

CD59 Antibody
Catalog # ASC11617**Specification**

CD59 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P13987
Other Accession	NP_000602 , 10835165
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	14 kDa KDa
Application Notes	CD59 antibody can be used for detection of CD59 by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/mL.

CD59 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	966
Target/Specificity	
CD59;	

Reconstitution & Storage

CD59 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.

Precautions

CD59 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD59 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD59

Synonyms MIC11, MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MSK21

Function

Potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC) action. Acts by binding to the C8 and/or C9 complements of the assembling MAC, thereby preventing incorporation of the multiple copies of C9 required for complete formation of the osmolytic pore. This inhibitor appears to be species-specific. Involved in signal transduction for T-cell activation complexed to a protein tyrosine kinase.

Cellular Location

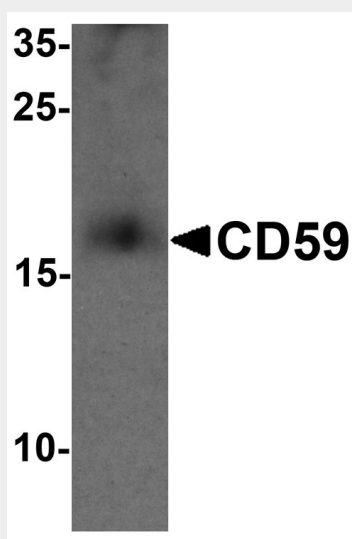
Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Note=Soluble form found in a number of tissues

CD59 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CD59 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of CD59 in mouse spleen tissue lysate with CD59 antibody at 1 µg/mL

CD59 Antibody - Background

CD59 Antibody: The complement regulatory protein CD59 is a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates complement-mediated cell lysis and is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. CD59 is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex, whereby it binds complement C8 and/or C9 during the assembly of this complex, thereby inhibiting the incorporation of multiple copies of C9 into the complex, which is necessary for osmolytic pore formation. CD59 also plays a role in signal transduction pathways in the activation of T cells. Mutations in this gene cause CD59 deficiency, a disease resulting in hemolytic anemia and thrombosis, and ultimately cerebral infarction.

CD59 Antibody - References

Venneker GT and Asghar SS. CD59: a molecule involved in antigen presentation as well as downregulation of membrane attack complex. *Exp. Clin. Immunogenet.* 1992; 9:33-47.
Kimberly FC, Sivasankar B, and Paul Morgan B. Alternative roles for CD59. *Mol. Immunol.* 2007; 44:73-81.
Ninomiya H and Sims PJ. The human complement regulatory protein CD59 binds to the alpha-chain of C8 and to the "b" domain of C9. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1992; 267:13675-80.
Deckert M, Ticchioni M, Mari B, et al. The glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored CD59 protein stimulates both T cell receptor zeta/ZAP-70-dependent and -independent signaling pathways in T cells. *Eur. J. Immunol.* 1995; 25:1815-22