

Mouse anti-CD55, clone 67 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. 67

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-CD55, clone 67 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	WB,FC,IHC-fr
Species reactivity	human
Conjugate	Purified
Immunogen	K562 cells
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	67
Size	0.1 mg
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

Mouse anti Human CD55 antibody, clone 67 recognizes the human CD55 cell surface antigen, a GPI linked molecule also known as decay accelerating factor (DAF). CD55 is expressed by a wide range of cell types. CD55 is the complement regulatory protein, decay accelerating factor (DAF) (Lublin and Atkinson 1989). Human CD55 is a 126;70 kDa glycoprotein (in erythrocytes) anchored in the membrane by glycosylphosphatidylinositol tail. In other cells the apparent molecular weight is somewhat larger. It has a substantial content of O-glycans, and also on N-glycan. DAF binds to activated C4b or C3b complement fragments on the cell surface, preventing the assembly and accelerating the decay of both classical and alternative pathways. DAF carries the Cromer related blood group antigens. DAF has a wide distribution on cells in non-haematopoietic tissues, particularly epithelium and is found at the fetal-maternal interface in placenta (Holmes et al. 1990 and Yang et al. 2009). Soluble forms of DAF are found, for example, in plasma, saliva and urine (Medof et al. 1987). The antigen on erythrocytes is pronase and chymotrypsin sensitive, but resistant to trypsin.

References

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