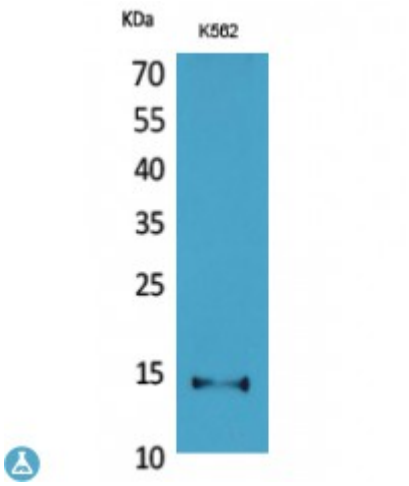
Anti-CD59 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CD59.

Model	STJ96617
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD59.
Immunogen Region	41-90 aa, Internal
Gene ID	966
Gene Symbol	CD59
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	CD59 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD59 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	CD59 glycoprotein 1F5 antigen 20 kDa homologous restriction factor HRF-20 HRF20 MAC-inhibitory protein MAC-IP MEM43 antigen Membrane attack complex inhibition factor MACIF Membrane inhibitor of r
Molecular Weight	16 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1689OMIM:107271
Alternative Names	CD59 glycoprotein 1F5 antigen 20 kDa homologous restriction factor HRF-20 HRF20 MAC-inhibitory protein MAC-IP MEM43 antigen Membrane attack complex inhibition factor MACIF Membrane inhibitor of r
Function	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.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.
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.