Recombinant Mouse CD59a/MAC-IP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSM040521

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description	
Synonyms	AA987121;Cd59;protectin;RP24-297H17.1
Species	Mouse
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Lys 95
Accession	O55186
Calculated Molecular Weight	9.7 kDa
Observed molecular weight	18 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity
Properties	
Purity	> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, 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 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data

KDa	MK	R
116	-	
66.2	-	
45.0	-	
35.0	-	
25.0	-	
18.4 14.4	=	-

> 92 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Protectin, a complement regulatory protein, also known as CD59, or MIRL (membrane inhibitor of reactive lysis) is a small protein that inhibits the complement membrane attack complex by binding C5b678 and preventing C9 from binding

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and polymerizing. The amino-terminal 25 amino acids represented a typical signal peptide sequence and the carboxyterminal hydrophobic amino acids were characteristic for phosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins. It was found that the CD59/Protectin antigen is a small protein sometimes associated with larger components (45 and 80 kD) in urine. CD59/Protectin antigen was released from the surface of transfected COS cells by phosphatidylinositol-specific phospholipase C, demonstrating that it is attached to the cell membrane by means of a glycolipid anchor; it is therefore likely to be absent from the surface of affected erythrocytes in the disease paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.

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