补体 C1qγ链多肽抗体

产品货号： mlR11337

英文名称： C1QC

中文名称： 补体 C1qγ 链多肽抗体

别　　名： C1Q C; C1qc; C1QC_HUMAN; C1QG; Complement C1q subcomponent subunit C; Complement component 1, q subcomponent, C chain; complement component 1, q subcomponent, gamma polypeptide; AI385742.

研究领域： 免疫学　神经生物学　细胞类型标志物

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 23kDa

细胞定位： 分泌型蛋白

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C1QC:81-180/245

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： C1q, a subcomponent of the classical complement pathway, is composed of nine subunits that mediate classical complement activation and thereby play an important role in the immune response. Six of these subunits are disulfide-linked dimers of chains A and B, while three of these subunits, designated C1q-A through C1q-C, are disulfide-linked dimers of chain C. The presence of receptors for C1q on effector cells modulates its activity, which may be antibody-dependent or independent. Macrophages are the primary source of C1q, while anti-inflammatory drugs as well as cytokines differentially regulate expression of the mRNA, as well as the protein. However, its ability to modulate the interaction of platelets with collagen and immune complexes suggests C1q influences homeostasis as well as other immune activities, and perhaps thrombotic complications resulting from immune injury. Defects in C1q-A, C1q-B and C1q-C cause inactivation of the classical pathway, leading to a rare genetic disorder characterized by lupus-like symptoms.

Function:

C1q associates with the proenzymes C1r and C1s to yield C1, the first component of the serum complement system. The collagen-like regions of C1q interact with the Ca(2+)-dependent C1r(2)C1s(2) proenzyme complex, and efficient activation of C1 takes place on interaction of the globular heads of C1q with the Fc regions of IgG or IgM antibody present in immune complexes.

Subunit:

C1 is a calcium-dependent trimolecular complex of C1q, R and S in the molar ration of 1:2:2. C1q subcomponent is composed of nine subunits, six of which are disulfide-linked dimers of the A and B chains, and three of which

are disulfide-linked dimers of the C chain.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Post-translational modifications:

O-linked glycans consist of Glc-Gal disaccharides bound to the oxygen atom of post-translationally added hydroxyl groups.

DISEASE:

Defects in C1QC are a cause of complement component C1q deficiency (C1QD) [MIM:613652]. A rare defect resulting in C1 deficiency and impaired activation of the complement classical pathway. C1 deficiency generally leads to severe immune complex disease with features of systemic lupus erythematosus and glomerulonephritis.

Similarity:

Contains 1 C1q domain.

Contains 1 collagen-like domain.

SWISS:

P02747

Gene ID:

714

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片