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Anti-CD59 (glycoprotein) Antibody

Catalog # AN1699

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession	P13987
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2b
Clone Names	M015
Calculated MW	14177

Additional Information

Gene ID	966
Other Names	CD59 glycoprotein, 1F5 antigen, HRF-20, HRF20, MAP-IP, MAC inhibitory protein, MEM43, MACIF, MIRL, MIC11, MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MSK21
Target/Specificity	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 glycated form of CD59 with no MAC inhibitory activity is found in diabetic 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-CD59 (glycoprotein) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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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 glycated 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'.