Datasheet

Mouse mAb to **CD59**
Clone **Bra10G**
Isotype **IgG2b-κ**

Source

A BALB/c mouse was immunized with K-562 leukemia cells.
Fusion partner: SP2/0.

Specifications

CD59, or protectin, is a 18-22 kDa cell surface molecule on a GPI anchor. It regulates complement-mediated cell lysis and is supposed to protect normal and tumor cells from cytotoxic attack by homologous complement through binding to C8 and C9. CD59 is expressed on leukocytes, vascular epithelium, a variety of epithelial cells and placenta. B-cells express low levels. The expression of CD59 on erythrocytes is important for their survival. Genetic defects in GPI-anchor attachment, that cause a reduction or loss of CD59 and CD55 on erythrocytes produce the symptoms of the disease Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH). Bra10G was typed at the VIth International Workshop on human leucocyte differentiation antigens.

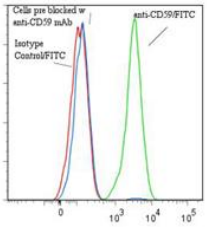

Figure 1: HPB-MLT cells stained with Bra10G (FACS).

Species reactivity

Positive: human.

Applications

Bra10G can be used for detection of protectin normal and neoplastic cells and for indicating Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.

Flow cytometry	Frozen sections	Immunofluorescence
+	+	+

Format

Produced in tissue culture, contains no host Ig. Antibodies are affinity purified and presented in PBS with 0,02% sodium azide.
Stored at 4°C-8°C, shelf life is at least 24 months after purchase.

Dilution advice

- Flow cytometry (0,5-1,0 µg/million cells in 0,1 ml).
- Immunofluorescence (0,5-1,0 µg/ml).
- Immunohistology (1-2 µg/ml for 30 min at RT; an appropriate antigen retrieval method for staining of formalin-fixed tissues has not been established to date).

Positive control

Daudi, CEM, K562, HPB.ALL, Jurkat, Raji, human lymphocytes, human lymph node and tonsil.

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References

- Chorváth et al. *Neoplasma* **39(6)**:325-9 (1992).
- Leukocyte Typing V (S F Schlossman, et al, eds.) Oxford University Press, Oxford (1995) p. 1476-1477.
- Holguin M.H, et al, *J Immunol* **157**: 1659-1668 (1996).
- Fritzinger A.E, et al. *Infect. Immun.* **74(2)**:1189-1195 (2006).
- Zhang J. et al, *Diabetes* **51(12)**: 3499-3504 (2002).