

Rabbit anti-Human CD55/DAF Monoclonal Antibody | anti-CD55 antibody

Recombinant Anti-CD55/DAF Antibody, Rabbit Monoclonal

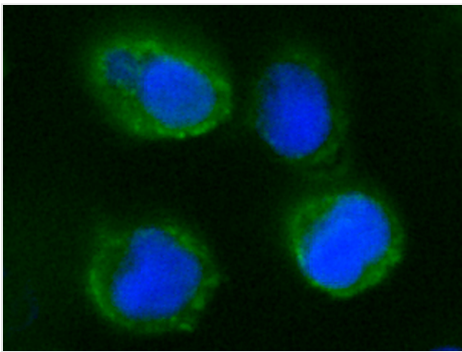
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA254435	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay, ELISA, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

CD55/DAF; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-CD55/DAF Antibody; Rabbit Monoclonal; CD55/DAF Antibody; Rabbit MAb; CD55 molecule; decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group); Anti-CR Antibody; Anti-CROM Antibody; Anti-DAF Antibody; Anti-TC Antibody; anti-CD55 antibody

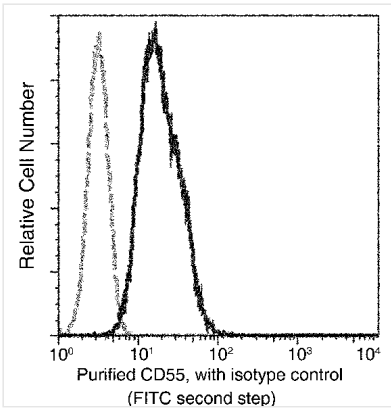
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	028
Specificity	Human CD55/DAF. No cross-reactivity in ELISA with Human CD97
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-CD55 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry), ELISA, ELISA
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD55 protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human CD55/DAF (rh CD55).
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence staining of Human CD55 in JURKAT cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Rabbit anti-Human CD55 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37 degree C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to plasma membrane.



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)

Flow cytometric analysis of human CD55 expression on K562 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human CD55, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-CD55 antibody	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.
Product Categories/Family for anti-CD55 antibody	Complement Activation Pathways
References	Lea S. (2002) Interactions of CD55 with non-complement ligands. Biochem Soc Trans. 30(Pt 6): 1014-9.Mikesch JH, et al. (2006) The expression and action of decay-accelerating factor (CD55) in human malignancies and cancer therapy. Cell Oncol. 28(5-6): 223-32.Wang Y, et al. (2010) Decay accelerating factor (CD55) protects neuronal cells from chemical hypoxia-induced injury. J Neuroinflammation. 7:24.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	10835143
NCBI GeneID	1604
NCBI Accession #	NP_000565.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000574.3
UniProt Accession #	P08174; P09679; P78361; B1AP14; D3DT83; D3DT84
Molecular Weight	41,400 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	complement decay-accelerating factor isoform 1 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	CD55 molecule, decay accelerating factor for complement (Cromer blood group)

NCBI Official Symbol	CD55
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	CR; TC; DAF; CROM
NCBI Protein Information	complement decay-accelerating factor; CD55 antigen
UniProt Protein Name	Complement decay-accelerating factor
UniProt Gene Name	CD55
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	CR; DAF
UniProt Entry Name	DAF_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/cd55-daf-antibody-clone-028-immunofluorescence-immunocytochemistry-flow-cytometry-elisa/254435>