



# CD40 (phospho Thr254) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES8067

For research use only

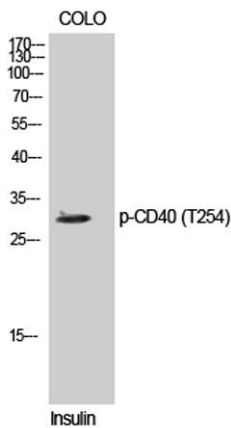
## Overview

<b>Product Name</b>	CD40 (phospho Thr254) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TNFRSF5 around the phosphorylation site of Thr254. AA range:220-269
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-CD40 (T254) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD40 protein only when phosphorylated at T254.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5
<b>Gene Name</b>	CD40
<b>Cellular localization</b>	[Isoform I]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform II]: Secreted.
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	30kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	958
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P25942
<b>Alternative Names</b>	CD40; TNFRSF5; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 5; B-cell surface antigen CD40; Bp50; CD40L receptor; CDw40; CD antigen CD40
<b>Background</b>	This gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. The encoded protein is a receptor on

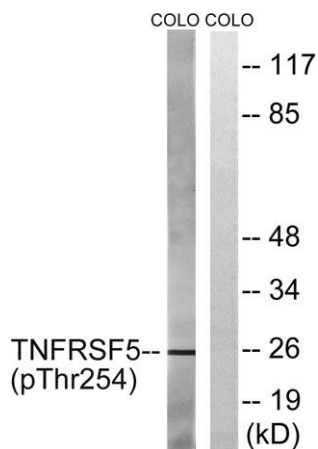




antigen-presenting cells of the immune system and is essential for mediating a broad variety of immune and inflammatory responses including T cell-dependent immunoglobulin class switching, memory B cell development, and germinal center formation. AT-hook transcription factor AKNA is reported to coordinately 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



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.

