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Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13632

Specification

Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	P25942
Other Accession	472860
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG1, kappa**
Calculated MW	**30619**

Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 958

Other Names
B-cell surface antigen CD40; Bp50; CD40; CD40L receptor; GP39; HIGM1; IGM; IMD3; p50; TBAM; TNF receptor superfamily member 5; TNFRSF5; TRAP

Application Note
WB~~1:1000<br \>IHC-P~~N/A<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Format
200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD40

Synonyms TNFRSF5

Function
Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG (PubMed:31331973). Transduces TRAF6- and MAP3K8-mediated signals that activate

ERK in macrophages and B cells, leading to induction of immunoglobulin secretion (By similarity).

Cellular Location
[Isoform I]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

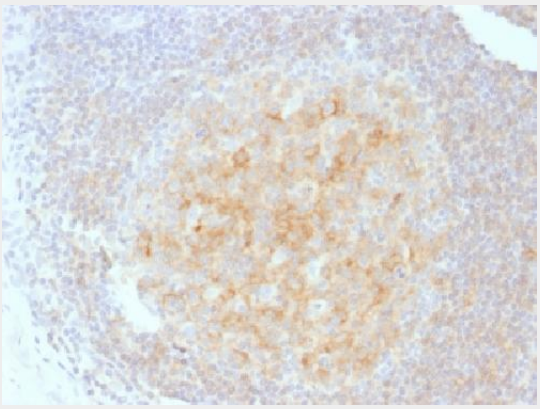
Tissue Location
B-cells and in primary carcinomas.

Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD40 Monoclonal Antibody (C40/1605)

Anti-CD40 / TNFRSF5 Antibody - Background

CD40 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. CD40 is expressed on B-lymphocytes, follicular dendritic cells, bone marrow-derived dendritic cells, thymic epithelium, and interdigitating cells in the T-cell zones of secondary lymphoid organs.