CD59 (PN0119) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0019 Recombinant

Key Features

Reactivity
- Human

Applications
- ELISA

Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Formulation	Phosphate-buffered solution

Basic Information

Source	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Purification	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Clone Number	PN0119

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Purified recombinant Human CD59
Specificity	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD59 protein.

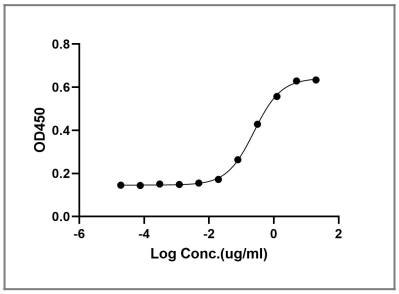
Target Information

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 inhibitor of reactive lysis) (MIRL) (Protectin) (CD antigen CD59)

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	2022;	P13987;

Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.
Tissue specificity	Detected on umbilical veil endothelial cells (PubMed:162579). Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:169283). Detected on endothelial cells (PubMed:169283).
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 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.,similarity:Contains 1 UPAR/Ly6 domain.,subcellular location:Soluble form found in a number of tissues.,subunit:Interacts with T-cell surface antigen CD2.,

Validation Data



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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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