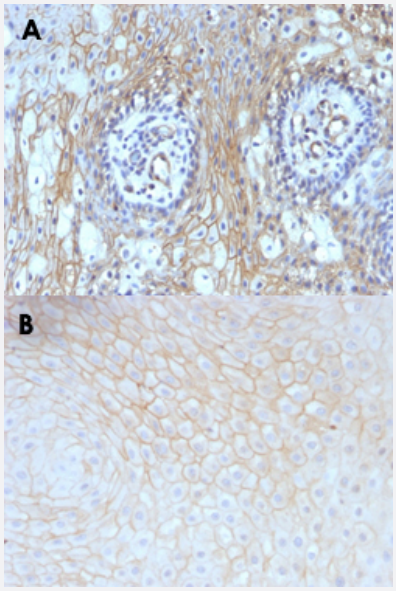
CD59 monoclonal antibody, clone MACIF/629

Catalog # MAB13475 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human tongue (A) and human tonsil (B) with CD59 monoclonal antibody, clone MACIF/629 (Cat # MAB13475).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant human CD59.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human CD59.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	20
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G purification
Isotype	IgG1, kappa

Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10^6 cells in 0.1 mL) Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1-2 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS (0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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- Immunofluorescence

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — CD59

Entrez GeneID	966
Protein Accession#	P13987
Gene Name	CD59
Gene Alias	16.3A5, 1F5, EJ16, EJ30, EL32, FLJ38134, FLJ92039, G344, HRF-20, HRF20, MAC-IP, MACI F, 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 thi s 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 pathw ays 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 s pliced transcript variants, which encode the same protein, have been identified for this gene. [prov ided 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 protei n|T cell-activating protein|human leukocyte antigen MIC11|lymphocytic a

Pathway

- Complement and coagulation cascades
- Hematopoietic cell lineage

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Lymphoma
- Macular Degeneration