

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Complement Component C5a in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, this antibody does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) C3a, rmC3d, or rhC5a.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 295103
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse C5a Asn679-Arg755 Accession # P06684
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 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.

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

Mouse 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 77 amino acid (aa) peptide that is created by the activity of C5a convertase on the C5 α-chain (1, 2). Mouse 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 C5a desArg77 molecule (1). Mouse C5a shares 60% and 82% aa sequence identity to human and rat C5a, respectively. C5a binds to a signaling G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) (C5aR/CD88), inducing neutrophil chemotaxis and endothelial cell activation (1, 4). It also triggers an oxidative burst in macrophages and neutrophils, and induces release of histamine in basophils and mast cells (1, 4). Alternatively, it may also bind to a non-signaling GPCR termed C5L2 whose function is yet to be determined (5).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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