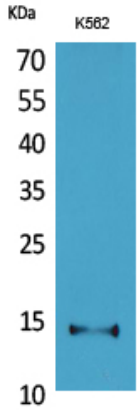
CD59 Polyclonal Antibody

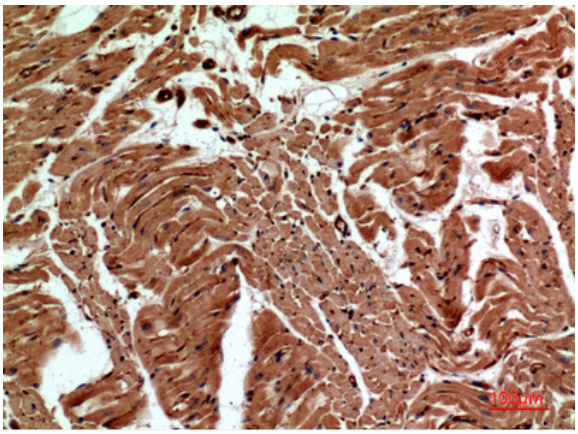
Catalog No	BYab-30067
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	CD59
Protein Name	CD59 glycoprotein
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CD59. AA range:51-100
Specificity	CD59 Polyclonal Antibody 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
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD59; MIC11; MIN1; MIN2; MIN3; MSK21; 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 inhibitor of reactive lysis; MIRL; Protectin; CD59
Observed Band	16kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Colon,Heart,Milk,T-cell,Urine,
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-
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

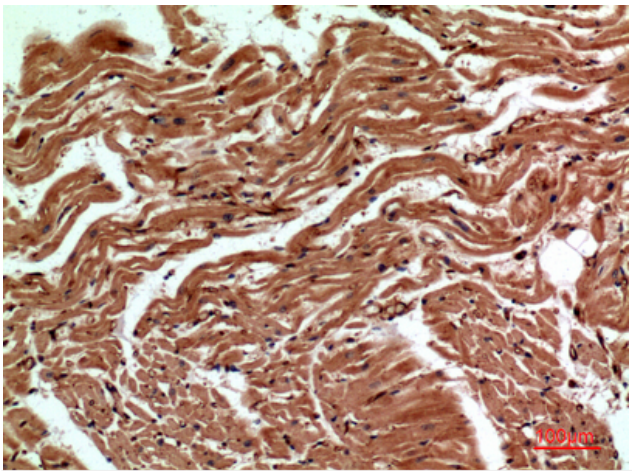
Products Images



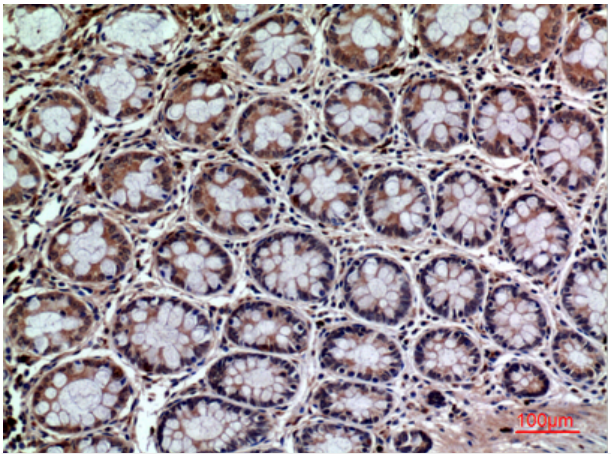
Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using CD59 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



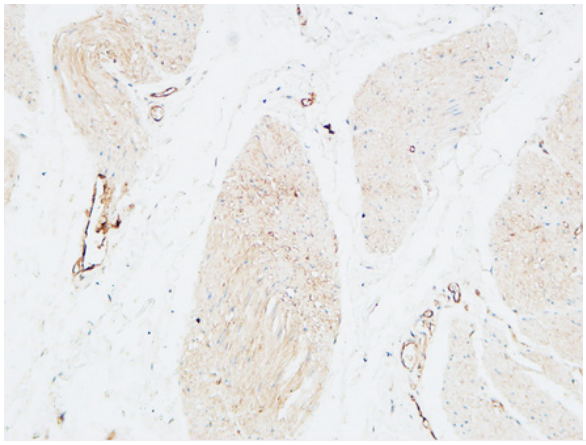
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-heart, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-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).