



## Rabbit Anti-CD59/Ly6c antibody

SL12327R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CD59/Ly6c
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	lymphocyte抗原Ly6c抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Ly6c; Ly 6c; Ly6c protein; Ly-6C; Ly6c1; Ly6c2; Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex; Lymphocyte antigen 6 complex locus C; Lymphocyte antigen 6C; Lymphocyte antigen 6C1; Lymphocyte antigen 6C2; Lymphocyte antigen Ly 6C; CD59_HUMAN.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,
<b>Applications:</b>	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	9kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from Human Ly6c:26-102/128
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 癢 for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20癢. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 癢.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	The gene encoding the mouse alloantigen, Ly-6C, maps to chromosome 15 and encodes a 131 amino acid protein that belongs to the Ly-6 family of glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked proteins. Ly-6 family members share amino acid homology throughout a distinctive cysteine rich protein domain that incorporates O-

linked carbohydrates. Murine Ly-6 molecules have unique patterns of tissue expression during hematopoiesis from multipotential stem cells to lineage committed precursor cells, and on specific leukocyte subpopulations in the peripheral lymphoid tissues. Ly-6C is predominantly expressed on murine peripheral CD8 T cells. Ly-6C is involved in endothelial adhesion, the killing of target cells by CTLs, inducing TCR-mediated activation of IL-2 and IFN- $\gamma$  production in CD8 T cells and the homing of CD8 T cells. In addition, Ly-6C may act as a signaling molecule of LFA-1 activation.

**Function:**

Ly6C is a monocyte/macrophage and endothelial cell differentiation antigen regulated by interferon gamma, and may play a role in the development and maturation of lymphocytes. It is a member of the Ly6 multigene family of type V glycoposphatidylinositol anchored cell surface proteins. It is expressed on bone marrow cells, monocytes/macrophages, neutrophils, endothelial cells, and T cell subsets. Mice with the Ly6.2 allotype (e.g., AKR, C57BL, C57BR, C57L, DBA/2, PL, SJL, SWR, 129) have subsets of CD4+Ly6C+ and CD8+Ly6C+ cells, while Ly6.1 strains (e.g., A, BALB/c, CBA, C3H/He, DBA/1, NZB) have only CD8+Ly6C+ lymphocytes.

**Subunit:**

Interacts with T-cell surface antigen CD2.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor.

**Post-translational modifications:**

N- and O-glycosylated. The N-glycosylation mainly consists of a family of biantennary complex-type structures with and without lactosamine extensions and outer arm fucose residues. Also significant amounts of triantennary complexes (22%). Variable sialylation also present in the Asn-43 oligosaccharide. The predominant O-glycans are mono-sialylated forms of the disaccharide, Gal-beta-1,3GalNAc, and their sites of attachment are probably on Thr-76 and Thr-77. The GPI-anchor of soluble urinary CD59 has no inositol-associated phospholipid, but is composed of seven different GPI-anchor variants of one or more monosaccharide units. Major variants contain sialic acid, mannose and glucosamine. Sialic acid linked to an N-acetylhexosamine-galactose arm is present in two variants.

Glycated. Glycation is found in diabetic subjects, but only at minimal levels in nondiabetic subjects. Glycated CD59 lacks MAC-inhibitory function and confers to vascular complications of diabetes.

**DISEASE:**

Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency (CD59D) [MIM:612300].

**Similarity:**

Contains 1 UPAR/Ly6 domain.

**SWISS:**  
P13987

**Gene ID:**  
966

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 966](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12509](#) Mouse

[Omim: 107271](#) Human

[SwissProt: P13987](#) Human

[SwissProt: O55186](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 278573](#) Human

[Unigene: 709466](#) Human

[Unigene: 710641](#) Human

[Unigene: 247265](#) Mouse

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.