Best Tools for immunology Research

CD59 (PN0131) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0419
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	ELISA;FCM
Target :	CD59
Gene Name :	CD59 MIC11 MIN1 MIN2 MIN3 MSK21
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
Human Gene Id :	966
Human Swiss Prot No :	P13987
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human CD59
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD59 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000;FCM 1-2μg/Test
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Cell Pathway :	Complement and coagulation cascades;Hematopoietic cell lineage;

Background : 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 ofThis 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 inThis 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 forThis gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Function : disease:Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency [MIM:612300].,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.,online information:CD59 mutation db,PTM: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.,PTM:N- and O-glycosylated. The

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.

Expression : Blood,Colon,Heart,Milk,T-cell,Urine

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