10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Complement C9 Antibody (aa181-230)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS18359

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P02748
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	63173

Additional Information

Gene ID	735
Alias Symbol	C9
Other Names	C9, Complement C9, Complement component 9, Complement component C9
Target/Specificity	C9 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total C9 protein.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-Complement C9 Antibody (aa181-230) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	C9 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:4018030, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1358}
Function	Pore-forming component of the membrane attack complex (MAC), a multiprotein complex activated by the complement cascade, which inserts into a target cell membrane and forms a pore, leading to target cell membrane rupture and cell lysis (PubMed:22832194, PubMed:26841837, PubMed:26841934, PubMed:27052168, PubMed:30552328, PubMed:6177822, PubMed:9212048, PubMed:9634479). The MAC is initiated by proteolytic cleavage of C5 into complement C5b in response to the classical, alternative, lectin and GZMK complement pathways (PubMed:39914456, PubMed:39814882, PubMed:9212048, PubMed:9634479). The complement pathways consist in a cascade of proteins that leads to phagocytosis and breakdown of pathogens and signaling that strengthens the adaptive immune system (PubMed:9212048, PubMed:9634479). Constitutes the pore- forming subunit of the MAC complex: during MAC assembly, C9 associates with the C5b8 intermediate complex, and polymerizes to complete the pore (PubMed:26841934, PubMed:30111885, PubMed:30552328,

PubMed:34752492, PubMed:4055801, PubMed:6177822).

Cellular Location	Secreted. Target cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Secreted as soluble monomer (PubMed:26841934, PubMed:30111885, PubMed:4055801, PubMed:9634479) Oligomerizes at target membranes, forming a pre-pore (PubMed:26841934, PubMed:30111885, PubMed:31061395, PubMed:4055801, PubMed:9634479). A conformation change then leads to the formation of a 100 Angstrom diameter pore (PubMed:26841934, PubMed:30111885, PubMed:31061395, PubMed:4055801, PubMed:9634479).
Tissue Location	Plasma (at protein level).