

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	<i>C. botulinum</i>
Specificity	Detects <i>C. botulinum</i> BoNT-C1 Heavy Chain in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with the Light Chains of BoNT-A, -B, -C1, -D, -E, -F, -G, or Heavy Chains of BoNT-D or -G is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 580223
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant <i>C. botulinum</i> BoNT-C1 Heavy Chain Asn866-Glu1291 Accession # P18640
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 750 Excitation Wavelength: 749 nm Emission Wavelength: 775 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.
Immunoprecipitation	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

BoNT-C1 (Botulinum neurotoxin C1 [heavy chain]) is a 100 kDa C-terminal fragment of the C1 *Clostridium botulinum* neurotoxin (holo)precursor. It constitutes a nonenzymatic part of a Zn²⁺-dependent M27 family endoprotease that potently blocks neurosecretion. The inactive 1291 amino acid (aa), 150 kDa C1 precursor is cleaved between Lys449Thr450 to generate a heterodimeric toxin held together by a preexisting interchain disulfide bond between Cys437 and Cys453. The 100 kDa C-terminus (heavy chain) acts as a ligand for neuronal membrane ecto-acceptors, inducing its translocation and internalization. The 50 kDa N-terminal light chain acts as an intracellular peptidase that cleaves SNAP-25 and syntaxin. This is suggested to block noradrenalin release from a readily releasable pool of vesicles. Over aa 866-1291, the C1 heavy chain shares less than 40% aa identity with the D-type neurotoxin heavy chain.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.