

ARG23913 anti-CD46 antibody [6D8/8]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [6D8/8] recognizes CD46
Tested Reactivity	Pig
Tested Application	FACS, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	6D8/8
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD46
Species	Pig
Immunogen	Porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	MIC10; TLX; CD antigen CD46; Trophoblast leukocyte common antigen; AHUS2; TRA2.10; Membrane cofactor protein; MCP

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1:25 - 1:50
	IP	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to 10 ⁶ cells in 100 µl. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Observed Size	40 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed

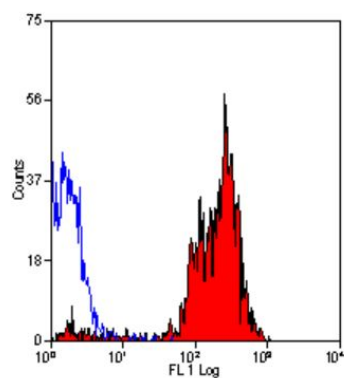
before use.

Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

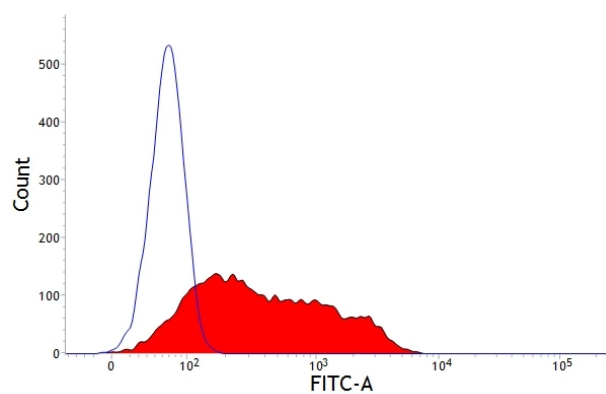
Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	CD46
Gene Full Name	CD46 molecule, complement regulatory protein
Background	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a type I membrane protein and is a regulatory part of the complement system. The encoded protein has cofactor activity for inactivation of complement components C3b and C4b by serum factor I, which protects the host cell from damage by complement. In addition, the encoded protein can act as a receptor for the Edmonston strain of measles virus, human herpesvirus-6, and type IV pili of pathogenic <i>Neisseria</i>. Finally, the protein encoded by this gene may be involved in the fusion of the spermatozoa with the oocyte during fertilization. Mutations at this locus have been associated with susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2010]</p>
Function	<p>Acts as a cofactor for complement factor I, a serine protease which protects autologous cells against complement-mediated injury by cleaving C3b and C4b deposited on host tissue. May be involved in the fusion of the spermatozoa with the oocyte during fertilization. Also acts as a costimulatory factor for T-cells which induces the differentiation of CD4+ into T-regulatory 1 cells. T-regulatory 1 cells suppress immune responses by secreting interleukin-10, and therefore are thought to prevent autoimmunity. A number of viral and bacterial pathogens seem to exploit this property and directly induce an immunosuppressive phenotype in T-cells by binding to CD46. [UniProt]</p>
Calculated Mw	44 kDa
PTM	<p>N-glycosylated on Asn-83; Asn-114 and Asn-273 in most tissues, but probably less N-glycosylated in testis. N-glycosylation on Asn-114 and Asn-273 is required for cytoprotective function. N-glycosylation on Asn-114 is required for Measles virus binding. N-glycosylation on Asn-273 is required for <i>Neisseria</i> binding. N-glycosylation is not required for human adenovirus binding.</p> <p>Extensively O-glycosylated in the Ser/Thr-rich domain. O-glycosylation is required for <i>Neisseria</i> binding but not for Measles virus or human adenovirus binding.</p> <p>In epithelial cells, isoforms B/D/F/H/J/L/3 are phosphorylated by YES1 in response to infection by <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>; which promotes infectivity. In T-cells, these isoforms may be phosphorylated by LCK. [UniProt]</p>
Cellular Localization	<p>Cytoplasmic vesicle, secretory vesicle, acrosome inner membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Inner acrosomal membrane of spermatozoa. Internalized upon binding of Measles virus, Herpesvirus 6 or <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>, which results in an increased susceptibility of infected cells to complement-mediated injury. In cancer cells or cells infected by <i>Neisseria</i>, shedding leads to a soluble peptide. [UniProt]</p>



ARG23913 anti-CD46 antibody [6D8/8] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Porcine peripheral blood granulocytes stained with ARG23913 anti-CD46 antibody [6D8/8].



ARG23913 anti-CD46 antibody [6D8/8] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Porcine peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with ARG23913 anti-CD46 antibody [6D8/8] followed by Goat anti-Mouse IgG (H+L) antibody (FITC).