

bsm-60693R**[Primary Antibody]****BioSS**
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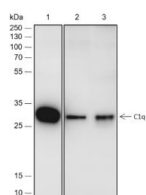
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C1QA Recombinant Rabbit mAb**— DATASHEET —**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000) Reactivity: Human Predicted MW.: 24 kDa Subcellular Location: Secreted
Clonality: Recombinant	CloneNo.: R1B4	
GeneID: 712	SWISS: P02745	
Target: C1QA		
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: C1q, a subcomponent of the classical complement pathway, is composed of nine subunits that mediate classical complement activation and thereby play an important role in the immune response. Six of these subunits are disulfide-linked dimers of chains A and B, while three of these subunits, designated C1q-A through C1q-C, are disulfide-linked dimers of chain C. The presence of receptors for C1q on effector cells modulates its activity, which may be antibody-dependent or independent. Macrophages are the primary source of C1q, while anti-inflammatory drugs as well as cytokines differentially regulate expression of the mRNA as well as the protein. However, its ability to modulate the interaction of platelets with collagen and immune complexes suggests C1q influences homeostasis as well as other immune activities, and perhaps thrombotic complications resulting from immune injury. Defects in C1q-A, C1q-B and C1q-C cause inactivation of the classical pathway, leading to a rare genetic disorder characterized by lupus-like symptoms.		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Blocking buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST Primary Ab
dilution: 1:2000 Primary Ab incubation
condition: 2 hours at room temperature
Secondary Ab: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (HRP)
Lysate: 1: Human serum, 2: Human liver, 3:
Human placenta Protein loading quantity: 20 µg
Exposure time: 60 s Predicted MW: 26 kDa
Observed MW: 26 kDa