

## Product Data Sheet

## Inhibitors • Screening Libraries • Proteins

## CD46 Protein, Human (HEK293, hFc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72020
Synonyms:	AHUS2; Antigen defined by monoclonal TRA 2 10; Antigen identified by monoclonal TRA 2 10; CD46; TRA2.10
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P15529 (C35-Y328)
Gene ID:	4179
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 70.0 kDa

PROPERTIES				
AA Sequence				
	СЕЕРРТГЕАМ	ELIGKPKPYY	EIGERVDYKC	KKGYFYIPPL
	ATHTICDRNH	TWLPVSDDAC	YRETCPYIRD	ΡΙΝGQΑVΡΑΝ
	GTYEFGYQMH	FICNEGYYLI	GEEILYCELK	G S V A I W S G K P
	ΡΙϹΕΚVLCTP	РРКІКNGКНТ	FSEVEVFEYL	DAVTYSCDPA
	PGPDPFSLIG	ESTIYCGDNS	V W S R A A P E C K	VVKCRFPVVE
	NGKQISGFGK	К	ECDKGFYLDG	SDTIVCDSNS
	TWDPPVPKCL	KVLPPSSTKP	PALSHSVSTS	S T T K S P A S S A
	SGPRPTYKPP	VSNY		
Biological Activity	Measured by its binding a	bility in a functional ELISA. I	mmobilized CD46 at 2 μg/ml	L can bind Anti-CD46 rabbit monoclonal
	antibody, the EC <sub>50</sub> of hum	ian CD46 protein is 0.8-1.38	ng/mL.	
A	Land Product day			
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.			
Communication.				
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm	solution of PBS, 6% Trehald	ose, pH 7.4.	
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.			
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to	reconstitute to a concentrat	tion less than 100 µg/mL in c	1dH <sub>2</sub> O.
		A.C		
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years	. After reconstitution, it is st	able at 4°C for 1 week or -20	°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is
	recommended to freeze a	liquots at -20°C or -80°C for (	extended storage.	
Shipping	Room temperature in con	tinental US;may vary elsewł	nere.	

DESCRIPTION	
Background	CD46 Protein acts as a cofactor for complement factor I, protecting cells from complement-mediated injury by cleaving C3b and C4b on host tissue. It also plays a role in sperm-oocyte fusion during fertilization and acts as a costimulatory factor for

T-cells, promoting the differentiation of CD4+ cells into T-regulatory 1 cells. These T-regulatory 1 cells suppress immune responses by secreting interleukin-10, thus preventing autoimmunity. In the context of microbial infection, certain viral and bacterial pathogens exploit CD46's immune regulation properties by binding to it and inducing an immunosuppressive phenotype in T-cells.

## Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

 Tel: 609-228-6898
 Fax: 609-228-5909
 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

 Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA