

## Product datasheet for **TA389087**

### CD59 Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M015]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M015
Applications:	ICC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:1000 <b>ICC:</b> 1:100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Immunogen:	Clone M015 was generated from a proprietary antigen related to the mature form of human CD59 from the A431 epidermoid carcinoma cell line.
Specificity:	Clone M015 detects 15-20 kDa* bands corresponding to CD59 on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of native human MDA-MB-231, A549, A431, and MCF7 cell lysates, as well as recombinant human CD59 protein. The antibody does not detect denatured CD59. The antibody can be used for multiple applications including ELISA, western blot, immunocytochemical labeling and immunoprecipitation. In addition, the antibody labels live, unfixed A549 and MeWo cells.
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	15-20
Database Link:	<a href="#">P13987</a>



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**Background:**

CD59 is a GPI-anchored membrane protein that is an inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC). CD59 binds to complement components C8 and C9, preventing C9 polymerization and insertion into membranes. Rare cases of CD59 deficiency have been reported to cause paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria in human patients. Expression of CD59 on tumor cells and viral infected cells makes them resist antibody-dependent complement-mediated lysis. Inhibitors of CD59 expression or activity may suppress tumor cell resistance to complement-mediated attack, and these technologies have been actively pursued for therapeutic applications. In addition, CD59 may regulate insulin secretion by modulating exocytosis, and a glycosylated form of CD59 with no MAC inhibitory activity is found in diabetic patients.

**Note:**

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.