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# 36-3609: Anti-CD40 Ligand / CD154 / TRAP1 (Activation Marker of T-Lymphocytes) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: CD40LG/2761)

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|---|---|
| **Clonality :** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone Name :** | CD40LG/2761 |
| **Application :** | ELISA,FACS,IF,IHC |
| **Reactivity :** | Human |
| **Gene :** | CD40LG |
| **Gene ID :** | 959 |
| **Uniprot ID :** | P29965 |
| **Alternative Name :** | CD154; gp39; hCD40L; HIGM1; IGM; IMD3; T B cell activating molecule; T BAM; T-cell antigen Gp39; TNF-related activation protein; TrAP; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 5 (TNFSF5) |
| **Isotype :** | Mouse IgG2b, kappa |
| **Immunogen Information :** | Recombinant fragment (around aa 108-261) of human CD40LG protein (exact sequence is proprietary) |

## Description

CD40LG expression is mainly confined to the CD4-positive-T-cell subset. Its expression is induced shortly after T-cell activation and represents an early activation marker of T lymphocytes. CD40 is constitutively expressed mainly on B cells, macrophages, and dendritic cells. The CD40-CD40L pathway has been shown to play multiple functional roles in the healthy immune system. It enhances the antigen-specific T-cell response throÂµgh the activation of dendritic cells and the induction of interleukin-12 production. For example, engagement of CD40 on endothelial cells by activated T cells expressing CD40L leads to upregulation of adhesion molecules such as ICAM-1, VCAM-1, and E-selectin. Activation of APC by CD40-CD40L interaction induces the production of inflammatory cytokines, chemokines, NO, and metalloproteinases. Interaction of CD4-positiveCD40LG-positiveT cells with CD40 on B cells leads to B-cell differentiation, proliferation, immunoglobulin (Ig) isotype switching, and formation of memory B cells.

## Product Info

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| **Amount :** | 20 µg / 100 µg |
| **Content :** | 200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml. |
| **Storage condition :** | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. |

## Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order antibody without BSA); Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

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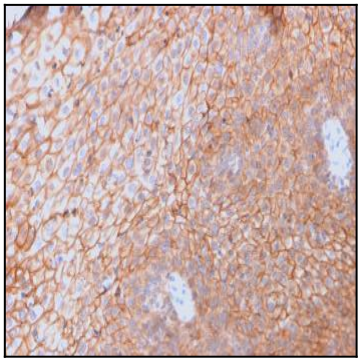

Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Spleen stained with CD40L-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761).

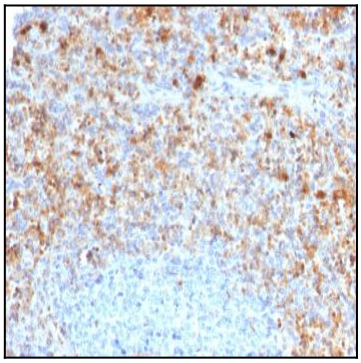

Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Spleen stained with CD40L-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761)

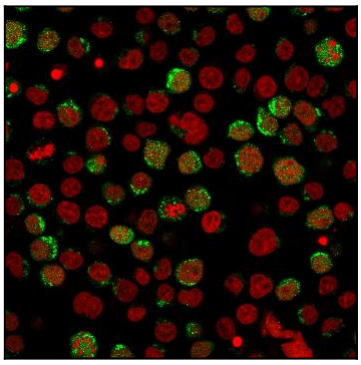

Fig. 3: Immunofluorescent staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed Jurkat cells using CD40L Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761) followed by goat anti-Mouse IgG conjµgated to CF488 (green). Nuclei are stained with Reddot.

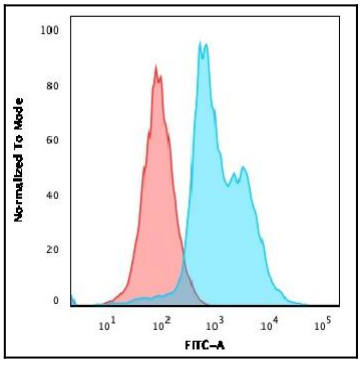


Fig. 4: Flow Cytometric Analysis of Jurkat cells using CD40L-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761) followed by Goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).

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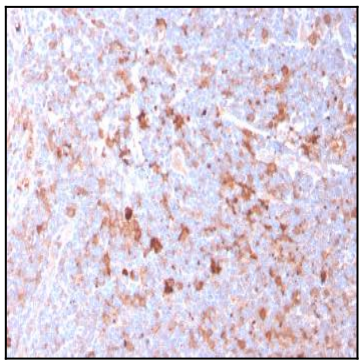

Fig. 5: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with CD40L-Monospecific Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761).

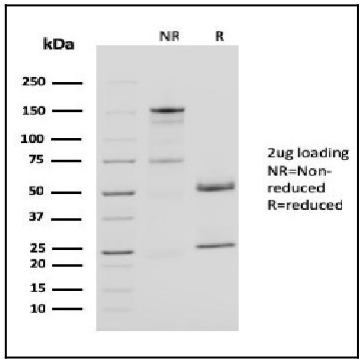


Fig. 6: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD40L Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

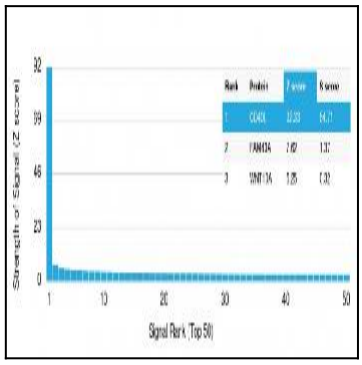


Fig. 7: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD40-Ligand Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CD40LG/2761) Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.