

CD55/DAF Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	CD55 molecule, decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group); DAF; CROM; TC; CR
Protein Construction:	Asp35-Ser353
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P08174-1
Molecular Weight:	35.8 kDa (Predicted); 70-75 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human CD55, His Tag at 0.2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-CD55 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 14.3 ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Decay Accelerating Factor (or CD55) is a major regulator of the alternative and classical pathways of complement activation and is expressed on all serum-exposed cells. It is commonly hijacked by invading pathogens, including many enteroviruses and uropathogenic Escherichia coli, to promote cellular attachment prior to infection.

Reference

Lea S. (2002) Interactions of CD55 with non-complement ligands. Biochem Soc Trans. 30(Pt 6): 1014-9.

Mikesch JH, et al. (2006) The expression and action of decay-accelerating factor (CD55) in human malignancies and cancer therapy. Cell Oncol. 28(5-6): 223-32.

Wang Y, et al. (2010) Decay accelerating factor (CD55) protects neuronal cells from chemical hypoxia-induced injury. J Neuroinflammation. 7:24.

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Tel: 781-999-4286 E_mail: info@targetmol.com Address: 34 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, MA 02481