ARG21385
anti-CD55 antibody [143-30] (FITC)

Package: 50 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	FITC-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [143-30] recognizes CD55
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB
Specificity	Human CD55.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	143-30
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	CD55
Species	Human
Immunogen	PHA activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells
Conjugation	FITC
Alternate Names	DAF; CD antigen CD55; CROM; Complement decay-accelerating factor; CR; TC

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	10 µl/10^6 cells
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IHC-P	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note: WB: Under non-reducing condition.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	PBS and 0.1% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.1% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 1604 Human Swiss-port # P08174 Human
Gene Symbol	CD55
Gene Full Name	CD55 molecule, decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group)
Background	This gene encodes a glycoprotein involved in the regulation of the complement cascade. Binding of the encoded protein to complement proteins accelerates their decay, thereby disrupting the cascade and preventing damage to host cells. Antigens present on this protein constitute the Cromer blood group system (CROM). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The predominant transcript variant encodes a membrane-bound protein, but alternatively spliced transcripts may produce soluble proteins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2014]
Function	This protein recognizes C4b and C3b fragments that condense with cell-surface hydroxyl or amino groups when nascent C4b and C3b are locally generated during C4 and c3 activation. Interaction of daf with cell-associated C4b and C3b polypeptides interferes with their ability to catalyze the conversion of C2 and factor B to enzymatically active C2a and Bb and thereby prevents the formation of C4b2a and C3bBb, the amplification convertases of the complement cascade. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	41 kDa
PTM	The Ser/Thr-rich domain is heavily O-glycosylated.