

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CD55/DAF in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human CD55/DAF Asp35-Ser353 Accession # P08174
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

CD55, also known as DAF or decay-accelerating factor, is a 70-75 kDa member of the RCA family of proteins. Human RCA (regulators of complement/C' activation) proteins are products of chromosome 1 genes that are ubiquitously expressed on cells exposed to plasma complement proteins (1-4). A hallmark of RCA proteins is the presence of four to 30 SCRs (short consensus repeats; also called CCPs for C' control protein modules) in their plasma-exposed regions. SCRs are characterized by a 60-65 amino acid (aa) module that contains a highly conserved Trp residue and two internal disulfide bonds that create a β-barrel structure (1). Human CD55 is synthesized as a 381 aa precursor that contains a 34 aa signal sequence, a 319 aa mature region and a 28 aa C-terminal prosegment (5, 6). The mature region contains four SCR modules and a C-terminal O-glycosylated extension (7). Following cleavage of the prosegment, a serine is exposed that serves as an anchor for a GPI-linkage (8). Multiple polymorphisms are found in the molecule. Alternate splicing also exists. One form that may not be translated shows an intron insertion in the prosegment, resulting in a 79 aa substitution for the standard C-terminal 20 aas of the prosegment (6). Another form generates a truncated 199 aa precursor that cannot be membrane-bound and may not be secreted (9). Mature CD55 is 53% and 84% aa identical to mouse and monkey CD55, respectively. CD55 is known to bind CD97 via the first SCR (4). It also binds physiologically-generated C3 convertases with its second and third SCRs (7, 10). Binding results in an accelerated "decay", or dissociation of active C3 convertases, thus blocking the development of C' attack complexes on nonforeign cells (1, 2). Finally, viruses and bacteria are also known to utilize multiple SCR sites for infection (4).

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