C5b-9 Terminal Complement Complex (TCC)

Catalog number

C7850-26

Supplier

United States Biological

C5b-9 is also known as the terminal complement complex (TCC). The TCC consists of C5b, C6, C7, C8and C9 and forms the membrane attack complex (MAC) as well as the non-lytic fluid-phase SC5b-9 complex (with protein S). The MAC forms channels in target cell membranes leading to cell lysis by osmotic leakage. The complexes contain neoantigens that are absent from the individual nativecomponents from which they are formed.

Applications

Suitable for use in ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, and Immunofluorescence. Not suitable for Western Blot. Other applications have not been tested.

Recommended Dilutions

Immunohistochemistry: Frozen and paraffin sections
Optimal dilutions to be determined by the researcher.

Storage and Stability

May be stored at 4°C for short-term only. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Store at -20°C. Aliquots are stable for 12 months after receipt. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap.

Immunogen

Purified C5b-9

Formulation

Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, 0.09% sodium azide.

Purity

Purified by Protein A affinity chromatography from culture supernatant.

Specificity

Recognizes a neoepitope exposed on human C9 when incorporated into the TCC. Binds both membrane-bound MAC and fluid-phase SC5b-9 complexes. Species Crossreativity: porcine, baboon and equine.

Product Type

Mab

Source

human

Isotype

IgG2a,k

Grade

Affinity Purified

Applications

E IF IHC

Crossreactivity

Eq Hu Po

Storage

-20°C

Reference

1. Mollnes TE, Harboe M, Tschopp J (1985) Monoclonal antibodies recognizing a neoantigen of poly (C9) detect the human terminal complement complex in tissue and plasma. Scand J Immunol 22:183-195. 2. Drogari-Aspiranthitou M, Kuijper EJ, Dekker N, Dankert J (2002) Complement activation and formation of themembrane attack complex on serogroup B Neisseria meningitidis in the presence or absence of serum bactericidal activity. Infect Immunol 70:3752-3758. 3. Jansen JH, Høgåsen K, Mollnes TE (1993) Extensive complement activation in hereditary porcine membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type II (porcine dense deposit disease). Am J Pathol 143:1356-1365. 4. Mollnes TE, Lea T, Frøland SS, Harbroe M (1985) Quantification of the terminal complement complex in human plasma by an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay based on monoclonal antibodies against a neoantigen of the complex. Scand J Immunol 22:197-202. 5. Mollnes TE (1997) Analysis of in vivo complement activation. Herzenberg LA, Weir DM, Herzenberg LA, Blackwell C: Weir's Handbook of Experimental Immunology. Boston, MA: Blackwell Science, pp. 78.1-78.8.