CD55/DAF Protein, Human (HEK293, hFc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75394
Synonyms:	Complement Decay-Accelerating factor; CD55; CR; DAF
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P08174 (D35-S353)
Gene ID:	1604
Molecular Weight:	95-105 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Measured by its ability to bind human CD97-His in a functional ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	CD55/DAF Protein plays a crucial role in the immune system by recognizing C4b and C3b fragments generated during C4 and C3 activation. Its interaction with cell-associated C4b and C3b polypeptides interferes with their ability to catalyze the conversion of C2 and factor B to enzymatically active C2a and Bb, preventing the formation of C4b2a and C3bBb, the amplification convertases of the complement cascade. This interference serves as a regulatory mechanism, inhibiting complement activation and preventing the formation of C3 and C5 convertases, thereby mitigating complement-induced damage. Notably, CD55/DAF also acts as a receptor for Coxsackievirus A21, as well as coxsackieviruses B1, B3, and B5 during microbial infection, highlighting its diverse roles in immune regulation and viral recognition.

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