Datasheet: 2222-8004 BATCH NUMBER 155020

| Description: | MOUSE ANTI HUMAN C4d | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Specificity: | C4d | | |
| Other names: | COMPLEMENT COMPONENT 4d | | |
| Format: | Purified | | |
| Product Type: | Monoclonal Antibody | | |
| Clone: | 10-11 | | |
| lsotype: | lgG1 | | |
| Quantity: | 0.1 mg | | |
| | | | |

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit <u>www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols</u>.

| | Yes | No | Not Determined | Suggested Dilution |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----------------|--------------------|
| Immunohistology - Frozen | | | | 1/100 - 1/750 |
| Immunohistology - Paraffin (1) | - | | | |
| ELISA | | | | 1/5000 - 1/20000 |
| Western Blotting | • | | | |
| Immunofluorescence | | | | 1/250 - 1/600 |

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

(1)It has been reported that this antibody works very well on acetone-fixed, frozen renal biopsies. Strong staining is observed in the glomeruli and in some cases the peritubular capillaries.

Clone 10-11 has given variable results on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections. It has been observed that pre-treatment with 88% formic acid for 20 minutes at room temperature is beneficial (6).

For best results Bio-Rad recommend HISTAR detection kits (STAR3000A/B/C).

Target Species Human

| Species Cross Reactivity | Does not react with:Mouse, Dog, Bovine, Cat, Rabbit, Rat, Guinea Pig, Sheep | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Product Form | Purified IgG - liquid | | | | |
| Preparation | Purified IgG prepared by Fast protein liquid chromatography (FPLC) | | | | |
| Buffer Solution | Borate buffered saline | | | | |
| Preservative Stabilisers | 0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃) | | | | |
| Approx. Protein Concentrations | IgG concentration 1.0 mg/ml | | | | |
| Immunogen | Native, from human plasma | | | | |
| External Database Links | UniProt: P0C0L4 Related reagents P0C0L5 Related reagents | | | | |
| | Entrez Gene: | | | | |
| | 720 C4A Related reagents | | | | |
| | 721 C4B <u>Related reagents</u> | | | | |
| Synonyms | CO4, CPAMD2, CPAMD3 | | | | |
| RRID | AB_620117 | | | | |
| Specificity | Mouse anti Human C4d antibody, clone 10-11 recognizes the secreted protein complement component 4d (C4d). The presence of C4d in renal peritubular capillaries is a key indicator for acute antibody-mediated rejection [AMR] (<u>Collins <i>et al.</i> 1999.</u>). | | | | |
| | C4d was accepted in 2003 into the Banff classification for identification of acute AMR (<u>Racusen <i>et al.</i> 2003</u>). Mouse anti Human C4d antibody, clone 10-11 is specific for C4d, a marker that can be used in the detection of acute AMR for kidney, heart, pancreas and lung allografts. C4d is regarded as a key marker of antibody-mediated cell injury and humoral rejection (<u>Sacks and Chowdhury 2002</u>). | | | | |
| | Complement 1 complex cleaves complement 4 (C4) to form C4b and C4a. C4b levels are strictly regulated. Single site cleavage of the C4b's alpha chain by Factor I forms iC4b and blocks C3 convertase, inhibiting opsonization and activation of the classical pathway. This requires C4 binding protein or CR1 as a cofactor. iC4b is further degraded into C4d and C4c. C4b's short half life means that C4d is present in serum at high enough concentrations to make it a useful marker for classical complement activation (<u>Collins et al. 1999</u>). | | | | |
| | Mouse anti Human C4d antibody, clone 10-11 is used to detect the biomarker C4d which | | | | |

has been described as a "footprint" of antibody mediated tissue rejection (<u>Sacks and</u> <u>Chowdhury 2002</u>). The internal thioester of C4b becomes exposed during cleavage to C4d and forms a covalent bond with the cell surface. The longer half-life of covalently bound C4d makes it a footprint of complement activation long after weakly bound antibodies have been cleared by the blood stream (<u>Sacks and Chowdhury 2002</u>).

C4 has also been linked to susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus (<u>Yang *et al.*</u> 2004) and rheumatoid arthritis (<u>Makinde *et al.* 1989</u>).

References

1. Mauiyyedi, S. *et al.* (2002) Acute humoral rejection in kidney transplantation: II. Morphology, immunopathology, and pathologic classification. <u>J Am Soc Nephrol. 13 (3)</u>: 779-87.

