

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Complement Component C5/C5a in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Complement Component C5a is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Complement Component C5a Thr678-Arg751 Accession # P01031
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human complement 5a (C5a) is an enzymatically generated glycoprotein that belongs to a family of structurally and functionally related proteins known as anaphylatoxins. C5a is a 74 amino acid (aa) peptide that is created by the activity of C5a convertase on the C5 α -chain (1, 2). Human C5a has four α -helices plus three intrachain disulfide bonds that create a triple loop structure (3). In serum, proteolytic processing removes the C-terminal arginine, creating a low activity C5adesArg74 molecule (1). Human C5a is 60% and 54% aa identical to mouse and rat C5a, respectively. C5a binds to a signaling G-protein coupled receptor (C5aR/CD88) and a non-signaling GPCR termed C5L2 (4). Activation of Cd88 results in neutrophil chemotaxis and endothelial cell activation (1, 5). It also triggers an oxidative burst in macrophages and neutrophils, and induces release of histamine in basophils and mast cells.

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