

ARG23339 anti-CD40 antibody [B-B20] (azide free)

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-B20] recognizes CD40
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, FuncSt
Specificity	This antibody recognizes the Bp50 antigen, a 48 kDa protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-B20
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD40
Species	Human
Immunogen	Raji cell line
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CDw40; CD antigen CD40; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; Bp50; CD40L receptor; CDW40; TNFRSF5; p50; B-cell surface antigen CD40

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	Assay-dependent
	FuncSt	Assay-dependent

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm.
Buffer	PBS
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD40
Gene Full Name	CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5
Background	<p>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-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3). Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]</p>
Function	<p>Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG. Transduces TRAF6- and MAP3K8-mediated signals that activate ERK in macrophages and B cells, leading to induction of immunoglobulin secretion. [UniProt]</p>
Research Area	<p>Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Pro-B Cell Marker antibody; Pre-B Cell Marker antibody</p>
Calculated Mw	31 kDa