

Product datasheet for **AP31546SU-N**

C3 Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ID, IP

Recommended Dilution: In precipitating techniques as immunoelectrophoresis and single and double radial immunodiffusion (Mancini, Ouchterlony) to identify the presence of complement C3c or to determine its concentration. The presence of non-precipitating antibodies has not been assayed. This does not exclude the use of the antiserum in non-precipitating antibody-binding techniques if proper controls are included. Determinations of individual complement components can be very useful in defining the exact location of a defect.

Directions for use:

In immunoelectrophoresis use 2 μ l rabbit plasma or equivalent against 120 μ l antiserum.

In double radial immunodiffusion use a rosette arrangement with 10 μ l antiserum in 3 mm diameter center well and 2 μ l plasma samples (neat and serially diluted) in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells.

In single radial immunodiffusion use 1 percent antiserum in the gel.

Reactivity: Rabbit

Host: Goat

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: The antiserum is raised against C3c, which is the major fragment resulting from C3 cleavage by C3 convertase and factor I. It is composed of an intact beta chain bound to two fragments of the alpha chain. Consequently the antiserum reacts with both native and activated C3. It may also react with the fragments C3b, C3bi and C3dg, since they all carry antigenic epitopes of the C3c domain. C3c is isolated and purified from pooled normal rabbit serum. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.



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Specificity:	<p>In immunoelectrophoresis against fresh rabbit serum, a single precipitin line is obtained in the beta-1 region representing native C3. Against serum containing partly activated C3, a precipitin line is obtained which extends from the beta-1 into the alpha-2 region, demonstrating a gradient. In old serum containing totally activated C3 a single precipitin line in the alpha-2 region is obtained. Antisera to C3c can also react with the fragments C3b, C3bi and smaller fragments, since they all carry antigenic determinants of the C3c domain. The product does not react with any other proteins component of rabbit serum or plasma.</p> <p><u>Cross-reactivity:</u> Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to plasma proteins, since homologous proteins of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiserum has not been tested in detail.</p>
Formulation:	<p>No preservative added. - No foreign proteins added.</p> <p>State: Serum</p> <p>State: Delipidated, heat inactivated, lyophilized, stable whole serum</p>
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml sterile distilled water
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	<p>Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.</p> <p>After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term.</p> <p>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Database Link:	<p>Entrez Gene 100009121 Rabbit P12247</p>
Background:	<p>C3 is the most abundant complement protein in rabbit serum. Its biological function strongly resembles that of C3 in man and other laboratory animal species. It has a central role in the activation system being common to both pathways. Activation of C3 is achieved by very specific limited proteolysis resulting in the release of a number of degradation fragments. The anaphylotoxin C3a promotes smooth muscle contraction and increases vascular permeability; the large C3b fragment is involved in binding to the complement activator and can be interact with specific receptors to allow efficient clearance of the activating cell or particle; degradation fragments of C3b (C3bi, C3c, C3dg C3d) are important in receptor binding and clearance mechanisms, in virus neutralization and possibly in the immune response.</p>
Synonyms:	Complement component 3c
Note:	<p>Adsorption: Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required, to eliminate antibodies reacting with other rabbit serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.</p>