PE Mouse Anti-Human CD46

Description
The E4.3 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD46. CD46 is also known as membrane cofactor protein (MCP). CD46 is a type I membrane glycoprotein composed of two non-disulfide linked α (66 kDa) and β (56 kDa) chains expressed on lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes. It is not expressed on erythrocytes or platelets. There are four isoforms of the dimer which function as complement regulatory factors. CD46 promotes the enzymatic degradation of activated C3b and/or C4b deposited on host cells. It also serves as the measles virus receptor.

Preparation and Storage
Store undiluted at 4°C and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

The antibody was conjugated with R-PE under optimum conditions, and unconjugated antibody and free PE were removed.

Application Notes
Flow cytometry Routinely Tested

Suggested Companion Products

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Catalog Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Clone</th>
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<tr>
<td>554656</td>
<td>Stain Buffer (FBS)</td>
<td>500 mL</td>
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<td>553457</td>
<td>PE Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control</td>
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<td>349202</td>
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<td>Lysing Buffer</td>
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Product Notices

1. This reagent has been pre-diluted for use at the recommended Volume per Test. We typically use $1 \times 10^6$ cells in a 100-µl experimental sample (a test).
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
4. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
5. For fluorochrome spectra and suitable instrument settings, please refer to our Multicolor Flow Cytometry web page at www.bdbiosciences.com/colors.

References

Kurita M, Yanagi Y, Hara T, Nagasawa S, Matsumoto M, Seya T. Human lymphocytes are more susceptible to measles virus than granulocytes, which is attributable to the phenotypic differences of their membrane cofactor protein (CD46). Immunol Lett. 1995; 48(2):91-95. (Biology)
Schlossman SF, Stuart F, Schlossman ... et al., ed. Leucocyte typing V : white cell differentiation antigens : proceedings of the fifth international workshop and conference held in Boston, USA, 3-7 November, 1993. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1995(Biology)