Product datasheet

Anti-C3c antibody (FITC) ab4212

Overview

Product name Anti-C3c antibody (FITC)
Description Rabbit polyclonal to C3c (FITC)
Host species Rabbit
Conjugation FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Specificity This antibody reacts with human C3c complement and with the C3c part of C3 and C3b.
Tested applications Suitable for: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt
Species reactivity Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Sheep, Goat, Guinea pig, Cow, Cat, Dog, Human, Pig, Kangaroo, Mink
Immunogen C3c complement isolated from complement activated human serum.
Positive control ICC/IF: HepG2 Cells.
General notes Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) isomer 1.

Properties

Form Liquid
Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide
Constituent: 1% BSA
Purity IgG fraction
Purification notes Traces of contaminating antibodies have been removed by solid phase absorption with human plasma proteins.
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab4212 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Function

C3 plays a central role in the activation of the complement system. Its processing by C3 convertase is the central reaction in both classical and alternative complement pathways. After activation C3b can bind covalently, via its reactive thioester, to cell surface carbohydrates or immune aggregates.

Derived from proteolytic degradation of complement C3, C3a anaphylatoxin is a mediator of local inflammatory process. It induces the contraction of smooth muscle, increases vascular permeability and causes histamine release from mast cells and basophilic leukocytes.

Tissue specificity

Plasma.

Involvement in disease

Defects in C3 are the cause of complement component 3 deficiency (C3D) [MIM:613779]. A rare defect of the complement classical pathway. Patients develop recurrent, severe, pyogenic infections because of ineffective opsonization of pathogens. Some patients may also develop autoimmune disorders, such as arthralgia and vasculitic rashes, lupus-like syndrome and membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis.

Genetic variation in C3 is associated with susceptibility to age-related macular degeneration type 9 (ARMD9) [MIM:611378]. ARMD is a multifactorial eye disease and the most common cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch membrane.

Defects in C3 are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 5 (AHUS5) [MIM:612925]. An atypical form of hemolytic uremic syndrome. It is a complex genetic disease characterized by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, renal failure and absence of episodes of enterocolitis and diarrhea. In contrast to typical hemolytic uremic syndrome, atypical forms have a poorer prognosis, with higher death rates and frequent progression to end-stage renal disease. Note=Susceptibility to the development of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome can be conferred by mutations in various components of or regulatory factors in the complement cascade system. Other genes may play a role in modifying the phenotype.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 anaphylatoxin-like domain.
Contains 1 NTR domain.

Post-translational modifications

C3b is rapidly split in two positions by factor I and a cofactor to form iC3b (inactivated C3b) and C3f which is released. Then iC3b is slowly cleaved (possibly by factor I) to form C3c (beta chain + alpha' chain fragment 1 + alpha' chain fragment 2), C3dg and C3f. Other proteases produce other fragments such as C3d or C3g.

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

Form

Cleaved into the following 10 chains: 1) Complement C3 beta chain 2) Complement C3 alpha chain 3) C3a anaphylatoxin 4) Complement C3b alpha' chain 5) Complement C3c alpha' chain fragment 1 6) Complement C3dg fragment 7) Complement C3g fragment 8) Complement C3d
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-C3c antibody (FITC) (ab4212)

ICC/IF image of ab4212 stained HepG2 cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab4212, 1µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit https://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors