

# Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten! See the following pages for more information!



## Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

## Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

## SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic in





#### Datasheet for C300-0010

## **Guinea Pig Complement (Fresh Frozen)**

## **Overview**

Description:	Guinea Pig Complement (Fresh Frozen) - C300-0010
Item No.:	C300-0010
Size:	10 mL
Applications:	Cellular Assay, ELISA, FC, Purification
Origin:	Guinea Pig

## **Product Details**

Background:	Guinea Pig Complement (Fresh Frozen) from Rockland Immunochemicals is optimized for high complement activity. Extracted and preserved in a fresh frozen state, this guinea pig serumderived complement maximizes activity and stability, making it ideal for use in immunogenicity assays and other immunology-based applications.
Synonyms:	Complement system, tissue macrophages, blood monocytes, protease C3-convertase, mannose-binding lectin pathway, C3, C3a, C3b, C5a, C5b, C6, C7, C8, and polymeric C9, cascade cleavage and activation events, recruit inflammatory cells, anaphylatoxin
Species of Origin:	Guinea Pig

## **Target Details**

Relevant Links: • C300 SDS

## **Application Details**

Suggested Applications:	Cellular Assay, ELISA, FC, Purification (Based on references)
Application Note:	Guinea Pig Complement (Fresh Frozen) is designed for use in a range of immunological applications, including complement fixation tests (CFT), serum radial hemolysis (SRH), and B-cell purification. It exhibits standard physiological properties such as normal pH, immunoelectrophoresis, hemoglobin, and IgG concentration, ensuring reliability across experiments. In cellular assays, the complement shows robust activity with low cytotoxic background.

www.rockland.com Page 1 of 5





Assay Dilutions: All assays should be optimized by the user. Recommended dilutions (if any) may be

listed below.

#### **Tissue Data**

Tissue Type:	Complement
Sex:	Mixed
Strain:	Guinea Pig - Mixed

## **Formulation**

Physical State:	Fresh Frozen
Concentration:	72mg/ml by Refractometry
Buffer:	None
Sterility:	Non-sterile
Preservative:	None
Stabilizer:	None

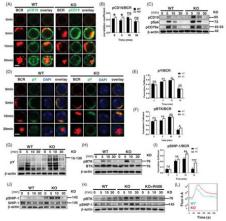
## **Shipping & Handling**

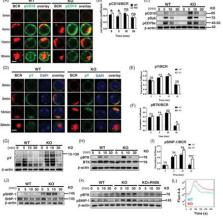
Shipping Condition:	Dry Ice
Storage Condition:	Store Guinea Pig Complement at -70° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -70° C or below. Use aseptic technique to maintain sterility when opening product. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. COMPLEMENT IS A TEMPERATURE SENSITIVE PRODUCT. IMPROPER STORAGE WILL INACTIVATE COMPLEMENT ACTIVITY.
Expiration:	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of receipt.

## **Images**

www.rockland.com Page 2 of 5







# Serum Inaba Vibriocidal Antibody Titer 105 10<sup>10</sup> CFU 108 CFU 109 CFU Placebo

#### **Immunofluorescence Microscopy**

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 (60× objective, scale bar =  $2.5 \mu m$ ). (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 (60× objective, scale bar =  $2.5 \mu m$ ). (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**

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.

www.rockland.com Page 3 of 5



#### References

- Gu H et al. Ultra-high static magnetic fields cause immunosuppression through disrupting B-cell peripheral differentiation and negatively regulating BCR signaling. *MedComm* (2020). (2023)
- Guan F et al. GSDMA3 deficiency reprograms cellular metabolism and modulates BCR signaling in murine B cells. *iScience*. (2023)
- Zhu, Y et al. Involvement of MST1/mTORC1/STAT1 activity in the regulation of B-cell receptor signalling by chemokine receptor 2. *Clinical and Translational Medicine* (2022)
- Luo L et al. Abelson tyrosine kinase controls BCR signalling and B-cell differentiation by promoting B-cell metabolism. Immunology. (2022)
- Yang L et al. CCL2 regulation of MST1-mTOR-STAT1 signaling axis controls BCR signaling and B-cell differentiation. *Cell Death Differ*. (2021)
- Li N, Jiang P, Chen A, et al. CX3CR1 positively regulates BCR signaling coupled with cell metabolism via negatively controlling actin remodeling. *Cell Mol Life Sci.* (2020)
- Jing Y. et. al. STING couples with PI3K to regulate actin reorganization during BCR activation. IMMUNOLOGY (2020)
- Yang JS et al. IgM specific to lipopolysaccharide of Vibrio cholerae is a surrogate antibody isotype responsible for serum vibriocidal activity. *PLoS One.* (2019)
- Hosseini SM et al. Transcriptome profiling of bovine inner cell mass and trophectoderm derived from in vivo generated blastocysts. *BMC Dev Biol.* (2015)
- Chen WH et al. Safety and immunogenicity of escalating dosages of a single oral administration of peru-15 pCTB, a candidate live, attenuated vaccine against enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli and Vibrio cholerae. *Clin Vaccine Immunol.* (2014)
- Zhang J et al. Development and characterization of an infectious cDNA clone of the modified live virus vaccine strain of equine arteritis virus. *Clin Vaccine Immunol.* (2012)
- Ozawa M et al. Importance of culture conditions during the morula-to-blastocyst period on capacity of inner cell-mass cells of bovine blastocysts for establishment of self-renewing pluripotent cells. *Theriogenology.* (2012)
- LaFleur RL et al. One-year duration of immunity induced by vaccination with a canine Lyme disease bacterin. *Clin Vaccine Immunol.* (2010)
- Yang JS et al. A duplex vibriocidal assay to simultaneously measure bactericidal antibody titers against Vibrio cholerae O1 Inaba and Ogawa serotypes. *J Microbiol Methods*. (2009)
- Yang JS et al. A semi-automated vibriocidal assay for improved measurement of cholera vaccine-induced immune responses. *J Microbiol Methods*. (2007)
- Whitaker-Menezes D et al. An epithelial target site in experimental graft-versus-host disease and cytokine-mediated cytotoxicity is defined by cytokeratin 15 expression. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. (2003)
- Lynch JM et al. Increased protection against pneumococcal disease by mucosal administration of conjugate vaccine plus interleukin-12. *Infect Immun.* (2003)

www.rockland.com Page 4 of 5





- Jones SC et al. Post-hematopoietic cell transplantation control of graft-versus-host disease by donor CD4+ 25+ T cells to allow an effective graft-versus-leukemia response. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. (2003)
- Patterson AE et al. Infusion of select leukemia-reactive TCR Vbeta+ T cells provides graft-versus-leukemia responses with minimization of graft-versus-host disease following murine hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*. (2001)
- Schnaper HW wt al. Identification and initial characterization of concanavalin A- and interferon-induced human suppressor factors: evidence for a human equivalent of murine soluble immune response suppressor (SIRS). *J Immunol.* (1984)
- Rittenberg MB et al. In vitro initiated secondary anti-hapten response. 3. Separable roles of hapten and carrier in immune paralysis. *Immunohistochemistry*. (1972)

#### **Disclaimer**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Please contact a technical service representative for more information. All products of animal origin manufactured by Rockland Immunochemicals are derived from starting materials of North American origin. Collection was performed in United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) inspected facilities and all materials have been inspected and certified to be free of disease and suitable for exportation. All properties listed are typical characteristics and are not specifications. All suggestions and data are offered in good faith but without guarantee as conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control. All claims must be made within 30 days following the date of delivery. The prospective user must determine the suitability of our materials before adopting them on a commercial scale. Suggested uses of our products are not recommendations to use our products in violation of any patent or as a license under any patent of Rockland Immunochemicals, Inc. If you require a commercial license to use this material and do not have one, then return this material, unopened to: Rockland Inc., P.O. BOX 5199, Limerick, Pennsylvania, USA.

www.rockland.com Page 5 of 5