



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD55/DAF Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)
RPES2118

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2118

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_000565.1

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 61.7 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 9505 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human CD97 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind recombinant human CD55 at a linear range of 0.46-30 µg/ml.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: Complement Decay-Accelerating factor; CD55; CR;CROM;DAF;TC

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Ser 353

Background:

CD55, also well known as decay-accelerating factor (DAF), is a member of the RCA (regulators of complement activation) family characterized by four to 30 SCRs (short consensus repeats) in their plasma-exposed regions. It is a major regulator of the alternative and classical pathways of complement activation and is expressed on all serum-exposed cells. CD55 is physiologically acting as an inhibitor of the complement system, but is also broadly expressed in malignant tumours. DAF seems to exert different functions beyond its immunological role such as promotion of tumorigenesis, decrease of complement mediated tumor cell lysis, autocrine loops for cell rescue and evasion of apoptosis, neoangiogenesis, invasiveness, cell motility. It is commonly hijacked by invading pathogens, including many enteroviruses and uropathogenic *Escherichia coli*, to promote cellular attachment prior to infection. This 70-75 kDa glycoprotein CD55 containing four SCR modules is involved in the regulation of the complement cascade. It inhibits complement activation by suppressing the function of C3/C5 convertases, thereby limiting local generation or deposition of C3a/C5a and membrane attack complex (MAC or C5b-9) production. DAF has been identified as a ligand for an activation-associated, seven-transmembrane lymphocyte receptor, CD97, which is a receptor mediating attachment and infection of several viruses and bacteria. In addition, it has been shown that DAF regulates the interplay between complement and T cell immunity *in vivo*, and thus may be implicated in immune and tumor biology.