

Product datasheet for SC306508

CD40 (NM 152854) Human Untagged Clone

Product data:

Product Type: Expression Plasmids

Product Name: CD40 (NM_152854) Human Untagged Clone

Tag: Tag Free Symbol: CD40

Synonyms: Bp50; CDW40; p50; TNFRSF5

Mammalian Cell

Selection:

Neomycin

Vector:pCMV6-Entry (PS100001)E. coli Selection:Kanamycin (25 ug/mL)

Restriction Sites: Sgfl-Mlul ACCN: NM_152854

Insert Size: 612 bp

OTI Disclaimer: Due to the inherent nature of this plasmid, standard methods to replicate additional

amounts of DNA in E. coli are highly likely to result in mutations and/or rearrangements. Therefore, OriGene does not guarantee the capability to replicate this plasmid DNA.

Additional amounts of DNA can be purchased from OriGene with batch-specific, full-sequence

verification at a reduced cost. Please contact our customer care team at

custsupport@origene.com or by calling 301.340.3188 option 3 for pricing and delivery.

The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing

variants is recommended prior to use. More info

OTI Annotation: This TrueClone is provided through our Custom Cloning Process that includes sub-cloning

into OriGene's pCMV6 vector and full sequencing to provide a non-variant match to the expected reference without frameshifts, and is delivered as lyophilized plasmid DNA.

Components: The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube

containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).



OriGene Technologies, Inc. 9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200

CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Rockville, MD 20850, US Phone: +1-888-267-4436 https://www.origene.com techsupport@origene.com EU: info-de@origene.com



Reconstitution Method:

- 1. Centrifuge at 5,000xg for 5min.
- 2. Carefully open the tube and add 100ul of sterile water to dissolve the DNA.
- 3. Close the tube and incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
- 4. Briefly vortex the tube and then do a quick spin (less than 5000xg) to concentrate the liquid at the bottom.
- 5. Store the suspended plasmid at -20°C. The DNA is stable for at least one year from date of shipping when stored at -20°C.

RefSeq: <u>NM 152854.3</u>

 RefSeq Size:
 1567 bp

 RefSeq ORF:
 612 bp

 Locus ID:
 958

 UniProt ID:
 P25942

 Cytogenetics:
 20q13.12

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Allograft rejection, Asthma, Autoimmune thyroid disease, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs),

Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Primary immunodeficiency, Systemic lupus

erythematosus, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Viral myocarditis

MW: 22.3 kDa

Gene Summary: 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] Transcript Variant: This variant (2) lacks an exon in the 3' coding region, which results in a frameshift, compared to variant 1. The resulting isoform (2) contains a shorter and distinct C-

terminus, compared to isoform 1.