

CD59 (PN0129) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

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| Catalog No : | YA0417 |
| Reactivity : | Human |
| Applications : | ELISA |
| 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 |
| 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 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]

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

Products Images

