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Polyclonal Antibody to C1q - FITC

Alternate names: Complement 1q, Complement C1q

Catalog No.: SP1096F

Quantity: 1 ml

Concentration: 10 mg/ml

Background: C1q is a sub-component of the first complement component C1, which is formed by the interaction of C1q with the tetramer C1s-C1r-C1r-C1s.
C1q is a member of a family of soluble collagen-like proteins and is composed of three basic subunits termed C1QA, C1QB and C1QC which asociate in the proportion 6 A-B subunits (52, 750 Da) and 3 C-C subunits (47,600 Da), to form whole C1q (459,300 Da). C1q binds to IgG and IgM immune complexes, this activates C1r and C1s, which are also bound to C1q and so initiates the classical pathway of complement activation.

Uniprot ID: P02745

NCBI: NP_057075.1

GeneID: 712

Host: Sheep

Immunogen: Human C1q, purified from plasma.
Remarks: Antisera to Human C1q were raised by repeated immunisation of sheep with highly purified antigen.

Format: **State:** Liquid purified IgG fraction
Purification: Ion Exchange Chromatography
Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.2 containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative
Label: FITC – Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1

Applications: **Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections:** 1/25-1/50.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity: This antibody recognises C1q, a sub-component of the C1 complement component.
Species: Human.
Other species not tested.

Storage: Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer.
This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General References:
1. Hwang, H.Y. et al. (2008) Highly specific inhibition of C1q globular-head binding to human IgG: a novel approach to control and regulate the classical complement pathway using an engineered single chain antibody variable fragment.

Mol Immunol. 45: 2570-80.
2. Cragg, M.S. and Glennie, M.J. (2004) Antibody specificity controls in vivo effector mechanisms of anti-CD20 reagents. Blood. 103: 2738-43.
3. Sárvári, M. et al. (2003) Inhibition of C1q-beta-amyloid binding protects hippocampal cells against complement mediated toxicity. J Neuroimmunol. 137: 12-8.
4. Lewis, M.J. et al. (2008) The different effector function capabilities of the seven equine IgG subclasses have implications for vaccine strategies. Mol Immunol. 45: 818-27.
5. Yuste, J. et al. (2007) Serum amyloid P aids complement-mediated immunity to Streptococcus pneumoniae. PLoS Pathog. 3: 1208-19.