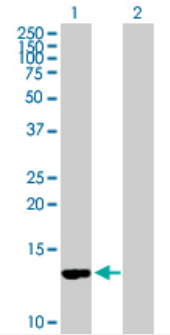
MaxPab®

CD59 purified MaxPab mouse polyclonal antibody (B02P)

Catalog # H00000966-B02P Size 50 ug

Applications



Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of CD59 expression in transfected 293T cell line (H00000966-T02) by CD59 MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

Lane 1: CD59 transfected lysate(14.08 KDa).
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human CD59 protein.
Immunogen	CD59 (NP_000602.1, 1 a.a. ~ 128 a.a) full-length human protein.
Sequence	MGIQGGSVLFGLLLVLAVFCHSGHSLQCYNCPNPTADCKTAVNCSSDFDACLITKAGLQVYNKC WKFEHCNFNDVTTRLRENELTYYCCKKDLCNFNEQLENGGTSLSEKTVLLLVTPFLAAAWSLHP
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Western Blot analysis of CD59 expression in transfected 293T cell line (H00000966-T02) by CD59 MaxPab polyclonal antibody.

  Lane 1: CD59 transfected lysate(14.08 KDa).
  Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — CD59

Entrez GeneID	966
GeneBank Accession#	NM_000611
Protein Accession#	NP_000602.1
Gene Name	CD59
Gene Alias	16.3A5, 1F5, EJ16, EJ30, EL32, FLJ38134, FLJ92039, G344, HRF-20, HRF20, MAC-IP, MACIF, MEM43, MGC2354, MIC11, MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MIRL, MSK21, p18-20
Gene Description	CD59 molecule, complement regulatory protein
Omim ID	107271
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	20 kDa homologous restriction factor|CD59 antigen|CD59 antigen p18-20 (antigen identified by monoclonal antibodies 16.3A5, EJ16, EJ30, EL32 and G344)|CD59 glycoprotein|Ly-6-like protein|T cell-activating protein|human leukocyte antigen MIC11|lymphocytic a

Publication Reference

- All Major Cholesterol-Dependent Cytolysins Use Glycans as Cellular Receptors.

  Lucy K Shewell, Christopher J Day, Freda E-C Jen, Thomas Haselhorst, John M Atack, Josephine F Reijneveld, Arun Everest-Dass, David B A James, Kristina M Boguslawski, Stephan Brouwer, Christine M Gillen, Zhenyao Luo, Bostjan Kobe, Victor Nizet, Mark von Itzstein, Mark J Walker, Adrienne W Paton, James C Paton, Victor J Torres, Michael P Jennings.

  Science Advances 2020 May; 6(21):eaaz4926.

  Application: WB-Ce, Human, Mouse reticulocytes

Pathway

- Complement and coagulation cascades
- Hematopoietic cell lineage

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Lymphoma
- Macular Degeneration