

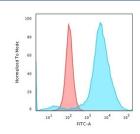
# **CD55 Antibody / DAF [clone 143-30] (V2475)**

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2475-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2475-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2475SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

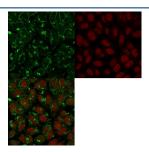
Citations (6)
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# **Bulk quote request**

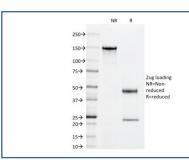
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	143-30
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P08174
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CD55 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow cytometry testing of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with CD55 antibody (clone 143-30); Red=isotype control, Blue= CD55 antibody.



Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with CD55 antibody (clone 143-30, green) and Reddot nuclear stain (red).



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD55 antibody (clone 143-30) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

#### **Description**

CD55 antibody clone 143-30 is a monoclonal antibody specific for CD55, also called DAF (Decay-accelerating factor), a complement regulatory protein that protects cells from complement-mediated lysis. CD55 exerts its protective function by destabilizing C3 and C5 convertases, ensuring self-tolerance and preventing damage to host tissues. Because of its broad tissue expression and important immune functions, CD55 is a critical focus in immunology, hematology, and tumor biology. NSJ Bioreagents supplies CD55 antibody clone 143-30 for research into complement regulation, immune defense, and disease pathogenesis.

CD55 antibody clone 143-30 produces reliable membranous staining on leukocytes, erythrocytes, epithelial cells, and endothelial cells. In immunology, this antibody has been used to study how complement regulation protects cells from immune-mediated injury. Its detection supports investigations into autoimmune disease, where impaired regulation of complement may contribute to pathology.

In hematology, CD55 antibody clone 143-30 is useful for characterizing paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, where deficiency of CD55 increases susceptibility of erythrocytes to complement-mediated lysis. Clone 143-30 enables researchers to assess expression levels in blood cells, clarifying mechanisms of disease and therapeutic response.

In oncology, CD55 antibody clone 143-30 has been applied to studies of tumor immune evasion. By upregulating CD55, tumor cells evade complement-mediated destruction, and this antibody supports exploration of how blocking CD55 might enhance anti-cancer immunity. It has been used in studies of solid tumors, including colorectal and breast cancers, where CD55 expression is often elevated.

CD55 antibody clone 143-30 is also valuable in transplantation biology, where complement regulation is a key determinant of graft survival. Its detection helps researchers assess complement regulatory pathways in donor and recipient tissues.

Technically, clone 143-30 has been validated in both tissue and cell-based studies, consistently producing specific and reproducible results. It is widely cited in immunology, hematology, and cancer biology literature. Alternate names include decay-accelerating factor antibody, complement control protein antibody, and GPI-linked CD55 antibody.

#### **Application Notes**

Optimal dilution of the CD55 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

### **Immunogen**

PHA stimulated human PBL were used as the immunogen for the CD55 antibody.

## **Storage**

Store the CD55 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).