

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1)
Catalog # ABO16264

Specification

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	P08174
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) . Tested in IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Reconstitution

Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml.

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) - Additional Information

Gene ID 1604

Other Names

Complement decay-accelerating factor, CD55, CR, DAF

Calculated MW

70-75 kDa KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Human
 Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 2-5 µg/ml, Human
 Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/ml, Human

Contents

Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na₂HPO₄.

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.

Storage

At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7525274)). Inhibits complement activation by destabilizing and preventing the formation of C3 and C5 convertases, which prevents complement damage (PubMed: [28657829](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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

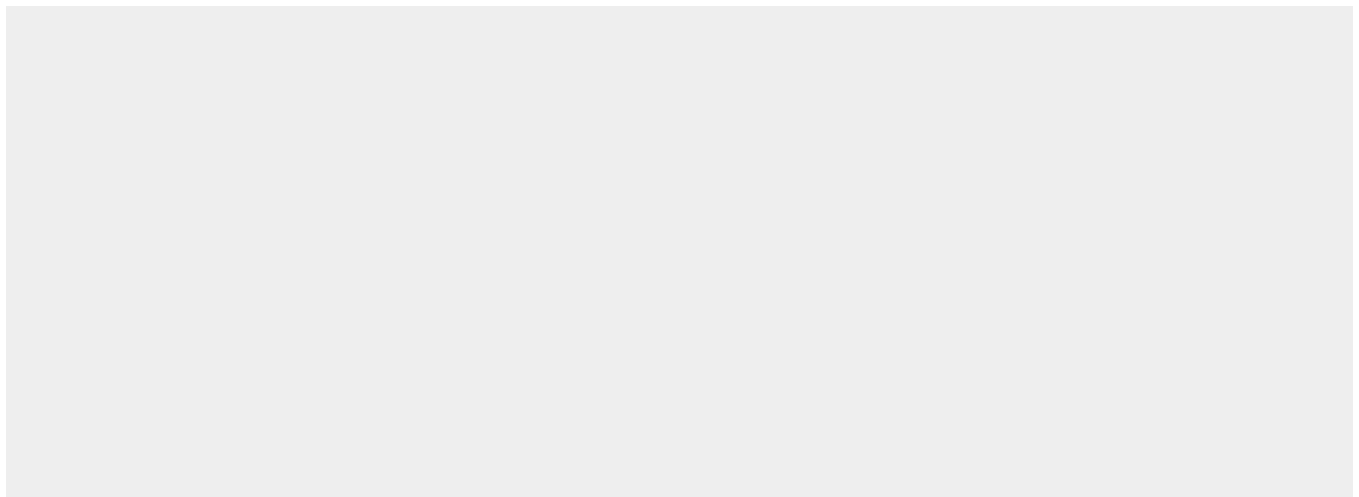
Expressed on the plasma membranes of all cell types that are in intimate contact with plasma complement proteins. It is also found on the surfaces of epithelial cells lining extracellular compartments, and variants of the molecule are present in body fluids and in extracellular matrix

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) - Images



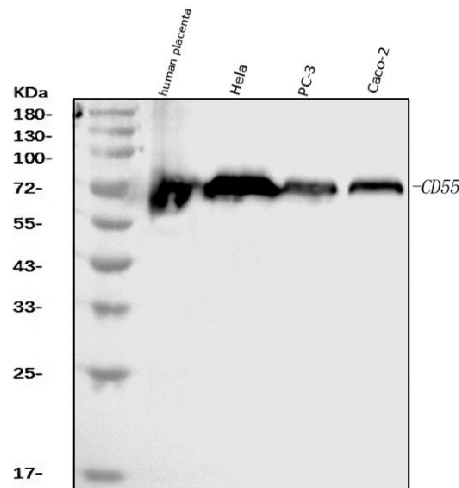


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of CD55 using anti-CD55 antibody (M00910-3). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

- Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysates,
- Lane 2: human HeLa whole cell lysates,
- Lane 3: human PC-3 whole cell lysates,
- Lane 4: human Caco-2 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with mouse anti-CD55 antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00910-3) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for CD55 at approximately 70-75 kDa. The expected band size for CD55 is at 41 kDa.

