ANTIBODYSHOP

PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Anti Properdin (human)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Subclass: IgG_1/κ

PRODUCT NO. **HYB 039-06**

PRESENTATION

Preparation:	Protein-A/G purified
Content:	1 ml, 1 mg/mL
Solvent:	0.01 M phosphate buffer, pH 7.4, with 0.5 M NaCl and 15mM sodium azide
Storage:	In the dark at 4-8ºC

ANTIGEN

Properdin in plasma is a mixture of cyclic dimers, trimers and tetramers. The molecular weight of the glycosylated monomer is 53 kDa (3). Properdin is a regulator protein of the alternative complement pathway. It stabilizes the C3 convertase excerting its effect by binding to C3b in the C3bBb complex and thereby inhibiting cleavage of C3b by factor I and increasing the affinity for factor B. Serum concentration is approximately 25 µg/mL (2,3).

IMMUNOGEN

Properdin isolated from human plasma (1)

SPECIFICITY

HYB 039-06 has specificity for human properdin

EPITOPE SPECIFICITY

Epitope specificity differs from that of HYB 039-04 but slightly overlap as determined by inhibition ELISA.

REACTIVITY

HYB 039-06 reacts strongly with properdin isolated from human plasma when tested in sandwich ELISA using a polyclonal antibody against properdin, only very low reaction is seen with plasma from patients deficient in properdin. HYB 039-06 works equally well in ELISA with purified properdin coated directly onto the microtiter well. In Western blotting after SDS-PAGE HYB 039-06 reacts with properdin in both reduced (subunits of 25 kDa and 56 kDa) as well as unreduced forms (220 kDa).
After coupling to an activated CNBr-sepharose column, HYB 039-06 is suitable for affinity purification of human properdin.

CULTURE MEDIUM

RPMI 1640 with 10% fetal calf serum

FUSION PARTNER

X63-Ag8.653.

IMMUNIZATION

Female CF1 x BALB/c mice immunized i.p. with immunogen adsorbed onto Al(OH)3

APPLICATION

Method	Usability	Dilution guideline	References
ELISA	Yes	1:8000	
Immunoblotting	Yes		
Immunohistochemistry	Not determined		

The dilution guideline for ELISA is based on use as detection antibody for antigen coated at 0.3 µg/ml. Users should determine the optimal dilutions for their own purposes.

REFERENCES

1. Gotze O, Medicus RG, Muller-Eberhard HJ (1977) Alternative pathway of complement: nonenzymatic, reversible transition of precursor to active properdin. J Immunol 118:525-532.
2. Nielsen HE, Koch C (1987) Congenital properdin deficiency and meningococcal infection. Clin Immunol Immunopathol 44:134-139.
3. Fijen CA, Bogaard R, Schipper M, Mannens M, Schlesinger M, Nordin FG, Dankert J, Daha MR, Sjoholm AG, Truedsson L, Kuijper EJ (1999) Properdin deficiency: molecular basis and disease association. Mol Immunol 36:863-867.