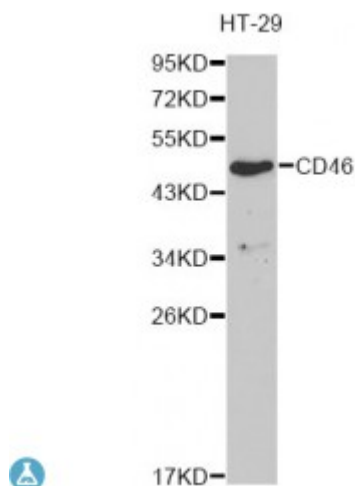


Anti-CD46 Antibody



Description

The protein encoded by this gene is a type I membrane protein and is a regulatory part of the complement system. The encoded protein has cofactor activity for inactivation of complement components C3b and C4b by serum factor I, which protects the host cell from damage by complement. In addition, the encoded protein can act as a receptor for the Edmonston strain of measles virus, human herpesvirus-6, and type IV pili of pathogenic *Neisseria*. Finally, the protein encoded by this gene may be involved in the fusion of the spermatozoa with the oocyte during fertilization. Mutations at this locus have been associated with susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described.

Model	STJ115476
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 40-320 of human CD46 (NP_722548.1).
Gene ID	4179
Gene Symbol	CD46
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by all cells except erythrocytes
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Membrane cofactor protein TLX Trophoblast leukocyte common antigen CD antigen CD46
Molecular Weight	43.747 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6953 OMIM:120920 Reactome:R-HSA-977606
Alternative Names	Membrane cofactor protein TLX Trophoblast leukocyte common antigen CD antigen CD46
Function	Acts as a cofactor for complement factor I, a serine protease which protects autologous cells against complement-mediated injury by cleaving C3b and C4b deposited on host tissue, May be involved in the fusion of the spermatozoa with the oocyte during fertilization, Also acts as a costimulatory factor for T-cells which induces the differentiation of CD4+ into T-regulatory 1 cells, T-regulatory 1 cells suppress immune responses by secreting interleukin-10, and therefore are thought to prevent autoimmunity,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome inner membrane,
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated on Asn-83