



## Rabbit Anti-CD59 antibody

SL1638R

<b>Product Name:</b>	CD59
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	CD59抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	16.3A5; 1F5; 1F5 antigen; 20 kDa homologous restriction factor; CD 59; CD_antigen=CD59; CD59; CD59 antigen; CD59 antigen complement regulatory protein; CD59 antigen p18 20; CD59 glycoprotein; CD59 molecule; CD59 molecule complement regulatory protein; CD59_HUMAN; Cd59a; Complement regulatory protein; EJ16; EJ30; EL32; FLJ38134; FLJ92039; G344; HRF 20; HRF-20; HRF20; Human leukocyte antigen MIC11; Ly 6 like protein; Lymphocytic antigen CD59/MEM43; MAC inhibitory protein; MAC IP; MAC-inhibitory protein; MAC-IP; MACIF; MACIP; MEM43 antigen; Membrane attack complex (MAC) inhibition factor; Membrane attack complex inhibition factor; Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis; MGC2354; MIC11; MIN1; MIN2; MIN3; MIRL; MSK21; p18 20; PROTECTIN; Surface anitgen recognized by monoclonal; 16.3A5; T cell activating protein.
<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=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1µg /testIF=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 CD59:52-100/128
<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 °C 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°C. 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 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	<p>This gene encodes a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates complement-mediated cell lysis, and it is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. This protein is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex, whereby it binds complement C8 and/or C9 during the assembly of this complex, thereby inhibiting the incorporation of multiple copies of C9 into the complex, which is necessary for osmolytic pore formation. This protein also plays a role in signal transduction pathways in the activation of T cells. Mutations in this gene cause CD59 deficiency, a disease resulting in hemolytic anemia and thrombosis, and which causes cerebral infarction. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode the same protein, have been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> <p><b>Function:</b>  Potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC) action. Acts by binding to the C8 and/or C9 complements of the assembling MAC, thereby preventing incorporation of the multiple copies of C9 required for complete formation of the osmolytic pore. This inhibitor appears to be species-specific. Involved in signal transduction for T-cell activation complexed to a protein tyrosine kinase. The soluble form from urine retains its specific complement binding activity, but exhibits greatly reduced ability to inhibit MAC assembly on cell membranes.</p> <p><b>Subunit:</b>  Interacts with T-cell surface antigen CD2.</p> <p><b>Subcellular Location:</b>  Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Soluble form found in a number of tissues.</p> <p><b>Post-translational modifications:</b>  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.</p> <p><b>DISEASE:</b></p>

CD59 deficiency (CD59D) [MIM:612300]: A deficiency resulting in chronic complement-mediated intravascular hemolysis, anemia, hemoglobinuria and thrombosis. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

**Similarity:**

Contains 1 UPAR/Ly6 domain.

**SWISS:**

P13987

**Gene ID:**

966

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 966](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 12509](#)Mouse

[Omin: 107271](#)Human

[SwissProt: P13987](#)Human

[SwissProt: O55186](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 278573](#)Human

[Unigene: 709466](#)Human

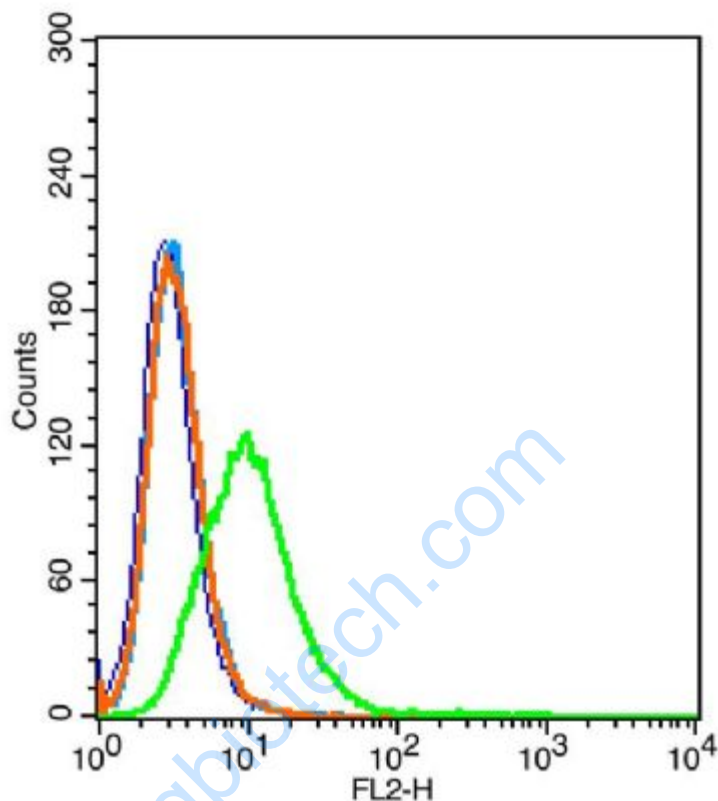
[Unigene: 710641](#)Human

[Unigene: 247265](#)Mouse

**Important Note:**

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

反应性溶血膜抑制蛋白 (CD59) 是血The cell membrane上糖化磷脂酰肌醇(GPI)锚定蛋白, 具有抑制补体系统激活, 参与信号传递, 有协助Tlymphocyte活化功能,CD59在补体调节过程中起着很主要的作用。



Picture:

Blank control: 293T(blue).

Primary Antibody(green):Rabbit Anti- CD59 antibody(SL1638R), Dilution: 1 $\mu$ g in 100  $\mu$ L 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions );

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

#### Protocol

The cells were washed twice with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS).The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (SL1638R) for 30 min on ice. The secondary antibody used was Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE

	antibody at 1/200 dilution for 30 min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.
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