Elabscience®

Human C5a Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0015	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	C5a		

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human C5a Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µ g	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human C5a Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20°C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0015)		
		Human C5a Capture Antibody	Human C5a Detection Antibody (Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Human C5a protein	Recombinant Human C5a protein	
Information	Swissprot	P01031	F	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human	
	Host	Mouse	Mouse	
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin	
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/	
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	
	Purify	Protein A or G	Protein A or G	
	Specificity	Detects Human C5a in ELISAs.		

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Applications

Human C5a Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Human C5a Capture Antibody	
Capture			Aig 1
ELISA	1:1000-1:10000	Human C5a Detection Antibody	Optical Density
Detection		(Biotin)	0.01
			10 100 1000 10000 100000 Human C5a concentration(pg/mL)

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

This gene encodes a component of the complement system, a part of the innate immune system that plays an important role in inflammation, host homeostasis, and host defense against pathogens. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate multiple protein products, including the C5 alpha chain, C5 beta chain, C5a anaphylatoxin and C5b. The C5 protein is comprised of the C5 alpha and beta chains, which are linked by a disulfide bridge. Cleavage of the alpha chain by a convertase enzyme results in the formation of the C5a anaphylatoxin, which possesses potent spasmogenic and chemotactic activity, and the C5b macromolecular cleavage product, a subunit of the membrane attack complex (MAC). Mutations in this gene cause complement component 5 deficiency, a disease characterized by recurrent bacterial infections. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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