

PE Anti-Human CD46 Antibody[TRA-2-10]

Catalog Number: GFH00324D

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

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	TRA-2-10
Isotype Control	PE Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792D]
Conjugation	PE
Conjugation Information	PE is designed to be excited by the Blue (488 nm), Green (532 nm) and Yellow-Green (561 nm) lasers and detected using an optical filter centered near 575 nm (e.g., a 585/42 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Applications

Recommended usage

FCM	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood). Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.
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Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	Complement membrane cofactor protein;measles virus receptor;MCP
Gene ID	4179
Background	CD46 is a transmembrane protein that is known as a complement membrane cofactor protein, MCP, and measles virus receptor. It is widely expressed on leukocytes, platelets, epithelial cells, and fibroblasts. Multiple isoforms of CD46 have been reported with molecular weights ranging from 45-75 kD. CD46 binds complement components C3b and C4b and has been reported to play a role in T cell regulation. In addition to the complement components, CD46 has been shown to interact with moesin, c-Src, tetraspanin 4, c-Yes, and integrin β1. CD46 is also known to be a cellular receptor for human measles virus and human herpes virus-6 as well as other human pathogens, such as Streptococcus pyogenes. Defects in CD46 have been associated with hemolytic-uremic syndrome.