

# Anti-CD59 (glycoprotein) Antibody

Catalog # AN1699

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, ICC, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P13987</a>
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	Mouse Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b
<b>Clone Names</b>	M015
<b>Calculated MW</b>	14177

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	966
<b>Other Names</b>	CD59 glycoprotein, 1F5 antigen, HRF-20, HRF20, MAP-IP, MAC inhibitory protein, MEM43, MACIF, MIRL, MIC11, MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MSK21
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	CD59 is a GPI-anchored membrane protein that is an inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC). CD59 binds to complement components C8 and C9, preventing C9 polymerization and insertion into membranes. Rare cases of CD59 deficiency have been reported to cause paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria in human patients. Expression of CD59 on tumor cells and viral infected cells makes them resist antibody-dependent complement-mediated lysis. Inhibitors of CD59 expression or activity may suppress tumor cell resistance to complement-mediated attack, and these technologies have been actively pursued for therapeutic applications. In addition, CD59 may regulate insulin secretion by modulating exocytosis, and a glycosylated form of CD59 with no MAC inhibitory activity is found in diabetic patients.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Protein G Purified
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-CD59 (glycoprotein) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
<b>Shipping</b>	Blue Ice

## Background

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CD59 is a GPI-anchored membrane protein that is an inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC). CD59 binds to complement components C8 and C9, preventing C9 polymerization and

insertion into membranes. Rare cases of CD59 deficiency have been reported to cause paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria in human patients. Expression of CD59 on tumor cells and viral infected cells makes them resist antibody-dependent complement-mediated lysis. Inhibitors of CD59 expression or activity may suppress tumor cell resistance to complement-mediated attack, and these technologies have been actively pursued for therapeutic applications. In addition, CD59 may regulate insulin secretion by modulating exocytosis, and a glycosylated form of CD59 with no MAC inhibitory activity is found in diabetic patients.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.