

## **CD59 Polyclonal Antibody**

Catalog No: YT5252

Reactivity: Human;Rat

**Applications:** WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: CD59

Fields: >>Complement and coagulation cascades;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage

Gene Name: CD59

Protein Name: CD59 glycoprotein

P13987

Human Gene Id: 966

**Human Swiss Prot** 

No:

**Immunogen:** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the

Internal region of human CD59. AA range:51-100

**Specificity:** CD59 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD59 protein.

**Formulation :** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

**Dilution :** WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

**Purification:** The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 16kD

1/4



**Cell Pathway:** Complement and coagulation cascades; Hematopoietic cell lineage;

**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],

**Function:** 

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-

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.

**Expression:** Blood, Colon, Heart, Milk, T-cell, Urine,

Tag: hot

**Sort**: 3624

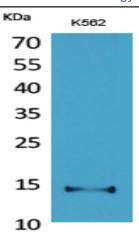
No4:

**Host:** Rabbit

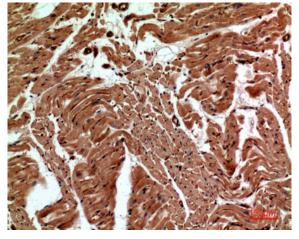
Modifications: Unmodified

## **Products Images**

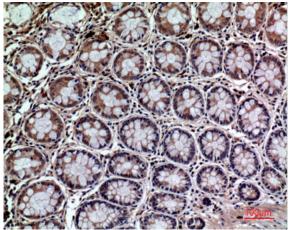
2/4



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using CD59 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000

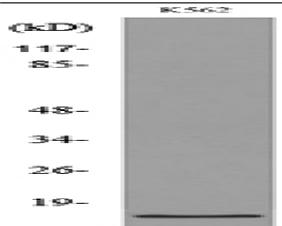


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded humanheart, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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





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