

Datasheet: 2222-8004 **BATCH NUMBER 162065**

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

Specificity

| Product Form | Purified IgG - liquid | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Preparation | Purified IgG prepared by Fast protein liquid chromatography (FPLC | | |
| Buffer Solution | Borate buffered saline | | |
| Preservative Stabilisers | <0.1% 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 | | |
| | | | |

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 (<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 Nephrol. 10 (10): 2208-14.</u>
- 3. Knechtle, S.J. *et al.* (2003) Campath-1H induction plus rapamycin monotherapy for renal transplantation: results of a pilot study. <u>Am J Transplant. 3 (6): 722-30.</u>
- 4. Mauiyyedi, S. *et al.* (2001) Chronic humoral rejection: identification of antibody-mediated chronic renal allograft rejection by C4d deposits in peritubular capillaries. <u>J Am Soc Nephrol</u>. 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. <u>Transplantation</u>. 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? <u>Arch Pathol Lab Med.</u> 140 (4): 303-11.
- 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 ahead of print]</u>
- 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. 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. <u>Clin Transplant.</u> 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

- 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. <u>Curr Opin Nephrol</u> 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. <u>Am J Transplant. 3 (6): 708-14.</u>
- 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. <u>Ann Rheum Dis. 48 (4): 302-6.</u>

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...) $\underline{\mathsf{HRP}}$

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

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