

## ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD59
Tested Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD59
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to L24-S96 of Mouse CD59.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EJ30; M1RL; Membrane attack complex inhibition factor; CD antigen CD59; EJ16; Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis; MIC11; EL32; HRF20; HRF-20; MEM43 antigen; MIN1; MIN2; MIN3; 1F5 antigen; 1F5; MACIF; MAC-IP; MSK21; Protectin; G344; p18-20; CD59 glycoprotein; MEM43; MAC-inhibitory protein; 16.3A5; 20 kDa homologous restriction factor

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	0.5 - 1 µg/ml
	WB	0.1 - 0.5 µg/ml
Application Note	IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediated was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 min. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

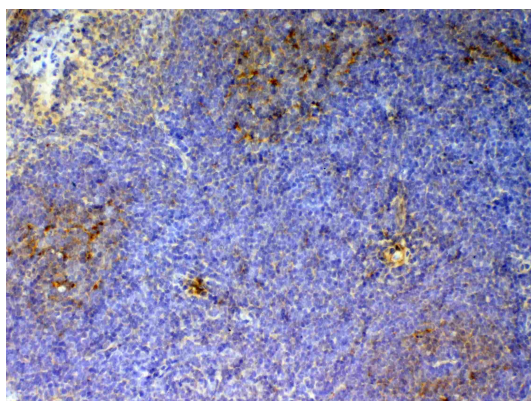
### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub> , 0.05% Sodium azide and 4% Trehalose.
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	4% Trehalose
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

## Bioinformation

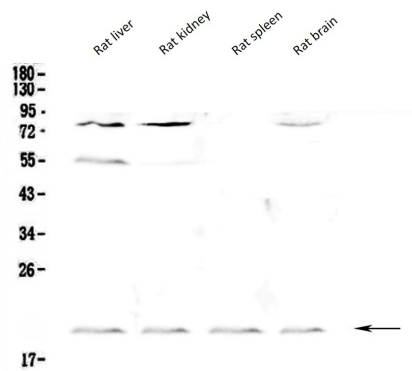
Gene Symbol	CD59
Gene Full Name	CD59 molecule, complement regulatory protein
Background	<p>This gene encodes a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates complement-mediated cell lysis, and it is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. This protein is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack 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]</p>
Function	<p>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.</p> <p>The soluble form from urine retains its specific complement binding activity, but exhibits greatly reduced ability to inhibit MAC assembly on cell membranes. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	14 kDa
PTM	<p>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.</p> <p>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. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Soluble form found in a number of tissues. [UniProt]

## Images



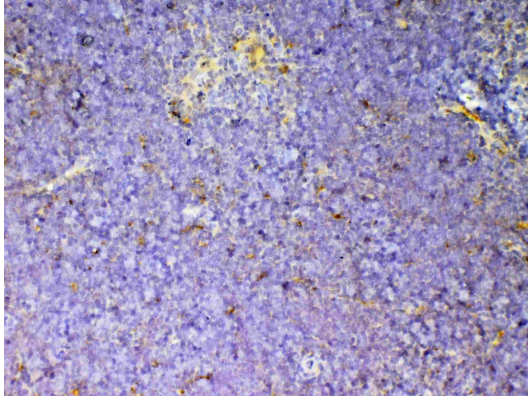
ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse spleen tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediated was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 min. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then stained with ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution, overnight at 4°C.



ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody WB image

Western blot: 50 µg of samples under reducing conditions. Rat liver, Rat kidney, Rat spleen and Rat brain lysates stained with ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody at 0.5 µg/ml, overnight at 4°C.



ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin-embedded Mouse thymus tissue. Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediated was performed in Citrate buffer (pH 6.0, epitope retrieval solution) for 20 min. The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then stained with ARG59301 anti-CD59 antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution, overnight at 4°C.