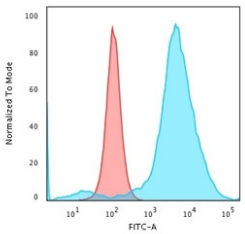
CD55 Antibody / DAF [clone 143-30] (V2475)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2475-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2475-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2475SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

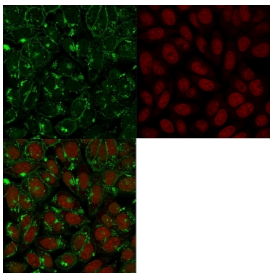
Citations (6)

Bulk quote request

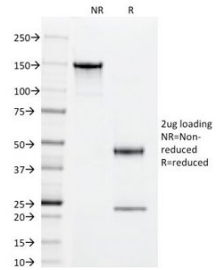
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	143-30
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P08174
Localization	Cell surface
Applications	Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CD55 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow cytometry testing of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with CD55 antibody (clone 143-30); Red=isotype control, Blue= CD55 antibody.



Immunofluorescent staining of PFA-fixed human HeLa cells with CD55 antibody (clone 143-30, green) and Reddot nuclear stain (red).



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CD55 antibody (clone 143-30) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

CD55 antibody clone 143-30 is a monoclonal antibody specific for CD55, also called DAF (Decay-accelerating factor), a complement regulatory protein that protects cells from complement-mediated lysis. CD55 exerts its protective function by destabilizing C3 and C5 convertases, ensuring self-tolerance and preventing damage to host tissues. Because of its broad tissue expression and important immune functions, CD55 is a critical focus in immunology, hematology, and tumor biology. NSJ Bioreagents supplies CD55 antibody clone 143-30 for research into complement regulation, immune defense, and disease pathogenesis.

CD55 antibody clone 143-30 produces reliable membranous staining on leukocytes, erythrocytes, epithelial cells, and endothelial cells. In immunology, this antibody has been used to study how complement regulation protects cells from immune-mediated injury. Its detection supports investigations into autoimmune disease, where impaired regulation of complement may contribute to pathology.

In hematology, CD55 antibody clone 143-30 is useful for characterizing paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, where deficiency of CD55 increases susceptibility of erythrocytes to complement-mediated lysis. Clone 143-30 enables researchers to assess expression levels in blood cells, clarifying mechanisms of disease and therapeutic response.

In oncology, CD55 antibody clone 143-30 has been applied to studies of tumor immune evasion. By upregulating CD55, tumor cells evade complement-mediated destruction, and this antibody supports exploration of how blocking CD55 might enhance anti-cancer immunity. It has been used in studies of solid tumors, including colorectal and breast cancers, where CD55 expression is often elevated.

CD55 antibody clone 143-30 is also valuable in transplantation biology, where complement regulation is a key determinant of graft survival. Its detection helps researchers assess complement regulatory pathways in donor and recipient tissues.

Technically, clone 143-30 has been validated in both tissue and cell-based studies, consistently producing specific and reproducible results. It is widely cited in immunology, hematology, and cancer biology literature. Alternate names include decay-accelerating factor antibody, complement control protein antibody, and GPI-linked CD55 antibody.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CD55 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

PHA stimulated human PBL were used as the immunogen for the CD55 antibody.

Storage

Store the CD55 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).