

补体 C9a 抗体

产品货号： mlR11190

英文名称： Complement component C9a

中文名称： 补体 C9a 抗体

别名： C9a, C9 deficiency; C9a; C9 deficiency with dermatomyositis; CO9_HUMAN; Complement component 9; Complement component 9 deficiency; Complement component C9a; Complement component C9a; C9.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human,

产品应用： WB=1:500-2000 ELISA=1:500-1000 Flow-Cyt=3ug/Test

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量 : 28/61kDa

细胞定位 : 细胞膜 分泌型蛋白

性 状 : Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度 : 1mg/ml

免 疫 原 : KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Complement component C9a:161-260/559

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 : C9 is a plasma protein synthesized in the liver and monocytes consisting of a single polypeptide chain. C9 is a part of the membrane attack complex (MAC), an important component of the immune system. The MAC forms upon complement system activation by invading pathogenic bacteria and consists of the four major complement proteins: C5b, C6, C7 and C8. These complement proteins bind to the outer surface of the plasma membrane of the invading cell. C9 binds to the membrane associated C5b-8 protein, which leads to the circular polymerization of 12-18 C9 molecules. These polymerized C9 molecules form a ring structure in the membrane. Molecules can then diffuse freely through this transmembrane channel, causing cell lysis and destruction of the invading bacterial cell.

Function:

Constituent of the membrane attack complex (MAC) that plays a key role in the innate and adaptive immune response by forming pores in the plasma membrane of target cells. C9 is the pore-forming subunit of the MAC.

Subunit:

Component of the membrane attack complex (MAC). MAC assembly is initiated by proteolytic cleavage of C5 into C5a and C5b. C5b binds sequentially C6, C7, C8 and multiple copies of the pore-forming subunit C9.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Secreted as soluble monomer. Oligomerizes at target membranes, forming a pre-pore. A conformation change then leads to the formation of a 100 Angstrom diameter pore.

Tissue Specificity:

Plasma.

Post-translational modifications:

Thrombin cleaves factor C9 to produce C9a and C9b.

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.

DISEASE:

Defects in C9 are a cause of complement component 9 deficiency (C9D) [MIM:613825]. A rare defect of the complement classical pathway associated with susceptibility to severe recurrent infections, predominantly by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Neisseria meningitidis*.

Similarity:

Belongs to the complement C6/C7/C8/C9 family.

Contains 1 EGF-like domain.

Contains 1 LDL-receptor class A domain.

Contains 1 MACPF domain.

Contains 1 TSP type-1 domain.

SWISS:

P02748

Gene ID:

735

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

