



Anti-CD58 monoclonal antibody, clone MEM-63 [R-PE] (CABT-46495MH)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview

CD58, or LFA-3, is a membrane glycoprotein of 55-70kD. It occurs in two forms, one transmembrane with a cytoplasmic domain, the other form anchored in the membrane via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol tail. The complete amino acid sequence of both forms has been deduced from cDNA. It is heavily N-glycosylated. CD58 is a cell adhesion molecule which plays a critical role in facilitation of antigen specific recognition through interaction with CD2 on T lymphocytes. It is a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of molecules. CD58 has a wide tissue distribution, being present on erythrocytes, platelets, monocytes, a subset of lymphocytes, bone marrow cells, epithelium and endothelial cells. There are approximately 5,000 CD58 molecules on each erythrocyte. There is reduced expression of CD58 on haemopoietic cells in individuals with paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10⁶ cells in 100ul.

Specificity	CD58
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	MEM-63
Conjugate	PE
Applications	FC
Format	Purified IgG conjugated to R. Phycoerythrin (RPE) - lyophilised
Size	100 tests

Preservative	0.09% Sodium Azide
Storage	Prior to reconstitution store at +4°C. Following reconstitution store at +4°C. This product should be stored undiluted. DO NOT FREEZE. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	CD58 CD58 molecule [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	CD58
Synonyms	CD58; CD58 molecule; ag3; LFA3; LFA-3; lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3; surface glycoprotein LFA-3; CD58 antigen, (lymphocyte function-associated antigen 3);
Entrez Gene ID	965
Protein Refseq	NP_001138294
UniProt ID	P19256
Chromosome Location	1p13
Pathway	Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs); Cell surface interactions at the vascular wall; Epstein-Barr virus infection; Hemostasis;
Function	protein binding; receptor binding;