

# Mouse CD40 / TNFRSF5 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: 50324-M02H



Sino Biological  
Biological Solution Specialist

## General Information

### Gene Name Synonym:

AI326936; Bp50; GP39; HIGM1; IGM; IMD3; p50; T-BAM; Tnfrsf5; TRAP

### Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse CD40 (NP\_035741.2) (Met1-Arg193) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

**Source:** Mouse

**Expression Host:** HEK293 Cells

## QC Testing

**Purity:** > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

### Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mCD40-Fc (Cat:50324-M02H) at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind cynoCD40LG-Fc/Biotin (Cat:90096-C01H).

### 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:** Leu 20

### Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse CD40 consists of 415 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 46.4 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:

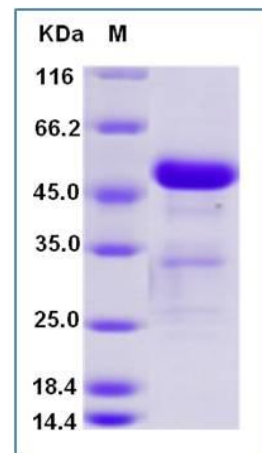
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

### Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

## SDS-PAGE:



## Protein Description

CD40, also known as TNFRSF5, is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily which are single transmembrane-spanning glycoproteins. CD40 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. CD40 protein is expressed in B cells, dendritic cells, macrophages, endothelial cells, and several tumor cell lines. Defects in CD40 result in hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3). In addition, CD40/CD40L 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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