

## 36-3276: Anti-C1QA / Complement C1q A-Chain Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: C1QA/2955)

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Clonality :</b>             | Monoclonal  |
| <b>Clone Name :</b>            | C1QA/2955   |
| <b>Application :</b>           | WB,IHC  |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>            | Human   |
| <b>Gene :</b>                  | C1QA  |
| <b>Gene ID :</b>               | 712   |
| <b>Uniprot ID :</b>            | P02745  |
| <b>Alternative Name :</b>      | C1QA; Complement C1q subcomponent subunit A; Complement component 1 q subcomponent A chain; Complement component 1 q subcomponent alpha polypeptide; Complement component C1q A chain |
| <b>Isotype :</b>               | Mouse IgG2b, kappa  |
| <b>Immunogen Information :</b> | Recombinant fragment (around aa 104-237) of human C1QA protein (exact sequence is proprietary)  |

### Description

C1q, a subcomponent of the classical complement pathway, is composed of nine subunits that mediate classical complement activation and thereby play an important role in the immune response. Six of these subunits are disulfide-linked dimers of chains A and B, while three of these subunits, designated C1q-A through C1q-C, are disulfide-linked dimers of chain C. Each chain contains an N-terminal collagen-like region and a C-terminal C1q globular domain. The presence of receptors for C1q on effector cells modulates its activity, which may be antibody-dependent or independent. Macrophages are the primary source of C1q, while anti-inflammatory drugs as well as cytokines differentially regulate expression of the mRNA as well as the protein. C1q deficiency is associated with lupus erythematosus and glomerulonephritis.

### Product Info

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Amount :</b>            | 20 µg / 100 µg  |
| <b>Content :</b>           | 200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml. |
| <b>Storage condition :</b> | Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.                               |

### Application Note

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

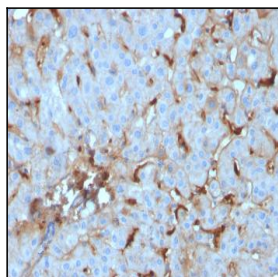


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Renal Cell Carcinoma stained with C1QA Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (C1QA/2955).

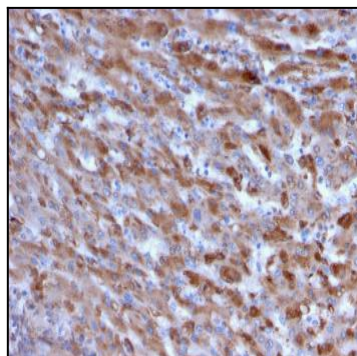


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Liver stained with C1QA Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (C1QA/2955).

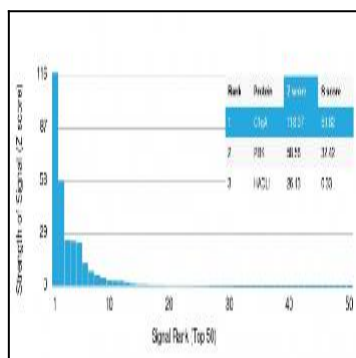
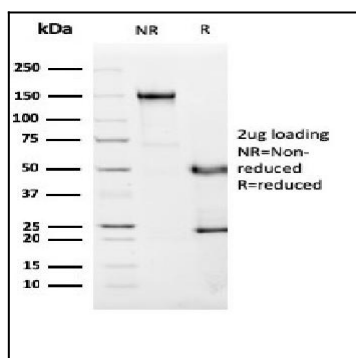


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using C1QA Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (C1QA/2955).

Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.