



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human CD59 Protein (His Tag)

RPES5005

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES5005

Size: 50µg

Species: Human

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: P13987

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 10.2 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 139 kDa

Tag: C-His

Bio-activity:

Purity: > 95 % 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:

Synonyms: 16.3A5;1F5;EJ16;EJ30;EL32;FLJ38134;FLJ92039;G344;HRF-20;HRF20;MAC-IP;MACIF;MEM43;MGC2354;MIC11;MIN1;MIN2;MIN3;MIRL;MSK21;p18-20

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Glu 101

Background:

CD59 glycoprotein, also known as 20 kDa homologous restriction factor, HRF20, MAC-inhibitory protein, Membrane attack complex inhibition factor, Membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis, MIC11, MIRL and CD59, is a cell membrane protein which contains one UPAR/Ly6 domain. CD59 is a small, highly glycosylated, GPI-linked protein, with a wide expression profile. The soluble form of CD59 from urine retains its specific complement binding activity, but exhibits greatly reduced ability to inhibit MAC assembly on cell membranes. CD59 is a potent inhibitor of the complement membrane attack complex (MAC) action. CD59 was first identified as a regulator of the terminal pathway of complement. It acts by binding to the C8 and/or C9 complements of the assembling MAC, thereby preventing incorporation of the multiple copies of C9 required for complete formation of the osmolytic pore. This inhibitor appears to be species-specific. CD59 is involved in signal transduction for T-cell activation complexed to a protein tyrosine kinase. Defects in CD59 are the cause of CD59 deficiency (CD59D).