

## CD59 (PN0119) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

CatalogNo: YA0019 **Recombinant** 

### Key Features

#### Reactivity

- Human

#### Applications

- ELISA

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

ELISA 1:5000-100000

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)

**Formulation** Phosphate-buffered solution

### Basic Information

**Source** Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

**Purification** Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell

**Clone Number** PN0119

### Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** Purified recombinant Human CD59

**Specificity** This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD59 protein.

### Target Information

**Gene name** CD59 MIC11 MIN1 MIN2 MIN3 MSK21

**Protein Name** CD59 glycoprotein (1F5 antigen) (20 kDa homologous restriction factor) (HRF-20) (HRF20) (MAC-inhibitory protein) (MAC-IP) (MEM43 antigen) (Membrane attack complex inhibition factor) (MACIF) (Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis) (MIRL) (Protectin) (CD antigen CD59)

**Organism**

**Gene ID**

**UniProt ID**

Human

[966](#);

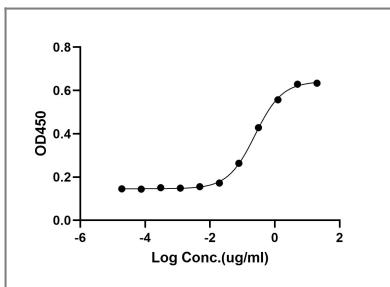
[P13987](#);

**Cellular Localization** Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Secreted. Soluble form found in a number of tissues.

**Tissue specificity** Blood,Colon,Heart,Milk,T-cell,Urine

**Function** Disease:Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency [MIM:612300].,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.,The soluble form from urine retains its specific complement binding activity, but exhibits greatly reduced ability to inhibit MAC assembly on cell membranes.,online information:CD59 mutation db,PTM:Glycated. Glycation is found in diabetic subjects, but only at minimal levels in nondiabetic subjects. Glycated CD59 lacks MAC-inhibitory function and confers to vascular complications of diabetes.,PTM:N- and O-glycosylated. The N-glycosylation mainly consists of a family of biantennary complex-type structures with and without lactosamine extensions and outer arm fucose residues. Also significant amounts of triantennary complexes (22%). Variable sialylation also present in the Asn-43 oligosaccharide. The predominant O-glycans are mono-sialylated forms of the disaccharide, Gal-beta-1,3GalNAc, and their sites of attachment are probably on Thr-76 and Thr-77. The GPI-anchor of soluble urinary CD59 has no inositol-associated phospholipid, but is composed of seven different GPI-anchor variants of one or more monosaccharide units. Major variants contain sialic acid, mannose and glucosamine Sialic acid linked to an N-acetylhexosamine-galactose arm is present in two variants.,similarity:Contains 1 UPAR/Ly6 domain.,subcellular location:Soluble form found in a number of tissues.,subunit:Interacts with T-cell surface antigen CD2.,

## Validation Data



## Contact information

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**CD59 (PN0119) Nb-  
FC recombinant  
antibody**

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