

**Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9)**  
**Catalog # ABO14931****Specification****Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9) - Product Information**

Application	FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P15529</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 9E9) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 4179

**Other Names**

Membrane cofactor protein, TLX, Trophoblast leukocyte common antigen, CD46, CD46, MCP, MIC10

**Application Details**

Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells, human<br>

**Protein Name**

Membrane cofactor protein

**Contents**

Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.02% NaN<sub>5</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human CD46.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt.  
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.  
Protect from light.**

**Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9) - Protein Information**

**Name** CD46

**Synonyms** MCP, MIC10

**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.

**Cellular 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 Location**

Expressed by all cells except erythrocytes.

**Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9) - Images**

**Anti-Human CD46 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 9E9) - Background**

CD46 complement regulatory protein also known as CD46 (cluster of differentiation 46) and Membrane Cofactor Protein is a protein which in humans is encoded by the CD46 gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a type I membrane protein and is a regulatory part of the complement system. And 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.