

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to CD40 Ligand (47-65): Affinity purified

Catalogue No.:	R-1622-100
Description:	CD40L is the ligand for CD40, a member of the tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor superfamily. CD40L is expressed mainly on activated CD4+ T-lymphocytes as a single-pass type II membrane protein. Proteolytic processing of the membrane form results in a soluble secreted form of CD40L. Microglia and astrocytes interact via CD40 receptor and CD40 ligand.
Batch No.:	See product label
Unit size:	100 ug
Antigen:	A synthetic peptide (HRRLDKIEDERNLHEDFVF) corresponding to amino acid sequence 47-65 from the N-terminus of human CD40L.
Other Names:	CD40-L; TRAP; gp39; TRAM; CD154; Tumour necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 5; TNFSF5; CD40L;
Accession:	P29965 CD40L_HUMAN; P27548 CD40L_MOUSE
Produced in:	Rabbit
Purity:	Affinity purified on antigen column
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Western Blotting (WB). A concentration of 0.1-0.5 ug/mL is recommended for WB. Human CD40L has a predicted length of 261 residues and MW of 29 kDa. The observed size is 32 kDa. A concentration of 0.5-1.0 ug/mL is recommended to detect CD40L in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues. Heat mediated antigen retrieval is required. Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 20 minutes is recommended. Biosensis recommends optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Specificity:	The specificity of this antibody has been confirmed by WB and IHC against the antigen.
Cross-reactivity:	Human;
Form:	Lyophilised with 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg Na ₃
Appearance:	White powder
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in 100 uL of sterile distilled water to achieve an antibody concentration of 1 mg/mL. Centrifuge to remove any insoluble material.
Storage:	After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20C for a higher stability. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months after purchase
References:	Ke Z.J. et al. CD40-CD40L interactions promote neuronal death in a model of neurodegeneration due to mild impairment of oxidative metabolism. Neurochem Int. 2005 Aug;47(3):204-15.

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