

1F-233-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD59 Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (25 tests)

Clone:	MEM-43
lsotype:	Mouse IgG2a
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-43 reacts with well defined epitope (W40, R-53) on CD59 (Protectin), an 18-20 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored glycoprotein expressed on all hematopoietic cells; it is widely present on cells in all tissues. This antibody does not compete with MEM-43/5. HLDA IV; WS Code NL 705 HLDA V; WS Code AS S013 HLDA V; WS Code BP BP345 HLDA V; WS Code T T-103
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Thymocytes and T lymphocytes
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 20 μ l reagent / 100 μ l of whole blood or 10 ⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.5 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD59 (Protectin) is a small (18-20 kDa) GPI-anchored ubiquitously expressed inhibitor of the membrane attack complex (MAC). It is thus the key regulator that preserves the autologous cells from terminal effector mechanism of the complement cascade. CD59 associates with C5b-8 complex and thereby counteracts appropriate formation of cytolytic pore within the plasma membrane. CD59 is also an low-affinity ligand of human CD2 and causes T cell costimulation.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.



Antibodies

References:

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*IMPORTANT ARTICLE: Robert Sutherland D, Keeney M, Illingworth A: Practical guidelines for the high-sensitivity detection and monitoring of paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) clones by flow cytometry. Cytometry B Clin Cytom. 2012 Apr 12. doi: 10.1002/cyto.b.21023. [Epub ahead of print] Note: This article recommends PE-conjugated MEM-43 as a good reagent for red blood cell analysis of PNH (Paroxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria) by flow cytometry.

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