

Recombinant Human CD40L/TNFSF5/CD40 Ligand (N-6His-Avi) Biotinylated

Catalog Number: PKSH034016

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

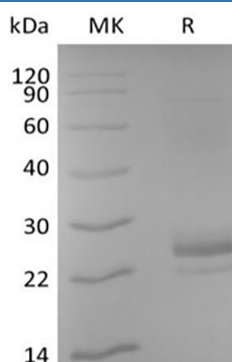
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human CD40L;TNFSF5 protein Glu108-Leu261, with an N-terminal His & Avi
Calculated MW	20.9 kDa
Observed MW	23-28 kDa
Accession	P29965
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg 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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, 1mM EDTA, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

CD40 Ligand (CD40LG) is a type II transmembrane glycoprotein that belongs to the TNF superfamily. Like other TNF superfamily members, CD40LG exists as a trimer in membrane bound and soluble form, both of which are bioactive. CD40LG is a ligand for CD40; its ligation also initiates signal transduction in CD40LG-expressing cells. CD40LG is a differentiation antigen that is expressed on the surface of T-cells. It stimulates B-cell proliferation and secretion of all immunoglobulin isotypes in the presence of cytokines. CD40LG has been shown to induce cytokine production and tumoricidal activity in peripheral blood monocytes. It also co-stimulates proliferation of activated T-cells and this is accompanied by the production of IFN-gamma, TNF-alpha, and IL2.