

## Anti-CD59 Antibody (2A586)

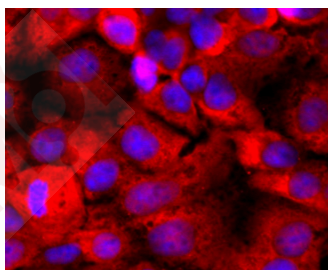
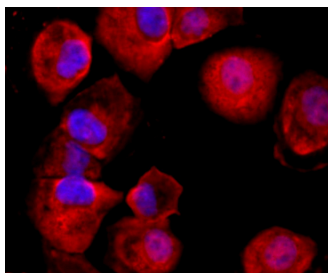
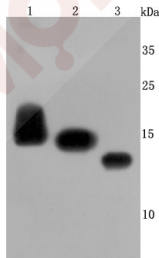
### Product Details

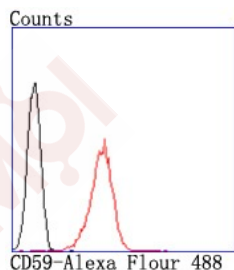
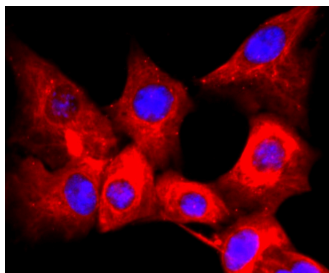
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 14/20 kDa.
Clone:	2A586
Purification:	ProA affinity purified

### Applications

#### Verified Activity:

1. Western blot analysis of CD59 on different cells lysates using anti-CD59 antibody at 1/500 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Human placenta, Lane 2: HUVEC, Lane 3: K562.
2. ICC staining CD59 in HUVEC cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
3. ICC staining CD59 in JAR cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
4. ICC staining CD59 in NIH-3T3 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.
5. Flow cytometric analysis of NIH-3T3 cells with CD59 antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.





Application: FCM,ICC/IF,IP,WB

Recommended WB: 1:1000-5000; ICC/IF: 1:100-500; IP: 1:10-50; FCM: 1:50-100

### Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

### Antigen Details

Immunogen: Recombinant Protein

Uniprot ID: P13987

Synonyms: CD59;MIRL;MAC-IP;HRF-20;MIN3;MACIF;MEM43;MIN2;MACIP;MSK21;1F5;MIC11;HRF20;G344;MIN1

### Research Background

CD59 is a GPI-anchored glycoprotein that is expressed on leukocytes, vascular endothelial cells, various epithelial cells and placenta. CD59 acts together with CD58 in mediating T cell adhesion and activation, and it may be a second ligand of CD2. CD59 functions as a regulator of the terminal pathway of complement by binding to the C8/C9 components of the assembling membrane attack complex (MAC) on host cell membranes, to stop the formation of the lytic pore. CD59 also drives both calcium release and activation of lipid-raft associated signalling molecules such as tyrosine kinases. CD59 gene has two p53-responsive domains that may be implicated in the defense of host cells from damage by the complement system in inflammation, suggesting that p53 could be used to mediate susceptibility of tumor cells to the complement lysis during chemotherapy.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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