

**CD59 (PN0131) Nb-FC recombinant antibody**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0419
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA;FCM
<b>Target :</b>	CD59
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CD59 MIC11 MIN1 MIN2 MIN3 MSK21
<b>Protein Name :</b>	CD59 glycoprotein (1F5 antigen) (20 kDa homologous restriction factor) (HRF-20) (HRF20) (MAC-inhibitory protein) (MAC-IP) (MEM43 antigen) (Membrane attack complex inhibition factor) (MACIF) (Membrane
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	966
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P13987
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD59
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD59 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
<b>Dilution :</b>	ELISA 1:5000-100000;FCM 1-2µg/Test
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration :</b>	Please check the information on the tube
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	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]

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**Function :** disease: Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency [MIM:612300]., 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., 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

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

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

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## Products Images