

Purified Anti-Human CD40 Antibody[G28.5], Functional Grade

catalog number: E-AB-F12140

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

Description

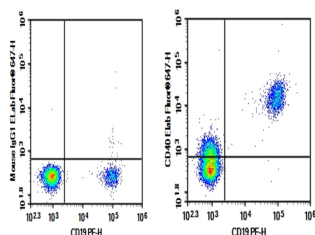
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD40 protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone	G28.5
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method

Applications

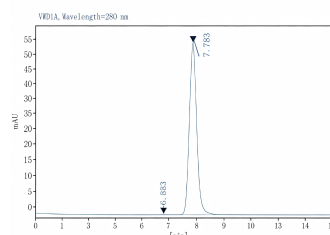
Recommended Dilution

FCM	2 µg/mL (0.5×10 ⁶ - 1×10 ⁶ cells)
Stim	Reported in the literature

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 µg Purified Anti-Human CD40 Antibody[G28.5], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 µg Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by Elab Fluor® 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody, then anti-Human CD19 PE-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥95% as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

CD40 is a 48 kD type I glycoprotein also known as BP50. It is a member of the TNFR superfamily primarily expressed on B cells, macrophages, follicular dendritic cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and at low levels on plasma cells. CD40 has been reported to be involved in B cell differentiation, costimulation, isotype class-switching, and protection of B cells from apoptosis. Additionally, CD40 is important for T cell-B cell interactions. The ligand of CD40 is CD154 (CD40 ligand).

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Lauren Folgosa Cooley, et al. PLoS One. 2015 May 1;10(5):e0124331.