



CD40 (phospho Thr254) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13844
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;ELISA
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) Polyclonal 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	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
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

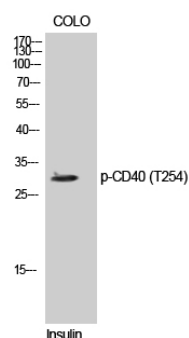
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

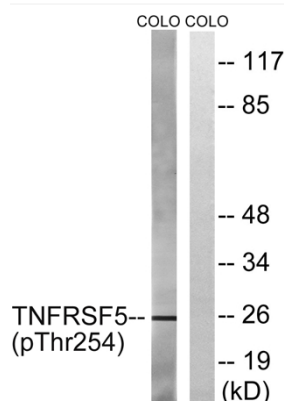
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



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



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.