2. Collins, A.B. *et al.* (1999) Complement activation in acute humoral renal allograft rejection: diagnostic significance of C4d deposits in peritubular capillaries. <u>J Am Soc</u> <u>Nephrol. 10 (10): 2208-14.</u>

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4. Mauiyyedi, S. *et al.* (2001) Chronic humoral rejection: identification of antibodymediated chronic renal allograft rejection by C4d deposits in peritubular capillaries. J Am Soc Nephrol. 12 (3): 574-82.

5. Rogers, J. *et al.* (1992) Complement activation by beta-amyloid in Alzheimer disease. <u>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 89 (21): 10016-20.</u>

6. Troxell, M.L. *et al.* (2010) Pancreas allograft rejection: analysis of concurrent renal allograft biopsies and posttherapy follow-up biopsies. <u>Transplantation. 90: 75-84.</u>

7. Rowe, P. *et al.* (2013) Increased complement activation in human type 1 diabetes pancreata. <u>Diabetes Care. 36 (11): 3815-7.</u>

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10. Verghese, P.S. *et al.* (2016) The clinical implications of the unique glomerular complement deposition pattern in transplant glomerulopathy. <u>J Nephrol. Nov 15. [Epub</u> ahead of print]

11. Troxell, M.L. & Lanciault, C. (2016) Practical Applications in Immunohistochemistry: Evaluation of Rejection and Infection in Organ Transplantation. <u>Arch Pathol Lab Med. 140</u> (9): 910-25.

12. Jain, D. *et al.* (2017) Detection of T and B cells specific complement-fixing alloantibodies using flow cytometry: A diagnostic approach for a resource limited laboratory. <u>Asian J Transfus Sci. 11 (2): 171-9.</u>

 Dugum, M. *et al.* (2014) Re-examination of sinusoidal deposition of complement 4d in liver allografts: experience from a single institution. <u>Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 7 (2): 784-91.</u>
 Sánchez-escuredo, A. *et al.* (2016) Borderline rejection in ABO-incompatible kidney transplantation. Clin Transplant. 30 (8): 872-9.

15. Lattenist, L. *et al.* (2013) Renal and urinary levels of endothelial protein C receptor correlate with acute renal allograft rejection. <u>PLoS One. 8 (5): e64994.</u>

16. Verghese, P. *et al.* (2013) The impact of C4d and microvascular inflammation before we knew them. <u>Clin Transplant. 27 (3): 388-96.</u>

| Further Reading | Stoltzner, S.E. <i>et al.</i> (2000) Temporal accrual of complement proteins in amyloid plaques in Down's syndrome with Alzheimer's disease. <u>Am J Pathol. 156 (2): 489-99.</u> Sacks, S.H. & Chowdhury, P. (2002) Footprints of humoral rejection. <u>Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens. 11 (6): 627-8.</u> Racusen, L.C. <i>et al.</i> (2003) Antibody-mediated rejection criteria - an addition to the Banff 97 classification of renal allograft rejection. <u>Am J Transplant. 3 (6): 708-14.</u> Yang, Y. <i>et al.</i> (2004) The intricate role of complement component C4 in human systemic lupus erythematosus. <u>Curr Dir Autoimmun. 7: 98-132.</u> Makinde, V.A. <i>et al.</i> (1989) Reflection of disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis by indices of activation of the classical complement pathway. <u>Ann Rheum Dis. 48 (4): 302-6.</u> |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Storage | Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use. |
| Guarantee | 12 months from date of despatch |
| Health And Safety Information | Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10077 available at: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/SDS/2222-8004 10077 |
| Regulatory | For research purposes only |

Related Products

Recommended Secondary Antibodies

Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com

| Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12) | RPE | |
|--|--|--|
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87 |) <u>HRP</u> | |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76) | RPE | |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70) | <u>FITC</u> | |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (H/L) (STAR117) | Alk. Phos., DyLight®488, DyLight®550, | |
| | DyLight®650, DyLight®680, DyLight®800 | , |
| | FITC, HRP | |
| Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR13) | HRP | |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (Fc) (STAR120) | <u>FITC</u> , <u>HRP</u> | |
| Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9) | <u>FITC</u> | |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77) | HRP | |
| | | |
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