



1F-230-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD55 Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (25 tests)

Clone:	MEM-118
Isotype:	Mouse IgM
Specificity:	The antibody MEM-118 recognizes an epitope in SCR4 domain of CD55 (Decay accelerating factor, DAF), a 60-70 kDa glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored single chain glycoprotein. CD55 is widely expressed on hematopoietic and on many non-hematopoietic cells; it is weakly present on NK cells. HLDA V; WS Code AS S016
Immunogen:	HPB-ALL human T cell line
Species Reactivity:	Human, Non-Human Primates
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label. Short-term exposure to room temperature should not affect the quality of the reagent. However, if reagent is stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 20 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10 ⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.5 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD55 (decay-accelerating factor, DAF) is a GPI-anchored membrane glycoprotein that protects autologous cells from classical and alternative pathway of complement cascade. Bidirectional interactions between CD55 and CD97 are involved in T cell regulation and CD55 can still regulate complement when bound to CD97. In tumours, besides protection against complement, CD55 promotes neoangiogenesis, tumorigenesis, invasiveness and evasion of apoptosis.

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

**Antibodies****References:**

- *Miwa T, Maldonado MA, Zhou L, Sun X, Luo HY, Cai D, Werth VP, Madaio MP, Eisenberg RA, Song WC: Deletion of decay-accelerating factor (CD55) exacerbates autoimmune disease development in MRL/lpr mice. *Am J Pathol.* 2002 Sep;161(3):1077-86.
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- *Abbott RJ, Spendlove I, Roversi P, Fitzgibbon H, Knott V, Teriete P, McDonnell JM, Handford PA, Lea SM: Structural and functional characterization of a novel T cell receptor co-regulatory protein complex, CD97-CD55. *J Biol Chem.* 2007 Jul 27;282(30):22023-32.
- *VanLandingham JW, Cekic M, Cutler S, Hoffman SW, Stein DG: Neurosteroids reduce inflammation after TBI through CD55 induction. *Neurosci Lett.* 2007 Sep 25;425(2):94-8.
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- *Leukocyte Typing V., Schlossman S. et al. (Eds.), Oxford University Press (1995).
- *Angelisová P, Drbal K, Horejsí V, Cerný J: Association of CD10/neutral endopeptidase 24.11 with membrane microdomains rich in glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored proteins and Lyn kinase. *Blood.* 1999 Feb 15;93(4):1437-9.

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