Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

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
Human Gene Id :	966
Human Swiss Prot No :	P13987
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

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

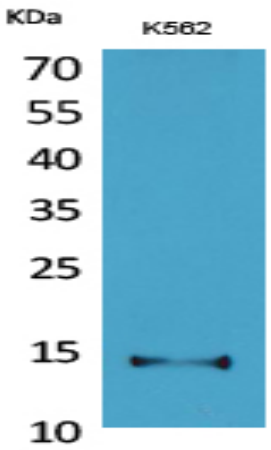
Background : This gene encodes a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates complement-mediated cell lysis, and it is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. This protein is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex, whereby it binds complement C8 and/or C9 during the assembly of 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-

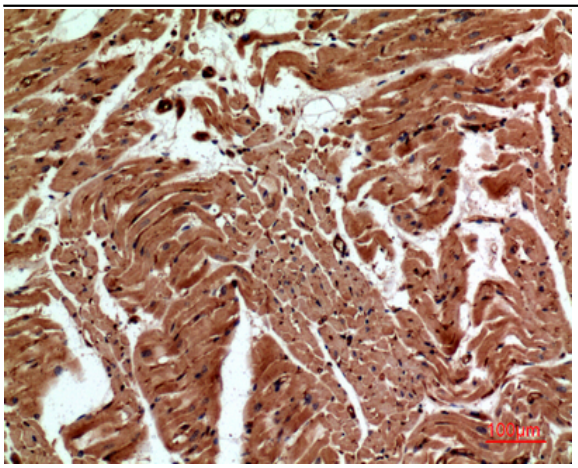
Subcellular Location : Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.

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

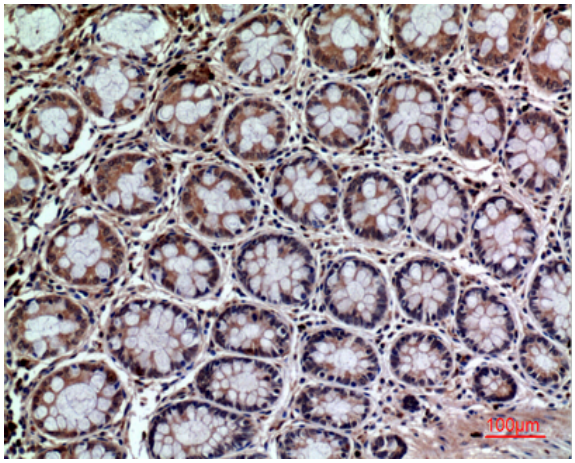
Products Images



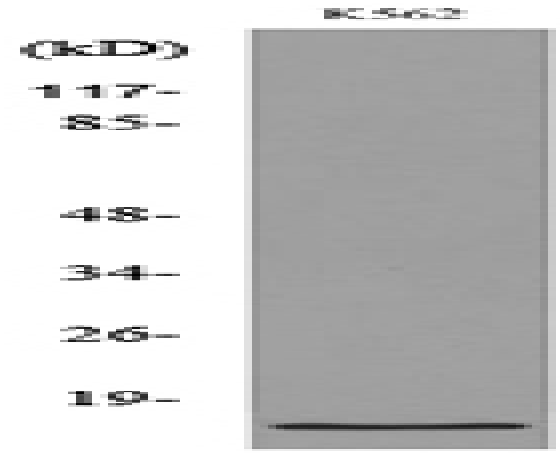
Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using CD59 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



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



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