SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Recombinant Rabbit Anti-C1QC Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: SLA0727M

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1, k
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Clone No.:	1B2
GeneID:	714
SWISS:	P02747
Target:	C1QC
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human C1QC
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℃. Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB (1:100-1000) IHC-P (1:50-500) IF (1:50-500) ELISA (1:30-3000) IP (1:20-100) Not yet tested in other applications. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.
Predicted MW.:	26 kDa
Subcellular Location:	Secreted
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

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	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.

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