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CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 197-2B1]
Catalog # AH11800

Specification

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P15529
Other Accession	4179, 510402
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG2a, kappa**
Calculated MW	**52-58kDa KDa**

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 4179

Other Names
Membrane cofactor protein, TLX, Trophoblast leukocyte common antigen, CD46, CD46, MCP, MIC10

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name CD46

Synonyms MCP, MIC10

Function
Acts as a cofactor for complement factor I, a serine protease which protects autologous cells against complement-mediated injury by cleaving C3b and C4b deposited on host tissue. May be involved in the fusion of the spermatozoa with the oocyte during fertilization. Also acts as a costimulatory factor for T-cells which induces the differentiation of CD4+ into T-regulatory 1 cells. T-regulatory 1 cells suppress immune responses by secreting interleukin-10, and therefore are thought to prevent autoimmunity.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome inner membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Inner acrosomal membrane of spermatozoa. Internalized upon binding of Measles

virus, Herpesvirus 6 or Neisseria gonorrhoeae, which results in an increased susceptibility of infected cells to complement-mediated injury. In cancer cells or cells infected by Neisseria, shedding leads to a soluble peptide

Tissue Location
Expressed by all cells except erythrocytes.

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Recognizes a protein of 52kDa-58kDa, identified as CD46 (also known as membrane cofactor protein, MCP). CD46 exists as many isoforms in a variety of tissues. It is strongly expressed on salivary gland ducts and kidney ducts, moderately on lymphocytes and endothelium, and weakly on interstitial tissues and muscle cells, but not on erythrocytes. CD46 functions as a C3b/C4b-binding glycoprotein that inhibits complement activation on host cells. It also serves as a measles virus receptor, an adherence factor for group A Streptococcus pyogenes, and a cellular pilus receptor for pathogenic Neisseria. This MAb can be applied to test complement activation in pseudo-allergic reactions to acetylsalicylic acid and to test for measles virus infection of cells.

CD46 (Membrane Cofactor Protein) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Kishimoto T. et al., eds. Leukocyte Typing VI, p506-509 and p1145-1146, Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London, 1997. | Liszewski MK and Atkinson JP. Membrane cofactor protein (MCP; CD46). Isoforms differ in protection against the classical pathway of complement. J Immunol 1996, 156:4415-4421. | Blixenkrone-Moller M, et al. Role of CD46 in measles virus infection in CD46 transgenic mice. Virology 1998, 249(2):238-248 | Okada N et al. Membrane cofactor protein (CD46) is a keratinocyte receptor for the M protein of the group A streptococcus. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1995, 92(7):2489-2493. | Kallstrom H et al. Cell signaling by the type IV pili of pathogenic Neisseria. J Biol Chem 1998, 273(34):21777-8