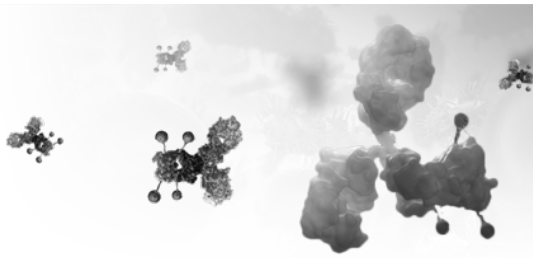

Mouse Anti-Human C1s monoclonal antibody, clone NN15 (CABT-ZB882)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human C1s
Target	C1S
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Complement C1s Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN15
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(det) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB511 - CABT-ZB882 This antibody will detect C1s in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB087]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human Complement C1s . The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

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Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Complement is an integral component of the adaptive and innate immune systems and represents one of the major effector systems for the immune responses. The classical complement pathway is triggered by C1, a complex composed of the binding protein C1q and two proenzymes, C1r and C1s. Upon binding of IgG to the head of C1q, C1r undergoes autoactivation and in turn cleaves and activates C1s. C1r and C1s, the proteases responsible for activation and proteolytic activity of the C1 complex of complement, share similar overall structural organizations featuring five nonenzymic protein modules (two CUB modules surrounding a single EGF module, and a pair of CCP modules) followed by a serine protease domain. Besides highly specific proteolytic activities, both proteases exhibit interaction properties associated with their N-terminal regions. In contrast, C1r and C1s widely differ from each other by their glycosylation patterns: both proteins contain Asn-linked carbohydrates, but four glycosylation sites are present on C1r, and only two on C1s. As a highly specific serine protease, C1s executes the catalytic function of the C1 complex: the cleavage of C4 and C2, and thus instigates a sequence of activation steps of other components of the complement system, culminating in the formation of the membrane attack complex which induces cell lysis. Like other complement serine proteases C1s has restricted substrate specificity and it is engaged into specific interactions with other subcomponents of the complement system. The only other protein known to interact with C1s physiologically is SerpinC1, an inhibitor of serine protease, which inhibits C1s activity and thus plays a regulatory role in controlling the function of C1s enzyme.
Keywords	C1S; complement component 1, s subcomponent; complement C1s subcomponent; C1 esterase

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	C1S; complement component 1, s subcomponent; complement C1s subcomponent; C1 esterase; basic proline-rich peptide IB-1; complement component 1 subcomponent s; C1s Enzyme

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