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Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12175

Specification

Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P08174
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Complement decay-accelerating factor(CD55) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1604

Other Names
Complement decay-accelerating factor, CD55, CD55, CR, DAF

Calculated MW
41400 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse

Subcellular Localization
Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity
Expressed on the plasma membranes of all cell types that are in intimate contact with plasma complement proteins. It is also found on the surfaces of epithelial cells lining extracellular compartments, and variants of the molecule are present in body fluids and in extracellular matrix.

Protein Name
Complement decay-accelerating factor

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human CD55 recombinant protein (Position: D35-K347). Human CD55 shares 49.1% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse CD55.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the receptors of complement activation (RCA) family.

Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name CD55

Synonyms CR, DAF

Function
This protein recognizes C4b and C3b fragments that condense with cell-surface hydroxyl or amino groups when nascent C4b and C3b are locally generated during C4 and c3 activation. Interaction of daf with cell-associated C4b and C3b polypeptides interferes with their ability to catalyze the conversion of C2 and factor B to enzymatically active C2a and Bb and thereby prevents the formation of C4b2a and C3bBb, the amplification convertases of the complement cascade (PubMed:7525274). Inhibits complement activation by destabilizing and preventing the formation of C3 and C5 convertases, which prevents complement damage (PubMed:28657829).

Cellular Location
[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Isoform 3]: Secreted [Isoform 5]: Secreted [Isoform 7]: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor

Tissue Location
Expressed on the plasma membranes of all cell types that are in intimate contact with plasma complement proteins. It is also found on the surfaces of epithelial cells lining extracellular compartments, and variants of the molecule are present in body fluids and in extracellular matrix

Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody - Images

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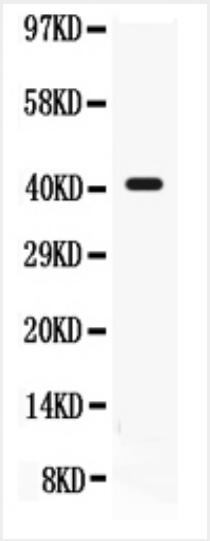
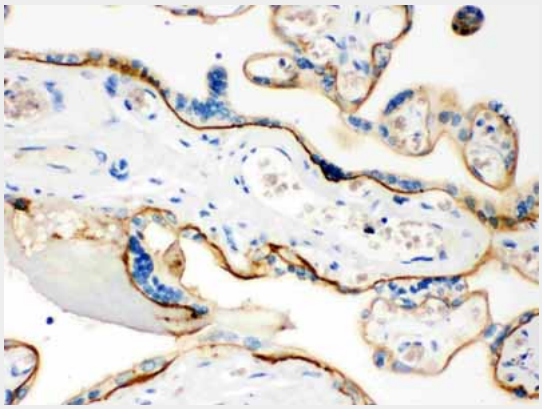


Anti- CD55 Picoband antibody, ABO12175, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti CD55 (ABO12175) at 0.5ug/mlWB: K562 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 41KDObserved bind size: 41KD



Anti- CD55 Picoband antibody, ABO12175, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Placenta Tissue

Anti-CD55 Picoband Antibody - Background

Complement decay-accelerating factor, also known as CD55 or DAF, is a protein that, in humans, is encoded by the CD55 gene. This gene encodes a glycoprotein involved in the regulation of the complement cascade. Binding of the encoded protein to complement proteins accelerates their decay, thereby disrupting the cascade and preventing damage to host cells. Antigens present on this protein constitute the Cromer blood group system (CROM). Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. The predominant transcript variant encodes a membrane-bound protein, but alternatively spliced transcripts may produce soluble proteins.