Acris Antibodies GmbH

Schillerstr. 5
32052 Herford
GERMANY
Phone: +49-5221-34606-0
Fax: +49-5221-34606-11
info@acris-antibodies.com

US office:
Acris Antibodies, Inc.
San Diego, CA
UNITED STATES
Phone: +1-858-888-7900
Fax: +1-858-888-7904
US-info@acris-antibodies.com

Monoclonal Antibody to CD55 / DAF - FITC

Alternate names: Complement decay-accelerating factor

Catalog No.: SM3030F

Quantity: 100 Tests

Background: CD55 (decay-accelerating factor, DAF) is a GPI-anchored membrane glycoprotein that protects autologous cells from classical and alternative pathway of complement cascade. Bidirectional interactions between CD55 and CD97 are involved in T cell regulation and CD55 can still regulate complement when bound to CD97. In tumours, besides protection agains complement, CD55 promotes neoangiogenesis, tumorigenesis, invasiveness and evasion of apoptosis.

Uniprot ID: P08174

NCBI: 9606

Host / Isotype: Mouse / IgM

Clone: MEM-118

Immunogen: HPB-ALL human T cell line

Format:
State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Buffer System: Tris buffered saline (TBS)
Preservatives: 15 mM sodium azide
Stabilizers: 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
Label: FITC – Fluorescein Isothiocyanate

Applications:
Flow Cytometry: Analysis of Human blood cells using 20 µl reagent/100 µl of whole blood or 10e6 cells in a suspension.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

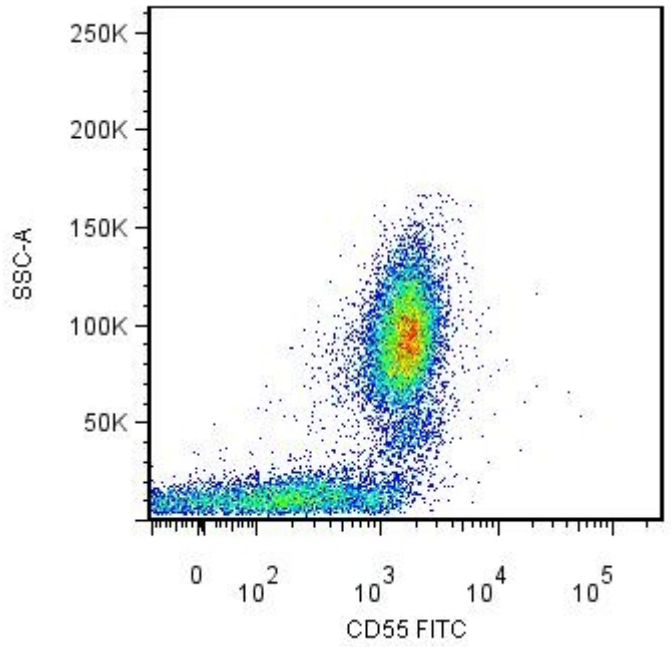
Specificity:
The antibody recognizes an epitope in SCR4 domain of CD55 (Decay accelerating factor, DAF), a 60-70 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored single chain glycoprotein. CD55 is widely expressed on hematopoietic and on many non-hematopoietic cells; it is weakly present on NK cells.
Species: Human and Non-Human Primates.
Other species not tested.

Storage:
Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
DO NOT FREEZE!
This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General References:
1. Miwa T, Maldonado MA, Zhou L, Sun X, Luo HY, Cai D, Werth VP, Madaio MP, Eisenberg RA, Song WC: Deletion of decay-accelerating factor (CD55) exacerbates autoimmune disease development in MRL/lpr mice. Am J Pathol. 2002 Sep;161(3):1077-86.

2. Mikesch JH, Buerger H, Simon R, Brandt B: Decay-accelerating factor (CD55): a versatile acting molecule in human malignancies. Biochim Biophys Acta. 2006 Aug;1766(1):42-52.
3. Abbott RJ, Spendlove I, Roversi P, Fitzgibbon H, Knott V, Teriete P, McDonnell JM, Handford PA, Lea SM: Structural and functional characterization of a novel T cell receptor co-regulatory protein complex, CD97-CD55. J Biol Chem. 2007 Jul 27;282(30):22023-32.
4. VanLandingham JW, Cekic M, Cutler S, Hoffman SW, Stein DG: Neurosteroids reduce inflammation after TBI through CD55 induction. Neurosci Lett. 2007 Sep 25;425(2):94-8.
5. Miwa T, Maldonado MA, Zhou L, Yamada K, Gilkeson GS, Eisenberg RA, Song WC: Decay-accelerating factor ameliorates systemic autoimmune disease in MRL/lpr mice via both complement-dependent and -independent mechanisms. Am J Pathol. 2007 Apr;170(4):1258-66.
6. Leukocyte Typing V., Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).
7. Angelisová P, Drbal K, Horejsí V, Cerný J: Association of CD10/neutral endopeptidase 24.11 with membrane microdomains rich in glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins and Lyn kinase. Blood. 1999 Feb 15;93(4):1437-9.

Pictures:



Surface staining of Human peripheral blood leukocytes by Mouse monoclonal anti-CD55 antibody MEM-118.