

# Product Information

## MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human CD59 (26-102) Membrane Protein, Partial, -His tag

Cat. No.: **MP1238F**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human CD59 (26-102). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

### Product Specifications

#### Host Species

Human

#### Target Protein

CD59

#### Protein Length

ECD

#### Molecular Weight

The protein has a calculated MW of 10.8 kDa. The protein migrates as 15-18 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

#### Sequence

AA Leu 26 - Asn 102 (Accession # P13987-1).

### Product Description

#### Application

SDS-PAGE

#### Expression Systems

HEK293

#### Tag

His tag at the C-terminus

#### Protein Format

Soluble

#### Form

LYOPH

#### Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

**Endotoxin**

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

**Purity**

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Buffer**

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

**Storage**

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

**Target****Target Protein**

CD59

**Full Name**

CD59 molecule (CD59 blood group)

**Introduction**

This gene encodes a cell surface glycoprotein that regulates complement-mediated cell lysis, and it is involved in lymphocyte signal transduction. This protein is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex, whereby it binds complement C8 and/or C9 during the assembly of this complex, thereby inhibiting the incorporation of multiple copies of C9 into the complex, which is necessary for osmolytic pore formation. This protein also plays a role in signal transduction pathways in the activation of T cells. Mutations in this gene cause CD59 deficiency, a disease resulting in hemolytic anemia and thrombosis, and which causes cerebral infarction. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode the same protein, have been identified for this gene.

**Alternative Names**

1F5; EJ16; EJ30; EL32; G344; MIN1; MIN2; MIN3; MIRL; HRF20; MACIF; MEM43; MIC11; MSK21; 16.3A5; HRF-20; MAC-IP; p18-20; CD59 glycoprotein; 1F5 antigen; 20 kDa homologous restriction factor; CD59 antigen p18-20 (antigen identified by monoclonal antibodies 16.3A5, EJ16, EJ30, EL32 and G344); CD59 blood group antigen; CD59 molecule, complement regulatory protein; Ly-6-like protein; MEM43 antigen; T cell-activating protein; human leukocyte antigen MIC11; lymphocytic antigen CD59/MEM43; membrane attack complex (MAC) inhibition factor; membrane attack complex inhibition factor; membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis; protectin; surface antigen recognized by monoclonal antibody 16.3A5

**Gene ID**

[966](#)

**UniProt ID**

[P13987](#)