

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Recombinant Mouse CD40/TNFRSF5 Protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMM100170

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Species Mouse

Source Mammalian-derived Mouse CD40/TNFRSF5 proteins Leu20-Arg193, with an C-

terminal His

19 kDa Calculated MW Observed MW 30 kDa Accession P27512

Not validated for activity **Bio-activity**

Properties

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

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Storage Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80

°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of

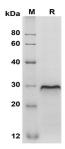
reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse CD40/TNFRSF5 proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Mouse CD40/TNFRSF5 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 30 KD

Background

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.



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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.

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