



Anti-CD55 monoclonal antibody, clone Bu14 [FITC] (CABT-47930MH)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview

Mouse anti Human CD55 antibody, clone Bu14 recognizes human CD55, also known as Decay Accelerating Factor (DAF). CD55 is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchored type I surface protein which prevents complement mediated lysis of autologous cells. CD55 functions to limit the formation and accelerate the decay of C3/C5-convertases from the classic and alternative pathway. The molecular weight of CD55 varies between 50 and 100kDa dependent on cell type. Alternative transcripts can lead to soluble DAF, which is detectable in plasma, tears, saliva, urine and cerebrospinal fluid. CD55 is the receptor for CD97, Echovirus and Coxsackie B virus, and has been linked to many diseases including multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and cancer development. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 1x10⁶ cells in 100ul.

Specificity	CD55
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	Bu14
Conjugate	FITC
Applications	FC
Format	Purified IgG conjugated to Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1 (FITC) - liquid
Size	100 µg
Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide

Storage	in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.
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GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	CD55 CD55 molecule, decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group) [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	CD55
Synonyms	CD55; CD55 molecule, decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group); CR; TC; DAF; CROM; complement decay-accelerating factor; CD55 antigen;
Entrez Gene ID	1604
Protein Refseq	NP_000565
UniProt ID	P08174
Chromosome Location	1q32
Pathway	Class B/2 (Secretin family receptors); Complement Activation, Classical Pathway; Complement and coagulation cascades; Complement cascade; Defective ACTH causes Obesity and Pro-opiomelanocortinin deficiency (POMCD); Disease; GPCR ligand binding; Hematopoietic cell lineage;
Function	lipid binding; protein binding; virus receptor activity;