

Product datasheet

Anti-C1s antibody [49] ab17192

Overview

Product name	Anti-C1s antibody [49]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [49] to C1s
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	This antibody is specific for C1s proenzyme and activated free C1s and C1s in complex with C1 inhibitor.
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human C1s.
General notes	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 2.9% Sodium chloride
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	49
Myeloma	Sp2
Isotype	IgG2a
Light chain type	kappa

Target

Function	C1s B chain is a serine protease that combines with C1q and C1s to form C1, the first component of the classical pathway of the complement system. C1r activates C1s so that it can, in turn, activate C2 and C4.
Involvement in disease	Defects in C1S are the cause of complement component C1s deficiency (C1SD) [MIM:613783]. 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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 2 CUB domains. Contains 1 EGF-like domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain. Contains 2 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.
Post-translational modifications	The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.

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