ARG23340
anti-CD40 antibody [B-B20] (Biotin)

Package: 500 µl
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-B20] recognizes CD40
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	This antibody recognizes the Bp50 antigen, a 48 kDa protein.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-B20
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD40
Species	Human
Immunogen	Raji cell line
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	CDw40; CD antigen CD40; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; Bp50; CD40L receptor; CDW40; TNFRSF5; p50; B-cell surface antigen CD40

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent

Application Note

FACS: Use 10 µl to label 10^6 cells or 100 µl of whole blood.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS, 0.1% Sodium azide and 1% BSA.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	1% BSA
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD40
Gene Full Name	CD40 molecule, TNF receptor superfamily member 5
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. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]
Function	Receptor for TNFSF5/CD40LG. Transduces TRAF6- and MAP3K8-mediated signals that activate ERK in macrophages and B cells, leading to induction of immunoglobulin secretion. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Pro-B Cell Marker antibody; Pre-B Cell Marker antibody
Calculated Mw	31 kDa