abcam

Product datasheet

Human C9 peptide ab71329

Overview

Product name Human C9 peptide

Description

Nature Synthetic

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab71329** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Purity 70 - 90% by HPLC.

Form Liquid

Additional notes

- First try to dissolve a small amount of peptide in either water or buffer. The more charged residues on a peptide, the more soluble it is in aqueous solutions.
- If the peptide doesn't dissolve try an organic solvent e.g. DMSO, then dilute using water or buffer.
- Consider that any solvent used must be compatible with your assay. If a peptide does not dissolve and you need to recover it, lyophilise to remove the solvent.
- Gentle warming and sonication can effectively aid peptide solubilisation. If the solution is cloudy or has gelled the peptide may be in suspension rather than solubilised.
- Peptides containing cysteine are easily oxidised, so should be prepared in solution just prior to use.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Information available upon request.

General Info

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.
Tissue specificity	Plasma.
Involvement in 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.
Sequence similarities	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.
Post-translational modifications	Thrombin cleaves factor C9 to produce C9a and C9b. Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracelllular medium.
Cellular localization	Secreted. Cell membrane. 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.

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