**BACKGROUND**

The complement component proteins: C2, C3, C4 and C5 are potent anaphylatoxins that are released during complement activation. Binding of these proteins to their respective G protein-coupled receptors, C3aR, C1r and C5aR, induces proinflammatory events, such as cellular degranulation, smooth muscle contraction, arachidonic acid metabolism, cytokine release, leukocyte activation and cellular chemotaxis. Activation of the complement system leads to the formation of C5b-9 terminal complex, and while C5b-9 can promote cell lysis, the sublytic assembly of C5b-9 on plasma membranes causes an opposite result and induces cell cycle activation and survival. C5b-9 can rescue oligodendrocytes from FAS-mediated apoptosis by regulating caspase-8 processing via PI3-K signaling. C5b-9 may play a pro-inflammatory role in the acute phase of multiple sclerosis, but may also be neuroprotective during the chronic phase of the disease.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

C5b-9 (aE11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against purified C5b-9 of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG2a in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**APPLICATIONS**

C5b-9 (aE11) is recommended for detection of a neoepitope exposed in C9 when incorporated into C5b-9 in both membrane bound (MAC) and fluid phase (SC5b-9) complexes of human and porcine origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000); not recommended for detection of the native components.

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**STORAGE**

Store at 4°C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.