CD46 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

产品详情

产品货号	产品名称	储存条件	保质期
IM60979	CD46 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody	-20℃	1 年

产品概述：

产品货号	IM60979
产品名称	CD46 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
别名	CD46 antigen; CD46 molecule;CD46 molecule complement regulatory protein;Complement membrane cofactor protein;MCP;Measles virus receptor;Membrane cofactor protein;Membrane cofactor protein precursor;MIC 10;MIC10;TLX;TRA2.10;Trophoblast leucocyte common antigen;Trophoblast lymphocyte cross reactive antigen;Antigen identified by monoclonal antibody TRA 2 10;MCP_HUMAN;membrane cofactor protein isoform 1 precursor.
抗体来源	Rabbit
克隆类型	Polyclonal
反应种属	Human,Mouse
推荐应用	WB,IHC-P,IHC-F,IF,Flow-Cyt
稀释度	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,Flow-Cyt=1μg/test
理论分子量	43kDa
细胞定位	细胞膜

性状	Liquid
浓度	1mg/ml
免疫原	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CD46: 251-355/355
亚型	IgG
纯化方法	Affinity purified by Protein A
缓冲液	0.01M TBS(pH7.4)with 1% BSA,0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
产品介绍	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 Neisseria.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].
Function	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

Function	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.
Subunit	Interacts with C3b and C4b. Binds to Measles virus H protein, to Human herpesvirus 6 GH protein and to human adenovirus B/D PIV/fiber protein, and acts as a receptor for these viruses. Binds to Streptococcus pyogenes M protein and to type IV pili from Neisseria, and may act as a receptor for these pathogenic bacteria.
Subcellular Location	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 Neisseria gonorrhoeae, which results in an increased susceptibility of infected cells to complement-mediated injury. In cancer cells or cells infected by Neisseria, shedding leads to a soluble peptide.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by all cells except erythrocytes.
Post-translational modifications	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 Neisseria binding. N-glycosylation is not required for human adenovirus binding. Extensively O-glycosylated in the Ser/Thr-rich domain. O-glycosylation is required for Neisseria binding but not for Measles virus or human adenovirus binding. In epithelial cells, isoforms B/D/F/H/J/L/3 are phosphorylated by YES1 in response to infection by Neisseria gonorrhoeae; which promotes infectivity. In T-cells, these isoforms may be phosphorylated by Lck.

DISEASE	Defects in CD46 are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 2(AHUS2)[MIM:612922].An atypical form of hemolytic uremic syndrome.It is a complex genetic disease characterized by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia,renal failure and absence of episodes of enterocolitis and diarrhea.In contrast to typical hemolytic uremic syndrome,atypical forms have a poorer prognosis,with higher death rates and frequent progression to end-stage renal disease. Note=Susceptibility to the development of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome can be conferred by mutations in various components of or regulatory factors in the complement cascade system.Other genes may play a role in modifying the phenotype.Patients with CD46 mutations seem to have an overall better prognosis compared to patients carrying CFH mutations.
Similarity	Contains 4 Sushi(CCP/SCR)domains.
SWISS	P15529
Gene ID	4179

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