Product Name: **CD40 (phospho Thr254) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**
Catalog #: **APRab04403**
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phosphorylated
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	30kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	CD40
Alternative Names	CD40; TNFRSF5; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; B-cell surface antigen CD40; Bp50; CD40L receptor; CDw40; CD antigen CD40
Gene ID	958.0
SwissProt ID	P25942
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TNFRSF5 around the phosphorylation site of Thr254. AA range:220-269

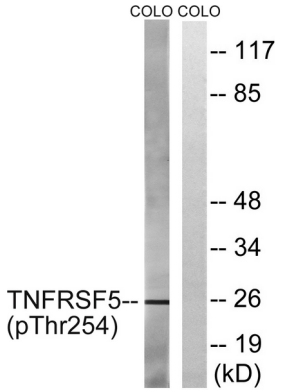
Background

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 (HIGalternative 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.,

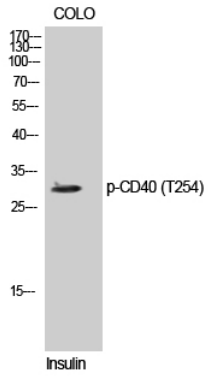
Research Area

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs);Toll_Like;Intestinal immune network for IgA production;Asthma;Autoimmune thyroid disease;Systemic lupus erythematosus;Allograft rejection;Primary immunodeficiency;Viral myocarditis;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells treated with Insulin 0.01U/ml 15 ', using TNFRSF5 (Phospho-Thr254) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western Blot analysis of COLO cells using Phospho-CD40 （T254） Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1：500