Datasheet for ABIN2191857

anti-CD46 antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	CD46
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This CD46 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunoassay (IA)

Product Details

Clone:	MM10
Isotype:	IgG2a
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Cross reactivity: Rat CD46 : Yes
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	CD46
Alternative Name:	Membrane Cofactor Protein (CD46 Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody MM10 recognizes membrane cofactor protein (MCP), also known as CD46. MCP is a type I membrane glycoprotein that consists of four isoforms i.e. two C- isoforms (51-58 kDa) and two BC isoforms (59-68 kDa) which arise by alternative splicing of a

Target Details

	single CD46 gene. Membrane cofactor protein is expressed on every cell and tissue, with the exception of erythrocytes. Membrane cofactor protein serves to down-regulate the activation of complement on host tissue. MCP is a cofactor for factor 1-mediated cleavage of C3b and C4b and this way serves to protect the host cell against autologous attack. MCP is a receptor for several pathogens including measles virus, group A Streptococcus pyogenes and pathogenic Neisseria. Aliases MCP, CD46, Trophoblast leukocyte common antigen, TLX, measles virus receptor Immunogen Mouse CD46-human Fc fusion protein
Pathways:	Regulation of Actin Filament Polymerization

Application Details

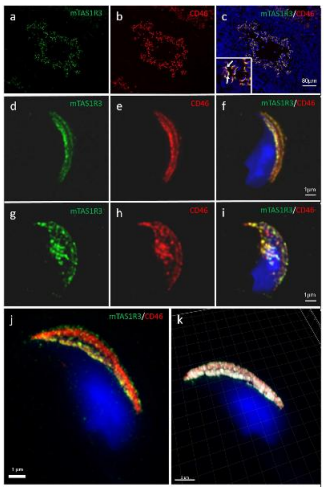
Application Notes:	For immune histology, flow cytometry and western blotting, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilution. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. IA: Rat CD46 or mouse CD46 variant as coating on a micro titer plate Positive control
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin and 0.02 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Frolikova, Otcenaskova, Valasková, Postlerova, Stopkova, Stopka, Komrskova: "The Role of Taste Receptor mTAS1R3 in Chemical Communication of Gametes." in: **International journal of molecular sciences**, Vol. 21, Issue 7, (2020) (PubMed).



Immunofluorescence

Image 1. Localization of mTAS1R3 (green) and CD46 (red) in mouse sperm revealed by Confocal Microscopy and Structure Illumination Microscopy (SIM). During spermiogenesis (a) mTAS1R3 (green) and (b) CD46 (red) are localized in elongated and late spermatids with a formed acrosome (c) both proteins colocalize (yellow); for details, see enlarged area and white arrows pointing to the spermatids. (d) In epididymal sperm, mTAS1R3 (green) is present in the apical acrosome specifically in the acrosomal membranes and corresponds to (e) CD46 (red) localization. (f) The colocalization of both mTAS1R3 and CD46 pattern (yellow) is shown in acrosomal membranes defining the intact acrosome overlaying the nucleus (blue). (g) During the acrosome reaction mTAS1R3 (green) relocates into the equatorial segment, as well as (h) CD46 (red) and (i) their colocalization (yellow) is shown with nucleus (blue) overlay. (j) SIM imaging shows precise localization of mTAS1R3 (green) in the acrosomal membranes. (k) Huygens software was used for better visualization of mutual position of mTAS1R3 (green) and CD46 (red) in acrosomal cap area. White color shows the place of colocalization with CD46. CD46 was used as a marker of the acrosomal membranes. Scale bars represent (a–c) 80 µm, (d–j) 1 µm, (k) 2 µm. Source: PMID32290318