



Rabbit Anti-Complement component C9a antibody

SL11190R

Product Name:	Complement component C9a
Chinese Name:	补体C9a抗体
Alias:	C9a, C9 deficiency; C9a; C9 deficiency with dermatomyositis; CO9_HUMAN; Complement component 9; Complement component 9 deficiency; Complement component C9a; Complement component C9a; C9.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000Flow-Cyt=3ug/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	28/61kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Complement component C9a:161-260/559
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	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
Product Detail:	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

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 735](#) Human

[Omim: 120940](#) Human

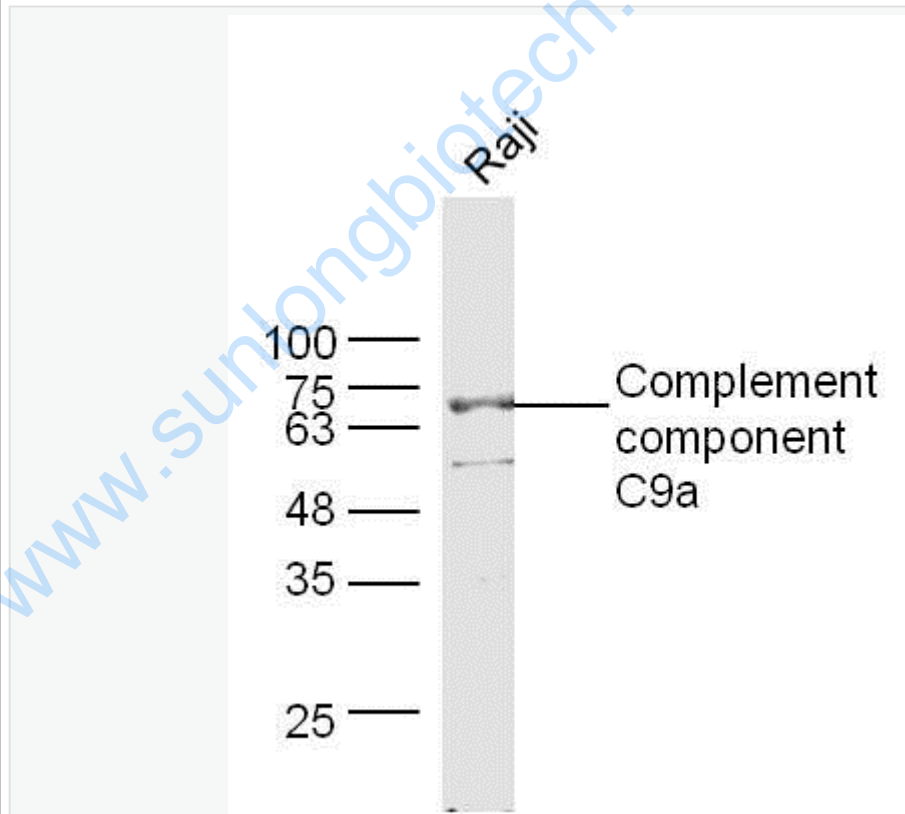
[SwissProt: P02748](#) Human

[Unigene: 654443](#) Human

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

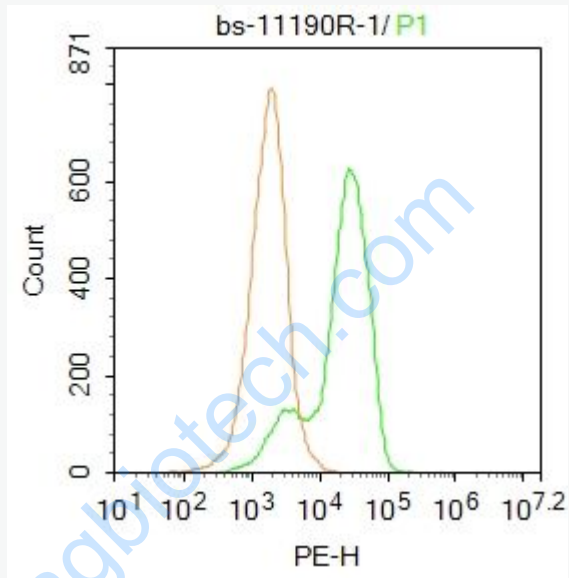
Raji Cell (Human) Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti- Complement component C9a (Bs- 11190R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 26/61 kD

Observed band size: 70 kD



Blank control: HL60.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Complement component C9a antibody (SL11190R)

Dilution: 1 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein

interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody

for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room

	temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.
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