

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Complement Factor D in ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 255719
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Complement Factor D Ile26-Ala253 Accession # P00746
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

ELISA Capture (Matched Antibody Pair)	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
ELISA Detection (Matched Antibody Pair)	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

Complement Factor D is a serine protease that catalyzes the initial proteolytic step in the alternative pathway of complement. Expressed in adipose tissue at high levels, factor D is also known as adipsin (1). It is an exceptionally specific protease and the only known protein substrate is factor B in complex with C3 (2). Factor D protease activity is regulated by reversible conformational changes, which differs from the majority of serine proteases whose regulation involves either activation by processing of the zymogens or inactivation by binding of the inhibitors. Compared to its physiologically important proteolytic activity, factor D has much lower activity toward synthetic peptide substrates. However, thioester substrates have been routinely used for assessing factor D activity (3).

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