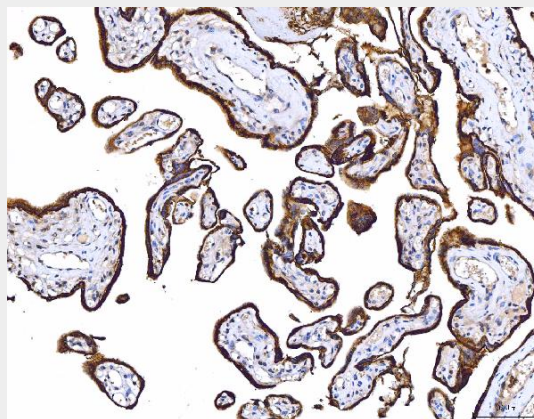


Figure 2. IHC analysis of CD55 using anti-CD55 antibody (M00910-3). CD55 was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human placenta tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-CD55 Antibody (M00910-3) overnight at 4°C. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using HRP Conjugated Mouse IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0001) with DAB as the chromogen.

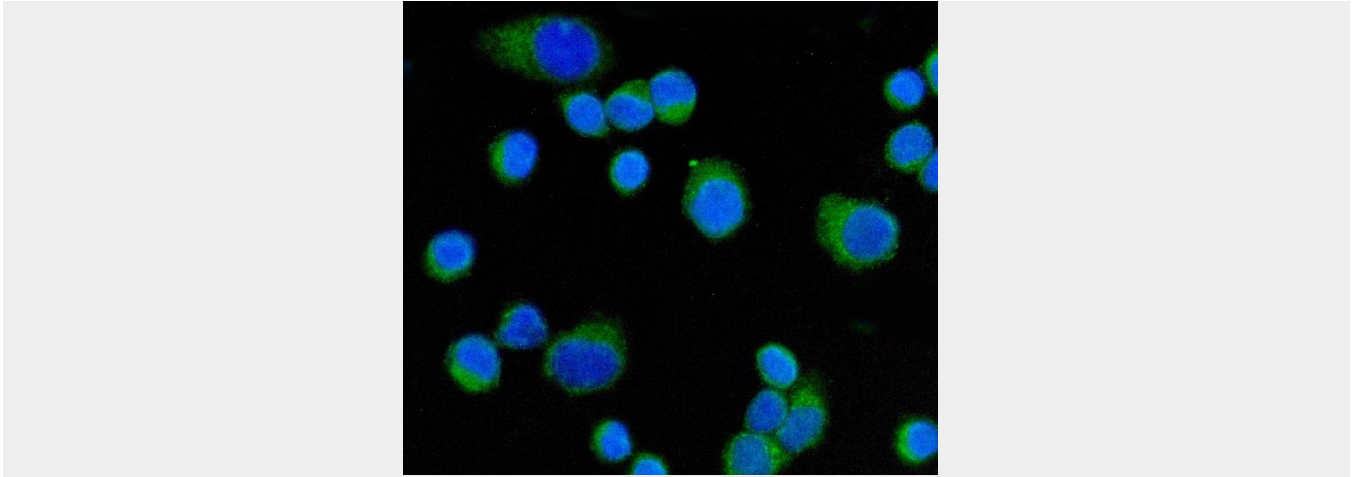


Figure 3. IF analysis of CD55 using anti-CD55 antibody (M00910-3). CD55 was detected in an immunocytochemical section of SiHa cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ mouse anti-CD55 Antibody (M00910-3) overnight at 4°C. DyLight®488 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1126) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for the label used.

Anti-CD55 Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 9F3A1) - 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.