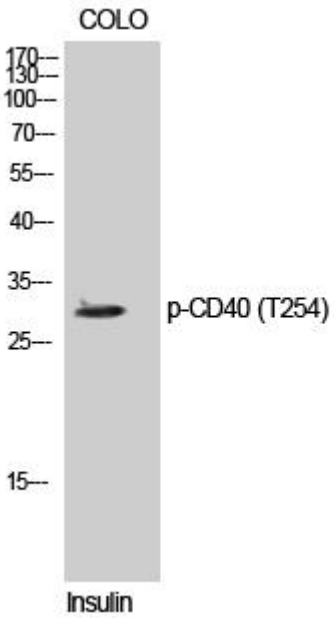
CD40 (phospho Thr254) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13844
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB
Gene Name	CD40
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TNFRSF5 around the phosphorylation site of Thr254. AA range:220-269
Specificity	Phospho-CD40 (T254) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD40 protein only when phosphorylated at T254.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD40; TNFRSF5; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; B-cell surface antigen CD40; Bp50; CD40L receptor; CDw40; CD antigen CD40
Observed Band	30kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform I]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform II]: Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	B-cells and in primary carcinomas.
Function	alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,disease:Defects in CD40 are the cause of hyper-IgM immunodeficiency type 3 (HIGM3) [MIM:606843]. HIGM3 is an autosomal recessive disorder which includes an inability of B cells to undergo isotype switching, one of the final differentiation steps in the humoral immune system, an inability to mount an antibody-specific immune response, and a lack of germinal center formation.,function:Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG.,online information:CD40 entry,online information:CD40 mutation db,similarity:Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Monomer and homodimer. The variant form found in the bladder carcinoma cell line Hu549 does not form homodimers. Interacts with TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF5 and

	TRAF6.,tissue specificity:B-cells and in primary carcinomas.,
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 (HIG
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CD40 (phospho Thr254) Monoclonal Antibody