

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse CD40 Ligand/TNFSF5 in Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse CD40 Ligand/TNFSF5 Glu61-Leu260 Accession # P27548
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

<b>Neutralization</b>	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
<b>Western Blot</b>	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

## BACKGROUND

CD40 ligand (CD40L), also known as CD154, TNFSF5, TRAP or gp39, is a 260 amino acid (aa) type II transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the TNF family. Murine CD40L consists of a 22 aa cytoplasmic domain, a 24 aa transmembrane domain, and 214 aa extracellular domain bearing a single glycosylation site (1, 2). CD40L is expressed predominantly on activated CD4<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes, and also found in other types of cells, including NK cells, mast cells, basophils and eosinophils. Murine CD40L shares 78% amino acid sequence identity with human CD40L. Native bioactive soluble CD40L exists. Soluble human trimeric CD40L secreted by stimulated T cells has been shown to be generated by proteolysis in the microsomes (3). Both membrane bound and soluble CD40L induce similar effects on B cells (3, 4). The receptor of CD40L is CD40, a type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the TNF receptor family. CD40 is expressed on B lymphocytes, monocytes, dendritic cells, and thymic epithelium. Although all monomeric, dimeric and trimeric forms of soluble CD40L can bind to CD40, the soluble trimeric form of CD40L has the most potent biological activity through oligomerization of cell surface CD40, a common feature of TNF receptor family members (2). The genetic defect in the hyper-IgM syndrome is due to point mutations or deletions of the gene encoding the CD40L, which prevent CD40L from interacting with CD40 (5-7). CD40L mediates a range of activities on B cells including induction of activation-associated surface antigen, entry into the cell cycle, isotype switching, Ig secretion, and memory generation (8, 9). CD40-CD40L interaction also plays important roles in monocyte activation and dendritic cell maturation (10).

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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