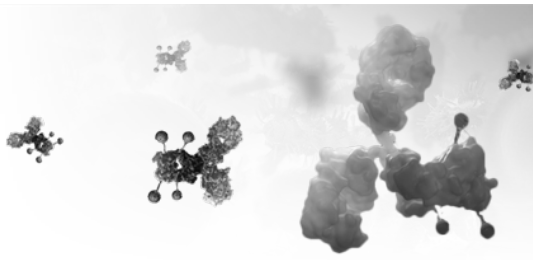

Rabbit Anti-Cynomolgus CD59 Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-NS1715)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Cynomolgus CD59
Target	CD59
Immunogen	Recombinant Cynomolgus CD59 protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Cynomolgus
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA Recommended dilution: ELISA: 0.5-1.0 µg/mL. This antibody can be used at 0.5-1.0 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Cynomolgus CD59. The detection limit for Cynomolgus CD59 is 0.039 ng/well. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.
Format	Liquid, Purified
Size	50 µl, 100 µl, 200 µl
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS
Preservative	None

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Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free.Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	CD59 glycoprotein, also known as 20 kDa homologous restriction factor, HRF20, MAC-inhibitory protein, Membrane attack complex inhibition factor, Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis, MIC11, MIRL and CD59, is a cell membrane protein which contains one UPAR/Ly6 domain. CD59 is a small, highly glycosylated, GPI-linked protein, with a wide expression profile. The soluble form of CD59 from urine retains its specific complement binding activity, but exhibits greatly reduced ability to inhibit MAC assembly on cell membranes. CD59 is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC) action. CD59 was first identified as a regulator of the terminal pathway of complement. It 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. CD59 is involved in signal transduction for T-cell activation complexed to a protein tyrosine kinase. Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency (CD59D).
Keywords	CD59; CD59 molecule, complement regulatory protein; Cd59a; Cd59b; MACIF; MACIP; MAC-IP; CD59 glycoprotein; protectin; CD59 antigen; Cb59b molecule; MAC-inhibitory protein; membrane attack complex inhibition factor; CD59b moleucle, complement regulatory protein;

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