

Datasheet: 2222-8004

BATCH NUMBER 155464

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Description: | MOUSE ANTI HUMAN C4d |
| Specificity: | C4d |
| Other names: | COMPLEMENT COMPONENT 4d |
| Format: | Purified |
| Product Type: | Monoclonal Antibody |
| Clone: | 10-11 |
| Isotype: | IgG1 |
| 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 www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

| | 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).

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Target Species | Human |
| Species Cross | Does not react with:Mouse, Dog, Bovine, Cat, Rabbit, Rat, Guinea Pig, Sheep |

Reactivity

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 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 [Related reagents](#)

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] ([Collins et al. 1999.](#)).

C4d was accepted in 2003 into the Banff classification for identification of acute AMR ([Racusen et al. 2003](#)). 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 ([Sacks and Chowdhury 2002](#)).

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 ([Collins et al. 1999](#)).

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 ([Sacks and](#)

[Chowdhury 2002](#)). 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 ([Sacks and Chowdhury 2002](#)).

C4 has also been linked to susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus ([Yang et al. 2004](#)) and rheumatoid arthritis ([Makinde et al. 1989](#)).

References

1. Mauiyyedi, S. *et al.* (2002) Acute humoral rejection in kidney transplantation: II. Morphology, immunopathology, and pathologic classification. [J Am Soc Nephrol. 13 \(3\): 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. [J Am Soc Nephrol. 10 \(10\): 2208-14.](#)
3. Knechtle, S.J. *et al.* (2003) Campath-1H induction plus rapamycin monotherapy for renal transplantation: results of a pilot study. [Am J Transplant. 3 \(6\): 722-30.](#)
4. Mauiyyedi, S. *et al.* (2001) Chronic humoral rejection: identification of antibody-mediated 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. [Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 89 \(21\): 10016-20.](#)
6. Troxell, M.L. *et al.* (2010) Pancreas allograft rejection: analysis of concurrent renal allograft biopsies and posttherapy follow-up biopsies. [Transplantation. 90: 75-84.](#)
7. Rowe, P. *et al.* (2013) Increased complement activation in human type 1 diabetes pancreata. [Diabetes Care. 36 \(11\): 3815-7.](#)
8. Johnson, R.K. *et al.* (2013) Acute tubular injury is an important component in type I acute antibody-mediated rejection. [Transplant Proc. 45: 3262-8.](#)
9. Roden, A.C. *et al.* (2016) Transbronchial Cryobiopsies in the Evaluation of Lung Allografts: Do the Benefits Outweigh the Risks? [Arch Pathol Lab Med. 140 \(4\): 303-11.](#)
10. Verghese, P.S. *et al.* (2016) The clinical implications of the unique glomerular complement deposition pattern in transplant glomerulopathy. [J Nephrol. Nov 15. \[Epub ahead of print\]](#)
11. Troxell, M.L. & Lanciault, C. (2016) Practical Applications in Immunohistochemistry: Evaluation of Rejection and Infection in Organ Transplantation. [Arch Pathol Lab Med. 140 \(9\): 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. [Asian J Transfus Sci. 11 \(2\): 171-9.](#)
13. Dugum, M. *et al.* (2014) Re-examination of sinusoidal deposition of complement 4d in liver allografts: experience from a single institution. [Int J Clin Exp Pathol. 7 \(2\): 784-91.](#)
14. 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. [PLoS One. 8 \(5\): e64994.](#)
16. Verghese, P. *et al.* (2013) The impact of C4d and microvascular inflammation before we knew them. [Clin Transplant. 27 \(3\): 388-96.](#)

- Further Reading**
1. Stoltzner, S.E. *et al.* (2000) Temporal accrual of complement proteins in amyloid plaques in Down's syndrome with Alzheimer's disease. [Am J Pathol. 156 \(2\): 489-99.](#)
 2. Sacks, S.H. & Chowdhury, P. (2002) Footprints of humoral rejection. [Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens. 11 \(6\): 627-8.](#)
 3. Racusen, L.C. *et al.* (2003) Antibody-mediated rejection criteria - an addition to the Banff 97 classification of renal allograft rejection. [Am J Transplant. 3 \(6\): 708-14.](#)
 4. Yang, Y. *et al.* (2004) The intricate role of complement component C4 in human systemic lupus erythematosus. [Curr Dir Autoimmun. 7: 98-132.](#)
 5. Makinde, V.A. *et al.* (1989) Reflection of disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis by indices of activation of the classical complement pathway. [Ann Rheum Dis. 48 \(4\): 302-6.](#)

Storage This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C.

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR12...) | RPE |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG IgA IgM (STAR87...) | HRP |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR76...) | RPE |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR70...) | FITC |
| 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...) | FITC , HRP |
| Rabbit Anti Mouse IgG (STAR9...) | FITC |
| Goat Anti Mouse IgG (STAR77...) | HRP |

North & South America Tel: +1 800 265 7376
Fax: +1 919 878 3751
Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com

Worldwide Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700
Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739
Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com

Europe Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21
Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50
Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets

'M387375:210624'

