Canine CD40 / TNFRSF5 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 70105-D08H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CD40

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the canine CD40 (Q7YRL5) (Met1-Ala194) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Canine

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the 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 canine CD40 comprises 185 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 20.5 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 33 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

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:

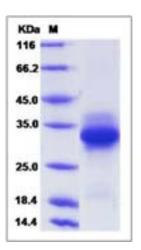
Store it under sterile conditions at $-20\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ to $-80\,^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

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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