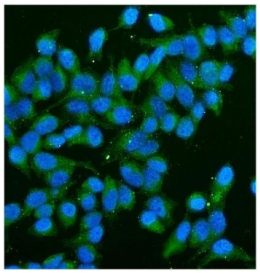
CD59 Antibody [clone 3C10] (RQ6078)

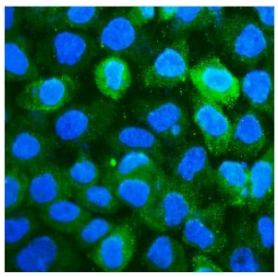
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6078	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

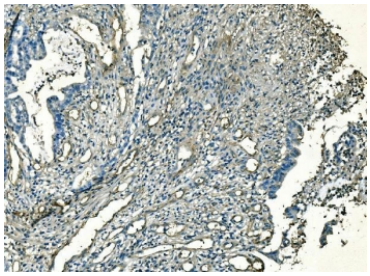
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clone Name	3C10
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	P13987
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunofluorescence : 2-4ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml
Limitations	This CD59 antibody is available for research use only.



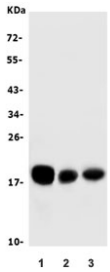
Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human HeLa cells with CD59 antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



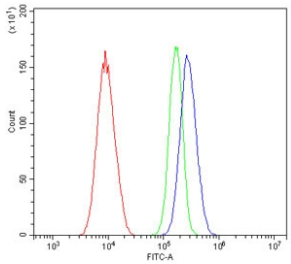
Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human A431 cells with CD59 antibody (green) and DAPI nuclear stain (blue). HIER: steam section in pH6 citrate buffer for 20 min.



IHC staining of FFPE human colorectal cancer with CD59 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH8 EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Western blot testing of human 1) HeLa, 2) U-87 MG and PC-3 cell lysate with CD59 antibody. Expected molecular weight: 14-20 kDa depending on level of glycosylation.



Flow cytometry testing of human A549 cells with CD59 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= CD59 antibody.

Description

This gene encodes a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates complement-mediated cell lysis, and it is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. And 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. It 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.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD59 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids L26-N102) was used as the immunogen for the CD59 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CD59 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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