abcam

Product datasheet

Human C4d peptide ab88144

Description

Product name	Human C4d peptide
Purity	70 - 90% by HPLC.
Animal free	No
Nature	Synthetic
Species	Human

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab88144** in the following tested applications.

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

Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Blocking peptide for ab64157. *- 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	C4 plays a central role in the activation of the classical pathway of the complement system. It is processed by activated C1 which removes from the alpha chain the C4a anaphylatoxin. The remaining alpha chain fragment C4b is the major activation product and is an essential subunit of the C3 convertase (C4b2a) and the C5 convertase (C3bC4b2a) enzymes of the classical complement pathway. Derived from proteolytic degradation of complement C4, C4a 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.
Involvement in disease	Defects in C4A are the cause of complement component 4A deficiency (C4AD) [MIM:120810]. A rare defect of the complement classical pathway associated with the development of autoimmune disorders, mainly systemic lupus with or without associated glomerulonephritis.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 anaphylatoxin-like domain. Contains 1 NTR domain.
Post-translational modifications	Prior to secretion, the single-chain precursor is enzymatically cleaved to yield the non-identical chains (alpha, beta and gamma). During activation, the alpha chain is cleaved by C1 into C4a and C4b, and C4b stays linked to the beta and gamma chains. Further degradation of C4b by C1 into the inactive fragments C4c and C4d blocks the generation of C3 convertase. N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with a core 1 or possibly core 8 glycan.
Cellular localization	Secreted.