

---

**Product Name: CD59 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab08423**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Rat,Mouse
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	16kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	CD59 CD59; MIC11; MIN1; MIN2; MIN3; MSK21; CD59 glycoprotein; 1F5 antigen; 20 kDa homologous restriction factor; HRF-20; HRF20; MAC-inhibitory protein; MAC-IP;MEM43
<b>Alternative Names</b>	antigen; Membrane attack complex inhibition factor; MACIF; Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis; MIRL; Protectin; CD59
<b>Gene ID</b>	966.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P13987
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CD59. AA range:51-100

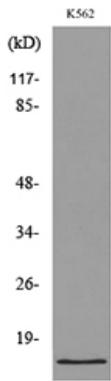
## Background

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],disease:Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency [MIM:612300],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.,function:The soluble form from urine retains its specific complement binding activity, but exhibits greatly reduced ability to inhibit MAC assembly on cell membranes.,online information:CD59 mutation db,PTM: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.,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.,similarity:Contains 1 UPAR/Ly6 domain.,subcellular location:Soluble form found in a number of tissues.,subunit:Interacts with T-cell surface antigen CD2,.

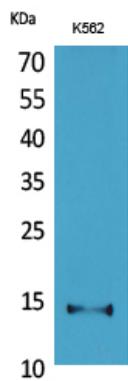
## Research Area

Complement and coagulation cascades;Hematopoietic cell lineage;

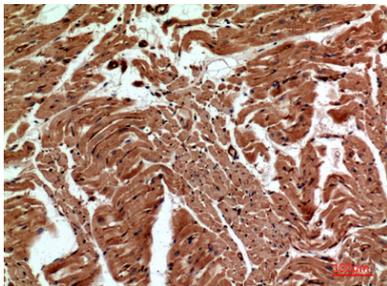
## Image Data



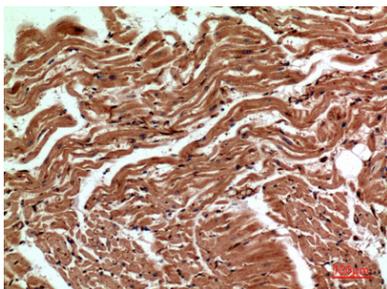
Western blot analysis of lysate from K562 cells, using CD59 Antibody.



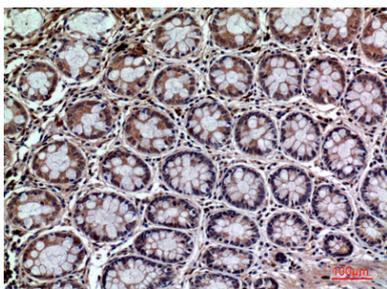
Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using CD59 Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



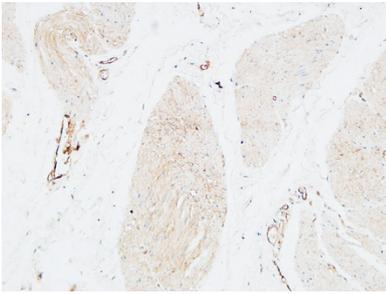
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-heart, antibody was diluted at 1:100



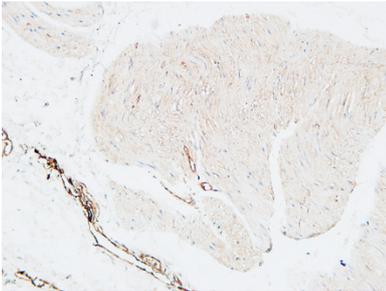
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-heart, antibody was diluted at 1:100



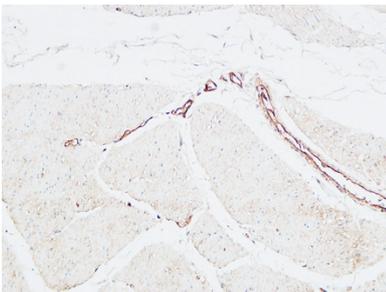
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-colon, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Bladder. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Bladder. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Bladder. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .