ARG62902
anti-CD59 antibody [MEM-43] (FITC)

Package: 100 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	FITC-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MEM-43] recognizes CD59
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The clone MEM-43 reacts with well defined epitope (W40, R-53) on CD59 (Protectin), an 18-20 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored glycoprotein expressed on all hematopoietic cells; it is widely present on cells in all tissues. HLDA IV; WS Code NL 705 HLDA V; WS Code AS S013 HLDA V; WS Code BP BP345 HLDA V; WS Code T T-103
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MEM-43
Isotype	IgG2a
Target Name	CD59
Immunogen	Thymocytes and T lymphocytes
Conjugation	FITC
Alternate Names	EJ30; MIRL; 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
FACS	20 µl / 10^6 cells

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

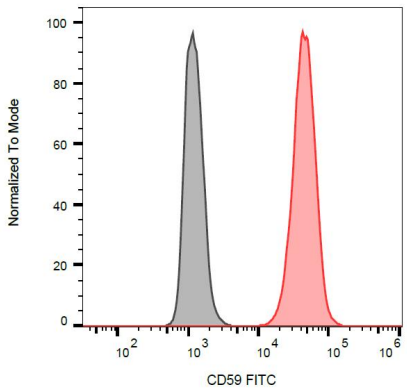
Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Buffer	PBS, 15 mM Sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Stabilizer	0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free BSA

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: 966 Human Swiss-port # P13987 Human
Gene Symbol	CD59
Gene Full Name	CD59 molecule, complement regulatory protein
Background	CD59 (Protectin) is a small (18-20 kDa) GPI-anchored ubiquitously expressed inhibitor of the membrane attack complex (MAC). It is thus the key regulator that preserves the autologous cells from terminal effector mechanism of the complement cascade. CD59 associates with C5b-8 complex and thereby counteracts appropriate formation of cytolytic pore within the plasma membrane. CD59 is also an low-affinity ligand of human CD2 and causes T cell costimulation.
Function	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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Immune System antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	14 kDa
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. 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.

Images



ARG62902 anti-CD59 antibody [MEM-43] (FITC) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: HL-60 (red) and SP2 (grey, negative control) cells stained with ARG62902 anti-CD59 antibody [MEM-43] (FITC).