

AM26257PU-N**Monoclonal Antibody to Complement C5 - Purified**

Alternate names:	C3 and PZP-like alpha-2-macroglobulin domain-containing protein 4, CPAMD4, Complement component 5
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.1 mg/ml
Background:	C5 is involved in the activation of the lytic pathway within the complement system which is an important factor in innate immunity. The complement pathways can be divided in the activation pathways and lytic pathway. The activation pathways lead via C3 to the cleavage of the fifth complement component C5. C5a induces smooth muscle contraction, increases vascular permeability, causes degranulation of mast cells and basophils, and release of lysosomal enzymes. In addition C5a stimulates the directed migration of neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils and monocytes. Recent studies indicate the modulation of the acute-phase response in liver and an overall immune response by inducing synthesis of cytokines such as TNF-alpha IL-1beta, IL-6 and IL-8.
Uniprot ID:	P01031
NCBI:	9606
GeneID:	727
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM10P (for use in human samples), AM03095PU-N
Clone:	2952
Format:	State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Purification: Protein G Buffer System: PBS Stabilizers: 0.1% bovine serum albumin
Applications:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Functional assays. Immunoassays. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	Monoclonal antibody 2952 reacts with a neo-epitope on C5a (des-Arg) that is formed upon cleavage of C5 into C5a and C5b.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human

Storage:

Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. Nozaki M, Raisler BJ, Sakurai E, Sarma JV, Barnum SR, Lambris JD, et al. Drusen complement components C3a and C5a promote choroidal neovascularization. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2006 Feb 14;103(7):2328-33. Epub 2006 Feb 1. PubMed PMID: 16452172.