

anti-human CD59

Monoclonal Antibody MEM-43 to CD59 (Human)

Cat-No: **21270591**

100 µg in 100 µl

Clone: MEM-43

Specificity: The antibody MEM-43 reacts with well defined epitope (W40, R-53) on CD59 (Protectin), an 18-20 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored glycoprotein expressed on all hematopoietic cells; it is widely present on cells in all tissues.

HLDA IV; WS Code NL 705

HLDA V; WS Code AS S013

HLDA V; WS Code BP BP345

HLDA V; WS Code T T-103

Isotype subclass: Mouse IgG2a

Form: Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein A-affinity chromatography.

Purity: > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)

Physical state: Liquid

Buffer/Additives/Preservative: PBS containing 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.2).

Expiration date: The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.

Storage conditions: Store at 4°C. For long-term storage aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application: Flow Cytometry
Immunoprecipitation

References:

Horejsi V. et al., Folia Biol. (Praha) 34, 12 (1986). (original description of MEM-43 antigen)

Leucocyte Typing IV. Knapp W et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1989).

Leucocyte Typing V. Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).

Large number of research studies was published referring the use of the antibody MEM-43, for example:

Forsberg U.H. et al., Immunogenetics 30, 188 (1989).

Stefanova I. et al., Mol. Immunol. 26, 153 (1989).

Cinek T. and Horejsi V., J. Immunol. 149, 2262 (1991).

Stefanova I. et al., Science 254, 1016 (1991).

Cebecauer M et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 234, 706 (1998).

Background: CD59 (Protectin) is a small (18-20 kDa) GPI-anchored ubiquitously expressed inhibitor of the membrane attack complex (MAC). It is thus the key regulator that preserves the autologous cells from terminal effector mechanism of the complement cascade. CD59 associates with C5b-8 complex and thereby counteracts appropriate formation of cytolytic pore within the plasma membrane. CD59 is also an low-affinity ligand of human CD2 and causes T cell costimulation.

Warning: Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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