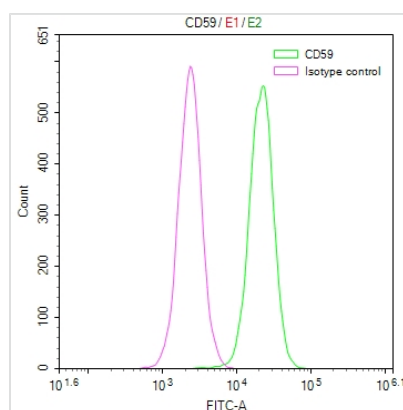




CD59 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA046065A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P13987
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human CD59
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular;Immunology;Signal transduction?Stem cells
Gene Names	CD59
Clone No.	28D4

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing HeLa cells surface stained with CSB-RA046065A0HU (red line) at 1:50. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1µg/1*10⁶cells) for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?. Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1*10⁶cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

Description

The CD59 recombinant monoclonal antibody is synthetically produced in vitro using a systematic approach. Initially, CD59 antibody genes are extracted from B cells isolated from immunoreactive rabbits. These genes are amplified and then cloned into suitable phage vectors, which are subsequently introduced into mammalian cell lines to facilitate the production of functional antibodies. The resulting CD59 recombinant monoclonal antibody is isolated from the culture supernatant of the transfected cell lines and undergoes affinity chromatography



purification. After rigorous verification, the antibody can be used in ELISA and FC applications, allowing for precise detection of human CD59 protein.

CD59 is a crucial protein in the regulation of the complement system, preventing the formation of membrane attack complexes and protecting host cells from damage. Its role is essential in maintaining the integrity and function of various cells, particularly those in the blood and vascular system.