

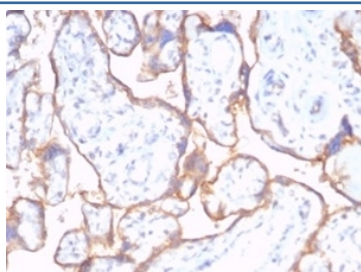
## Recombinant CD59 Antibody [clone rMACIF/7288] (V9425)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9425-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9425-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9425SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

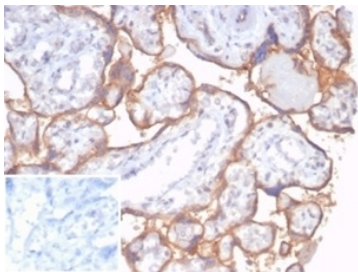
Recombinant **MOUSE MONOCLONAL**

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<b>Availability</b>	1-3 business days
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Format</b>	Purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Clone Name</b>	rMACIF/7288
<b>Purity</b>	Protein A affinity
<b>UniProt</b>	P13987
<b>Localization</b>	Cell Surface
<b>Applications</b>	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
<b>Limitations</b>	This recombinant CD59 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human placental tissue with recombinant CD59 antibody (clone rMACIF/7288). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human placental tissue with recombinant CD59 antibody (clone rMACIF/7288). Negative control inset: PBS instead of primary antibody to control for secondary binding. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

## Description

Reacts with human CD59, a 20kDa glycosyl phosphatidyl-inositol (GPI)-anchored cell surface protein (Workshop VI; Code N-L036). CD59 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. CD59 is widely distributed on cells in all tissues. It inhibits formation of MAC, thus protecting cells from complement-mediated lysis. The expression of CD59 on erythrocytes is important for their survival. Genetic defects in GPI-anchor attachment, that cause a reduction or loss of CD59 and CD55 on erythrocytes produce the symptoms of the disease paroxysmal hemoglobinuria (PNH). This MAb recognizes CD59 transfected cells. It is useful for study on GPI-anchored proteins, PNH and CD59 functions.

## Application Notes

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

## Immunogen

Recombinant human full-length CD59 protein was used as the immunogen for the recombinant CD59 antibody.

## Storage

Aliquot the recombinant CD59 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.