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Anti-CD55 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1697

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P08174
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M033
Calculated MW	41400

Additional Information

Gene ID	1604
Other Names	Complement decay-accelerating factor, DAF, CD_antigen, CD55, CR
Target/Specificity	CD55, also known as Decay-accelerating factor (DAF) is an inhibitor of the complement system, and is broadly expressed in malignant tumours. In cancer, CD55 has been implicated in tumorigenesis, neoangiogenesis, and metastasis. CD55 may decrease complement mediated tumor cell lysis, inhibit tumor apoptosis, and promote invasive cancer cell motility. These roles in cancer may involve binding to the seven-span transmembrane receptor CD97. In neuroblastoma cells, CD55 contributes to growth of colonies and to invasion of cells, but not to stemness. In neuroblastoma cells, CD55 is upregulated in a small population of cells that are HIF-2α positive. This CD55 positive subpopulation is highly invasive and has low adhesion to fibronectin and collagen. In addition, CD55 expression correlates with poor prognosis in neuroblastoma patients.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
Format	Protein G Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-CD55 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

CD55, also known as Decay-accelerating factor (DAF) is an inhibitor of the complement system, and is broadly expressed in malignant tumours. In cancer, CD55 has been implicated in tumorigenesis, neoangiogenesis, and metastasis. CD55 may decrease complement mediated tumor cell lysis, inhibit tumor

apoptosis, and promote invasive cancer cell motility. These roles in cancer may involve binding to the seven-span transmembrane receptor CD97. In neuroblastoma cells, CD55 contributes to growth of colonies and to invasion of cells, but not to stemness. In neuroblastoma cells, CD55 is upregulated in a small population of cells that are HIF-2α positive. This CD55 positive subpopulation is highly invasive and has low adhesion to fibronectin and collagen. In addition, CD55 expression correlates with poor prognosis in neuroblastoma patients.