


Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD46 antibody [EPR4014] ab197489

Recombinant RabMAb

2 Images

Overview

Product name	Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD46 antibody [EPR4014]
Description	Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR4014] to CD46
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Rabbit 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	ICC/IF: MOLT-4 cells
General notes	<p>Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.</p> <p>Alexa Fluor® is a registered trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc, a Thermo Fisher Scientific Company. The Alexa Fluor® dye included in this product is provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye, the purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). As this product contains the Alexa Fluor® dye the sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are sold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5781 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@thermofisher.com.</p>

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), PBS, 1% BSA
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR4014
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab197489 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ICC/IF		1/250 - 1/5000. This product gave a positive signal in Molt-4 cells fixed with 80% methanol (5 min)

Target

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 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.
Tissue specificity	Expressed by all cells except erythrocytes.
Involvement in 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.
Sequence similarities	Contains 4 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.
Domain	Sushi domains 1 and 2 are required for interaction with human adenovirus B PV/FIBER protein and with Measles virus H protein. Sushi domains 2 and 3 are required for Herpesvirus 6 binding. Sushi domain 3 is required for Neisseria binding. Sushi domains 3 and 4 are required for interaction with Streptococcus pyogenes M protein and are the most important for interaction with

C3b and C4b.

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.

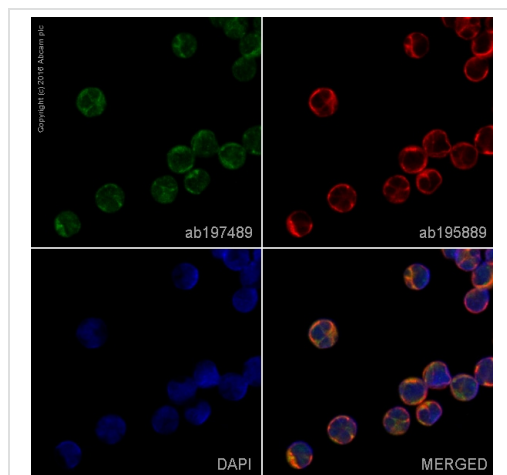
Extensively O-glycosylated in the Ser/Thr-rich domain. O-glycosylation is required for Neisseria binding but not for Measles virus or human adenovirus binding.

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.

Cellular localization

Cytoplasmic vesicle > secretory vesicle > acrosome inner membrane. 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.

Images



ab197489 staining CD46 in Molt-4 cells. The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then incubated in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilize the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab197489 at 1/5000 dilution (shown in green) and **ab195889**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD46 antibody [EPR4014] (ab197489)

Why choose a recombinant antibody?



Research with confidence
Consistent and reproducible results



Long-term and scalable supply
Recombinant technology



Success from the first experiment
Confirmed specificity



Ethical standards compliant
Animal-free production

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD46 antibody [EPR4014]
(ab197489)

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