

Human Complement C3c - Purified

Catalog No.: AR10323PU-N

Quantity: 1 mg

Background: The C3c component is central in both complement activation pathways, with different specific proteolytic systems cleaving it to form C3 convertase. Cleavage of C3 releases C3a and the C3b fragment which is part of the alternative C3 convertase. C3 levels can be low because of decreased synthesis or due to consumption. High C3 levels are seen in highly acute or chronic inflammation, hepatic CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovary)lestasis and during the third trimester of pregnancy.

Unwanted complement activation is a major cause of tissue damage in various pathological conditions and contributes to quite a few immune complex diseases. Compstatin is an effective inhibitor of the activation of complement component C3 and thus blocks a central and essential step in the complement cascade. The specific binding site on C3, the configuration in the bound form, and the exact mode of action of compstatin are unknown. The crystal structure of compstatin in complex with C3c reveals that the compstatin-binding site is formed by the macroglobulin (MG) domains 4 and 5. This binding site is part of the structurally stable MG-ring created by domains MG1-6 and is distant from any other known binding site on C3. Compstatin does not modify the conformation of C3c, while compstatin itself undergoes a large conformational alteration upon binding.

Uniprot ID: [P01026](#)

NCBI: [10116](#)

GeneID: [24232](#)

Species: Human

Source: Human Plasma

Format: **State:** Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder

Purity: > 96.0%

Buffer System: Lyophilized from a Sodium Phosphate buffer, pH 7.2, containing 0.15M NaCl

Reconstitution: Restore in deionized water.

Description: Human Complement Component C3c produced in Human Plasma.

Molecular weight: 180 kDa

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8 °C.

Shelf life: one year from despatch.