 406 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 45.5 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

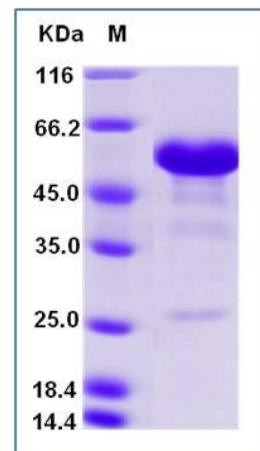
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

CD4, also known as TNFRSF5, is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily which are single transmembrane-spanning glycoproteins. CD4 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. CD4 protein is expressed in B cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, endothelial cells, and several tumor cell lines. Defects in CD4 result in hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3). In addition, CD4/CD4L 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.

References

1. van Kooten C, *et al.* (2000). CD40-CD40 ligand. *J Leukoc Biol.* 67 (1): 2-17.
2. Bhushan A, *et al.* (2002). CD40:CD40L interactions in X-linked and non-X-linked hyper-IgM syndromes. *Immunol Res.* 24 (3): 311-24.
3. Chatzigeorgiou A, *et al.* (2009) CD40/CD40L signaling and its implication in health and disease. *Biofactors.* 35(6): 474-83.

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For US Customer: Fax: 267-657-0217 • Tel: 215-583-7898

Global Customer: Fax :+86-10-5862-8288 • Tel:+86-400-890-9989 • <http://www.sinobiological.com>