Datasheet for ABIN925158

Guinea Pig Complement (Fresh Frozen)

2 Images

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	10 mL
Host:	Guinea Pig

Product Details

Protein Source:	Complement
Characteristics:	Strain: Guinea Pig - English Hartley short-haired Sex: Male
Sterility:	Non-sterile
Components:	Guinea Pig Complement (Fresh Frozen)
Lysate Type:	Normal

Application Details

Application Notes:	pH: normal Immunoelectrophoresis: normal Hemoglobin: normal IgG Concentration: normal
Comment:	Special processing techniques are used to yield products with high complement activity and low background cytotoxicity. Guinea Pig Complement is suitable for CFT and SRH
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

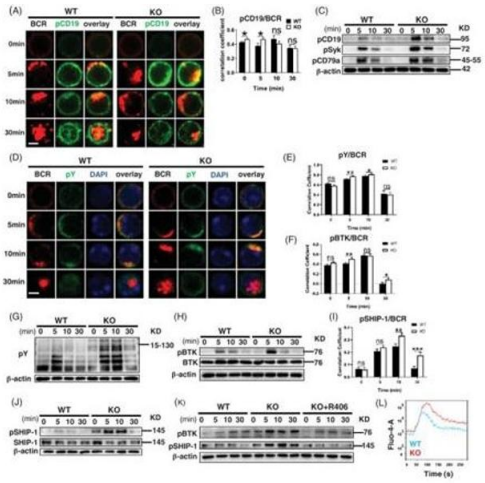
Handling

Format:	Frozen
Concentration:	70 mg/mL
Handling Advice:	Use aseptic technique to maintain sterility when opening product. Avoid cycles of freezing and

Handling

	thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. COMPLEMENT IS A TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE PRODUCT. IMPROPER STORAGE WILL INACTIVATE COMPLEMENT ACTIVITY.
Storage:	-80 °C
Expiry Date:	12 months

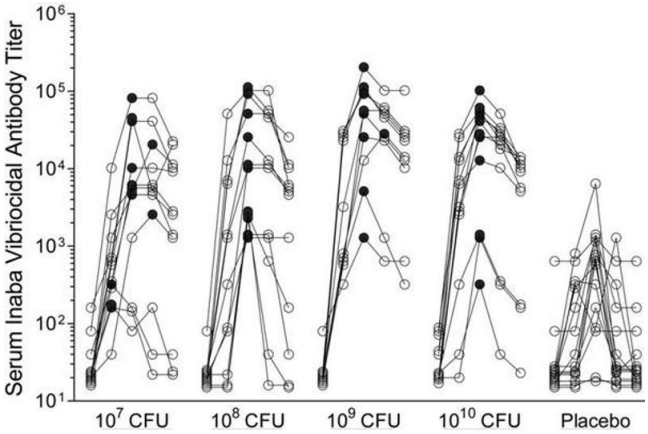
Images



Fluorescence Microscopy

Image 1. Ccr2-KO mice exhibit enhanced BCR proximal signalling. B cells were purified from splenic mononuclear cells by incubation of anti-Thy-1 and guinea pig complement (p/n C300-0500) for 30 min. Purified splenic B cells were incubated with AF546-F(ab')2-anti-mouse-Ig (M + G) at 4 °C for 30 min and activated at 37 °C for 5, 10 and 30 min, confocal microscopy (CFm) was performed. Cells were incubated with biotin-conjugated F(ab')2-anti-mouse-Ig (M + G) and streptavidin, then activated at 37 °C for 5, 10 and 30 min, western blotting was performed. (A) Representative CFm images of phosphorylated CD19 (pCD19) and BCR (60x objective, scale bar = 2.5 µm). (B) Colocalization between pCD19 and BCR. (C) Western blotting of pCD19, pSyk, pCD79a expression in B cells. (D) Representative CFm images of pY and BCR (60x objective, scale bar = 2.5 µm). (E) Colocalization between pY and BCR. (F) Colocalization between pBTK and BCR. (G) Western blotting of pY expression in B cells. (H) Western blotting of pBTK and BTK expression in B cells. (I) Colocalisation between pSHIP-1 and BCR. (J) Western blotting of pSHIP-1 and SHIP-1 expression in B cells. (K) Western blotting of pBTK and pSHIP-1 in WT B cells, Ccr2-KO B cells and Ccr2-KO B cells treated with 5µM R406. (L) Representative image of intracellular Ca2+ flux kinetics in WT and Ccr2-KO B cells following stimulation with 10 µg/mL biotin-conjugated

F(ab')2 anti-mouse Ig (M + G). All images were representative images from three independent experiments. The number of cells analyzed for each parameter in CFm assay was 30-50. Error bars were shown as mean (± SD). *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001, ns: no statistical significance. Fig 2. PMID: 35875970.



ELISA

Image 2. Individual serum Inaba vibriocidal responses for each of the four dosages (107, 108, 109, or 1010 CFU) or placebo are indicated. Within each dosage group, the five circles denote (from left to right) the following five time points: baseline and 7, 10, 14, and 28 days postvaccination. A closed circle indicates the peak response for an individual. The vibriocidal antibody assay compares the amount of V. cholerae growth achieved in a 96-well plate when mixed with guinea pig complement (p/n C300-0050) of a standard activity and serial dilutions of the heat-inactivated human serum samples, all assayed in duplicate. FIG 1. PMID: 25410205.