abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-C3 antibody ab11887

★★★★★ 2 Abreviews 25 References 3 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-C3 antibody

Description Rabbit polyclonal to C3

Host species Rabbit

Specificity This polyclonal antibody detects a band approximately 120 kDa in Western blot under reducing

conditions, corresponding to the C3 alpha chain.

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P, IHC-Fr

Species reactivity Reacts with: Mouse

Immunogen Full length native protein (purified). This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

General notes

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.

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

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: PBS, 0.1% BSA

Purity Protein G purified

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab11887 in the following tested applications.

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

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Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IHC-Fr		1/10.

Target

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

Involvement in disease

Plasma.

Defects in C3 are the cause of complement component 3 deficiency (C3D) [MIM:120700]. 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

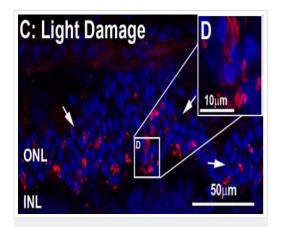
C3b is rapidly split in two positions by factor I and a cofactor to form iC3b (inactivated C3b) and C3f which is released. Then iC3b is slowly cleaved (possibly by factor I) to form C3c (beta chain + alpha' chain fragment 1 + alpha' chain fragment 2), C3dg and C3f. Other proteases produce other fragments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

Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracelllular medium.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

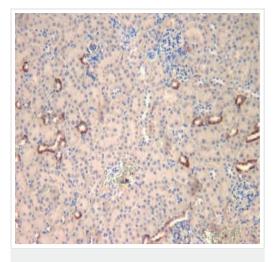
Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of rat retina tissue after bright continuous white light exposure, staining C3 with ab11887.

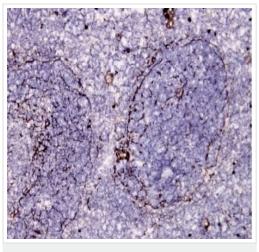
Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-C3 antibody (ab11887)

Image from Rutar Met al., Journal of Neuroinflammation 2012, 9:257, 26 November 2012. Fig 5.; doi: 10.1186/1742-2094-9-257.



Positive staining of paraffin embedded mouse kidney tissue with ab11887 at 100x dilution.





Immunohistochemistry (Frozen sections) - Anti-C3 antibody (ab11887)

Positive staining of frozen mouse spleen tissue with ab11887 at 20x dilution.

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