

DESCRIPTION

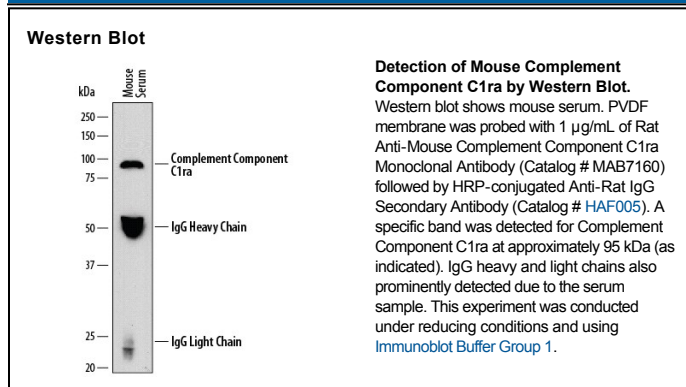
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Complement Component C1ra in ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human C1ra is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 870332
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Complement Component C1ra Ser17-Asn707 Accession # Q8CG16
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

C1ra (complement component 1 subcomponent r-A) is an 85-95 kDa member of the peptidase S1 family of enzymes. It is secreted primarily by hepatocytes but is also known to be expressed by monocytes, fibroblasts, keratinocytes and endothelial cells. C1r forms a key component of the complement 1 complex. Complement is a general name for a group of molecules that "complement" the antimicrobial effort associated with antibodies and phagocytic cells. The C1 complex is composed of five proteins; one C1q that binds immunoglobulin, and two copies of two inactive serine proteases termed C1r and C1s. Activation of the C1 complex is the first step in a proteolytic cascade that generates multiple modulators involved in cell lysis and phagocytosis. Following C1q binding, each 85-90 kDa C1r monomer undergoes autocleavage to generate a 60 kDa and 28-34 kDa disulfide-linked enzymatically-active heterodimer. Each C1r heterodimer now acts on a C1s counterpart to create a globally-active complex that drives the complement cascade. In contrast to human, the mouse genes for C1r and C1s have undergone duplication. The major, or liver derived, C1r is termed C1ra, while a prostate-associated C1r is called C1rB. Mouse C1ra proenzyme is 691 amino acids (aa) in length (aa 17-707). It contains one CUB domain (aa 17-140), an EGF-like motif (aa 141-189), a second CUB domain (aa 192-303), two SUSHI (or CCP) repeats (aa 306-448), and a C-terminal peptidase S1 region (aa 463-704). Autocleavage occurs between Arg462:Ile463, generating a 60 kDa N-terminal subunit that is disulfide-linked to a 30 kDa enzymatic subunit. Over aa 17-707, mouse C1ra shares 91% and 82% aa sequence identity with rat and human C1r, respectively. Full-length mouse C1ra shares 96% aa sequence identity with mouse C1rB, with virtually all differences arising in the enzymatic, or small subunit.