

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

<b>Clone ID</b>	DM101
<b>Target</b>	CD40
<b>Synonyms</b>	CD40; Bp50; CDW40; MGC9013; TNFRSF5; p50
<b>Host Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Description</b>	PE-conjugated Anti-CD40 antibody(DM101); Rabbit mAb
<b>Delivery</b>	3-4 weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P25942
<b>IgG type</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	Flow Cyt
<b>Recommended Dilutions</b>	Flow Cyt 1:100
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Liquid□PBS with 0.05% Proclin300, 1% BSA
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at 2°C-8°C for 6 months

**Background**

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.

<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	PE-conjugated

