# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Human Complement C5a Protein (Active)

**RPES1795**

## Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1795

**Size:** 20µg

**Species**: Human

**Expression host:** E. coli

**Uniprot:** NP_001726.2

## Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 8.3 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 8.3 kDa

**Tag:**

**Bio-activity:** Measured by its ability to induce N-acetyl-β-D-glucosaminidase release from differentiated U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 55 ng/ml.

**Purity:** > 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

**Endotoxin:** Please contact us for more information.

**Storage:** Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.

**Shipping:** This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:**

**Synonyms:** Complement C5; C5a anaphylatoxin; C5a;CPAMD4;ECLZB;C5Da

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Leu 679-Arg 751

## Background:

C5a is a protein fragment released from complement component C5. This 74 amino acid peptide in humans is generated by the cleavage of C5a convertase on the C5 α-chain during the classical, alternative, and lectin pathways of complement activation. The structure of C5a includes a core region consisting of four, anti-parallel alpha-helices held together by three disulfide linkages and a structured C-terminal tail, and C5a is rapidly metabolised by carboxypeptidase B to a 73 amino acid low activity form, C5a des-Arg. C5a is an extremely potent proinflammatory mediator, as well as a potent chemotactic factor for neutrophils and other leukocytes. It causes histamine release, increases in vascular permeability, induces several cytokines production from leukocytes, enhances neutrophil-endothelial cell adhesion, and augments the humoral and cell-mediated immune response. C5a is quickly metabolised by carboxypeptidases, forming the less potent C5adesArg. Acting via a classical G protein-coupled receptor, CD88, C5a and C5adesArg exert a number of effects essential to the innate immune response, while their actions at the more recently discovered non-G protein-coupled receptor, C5L2 (or GPR77), remain unclear. The widespread expression of C5a receptors throughout the body allows C5a to elicit a broad range of effects. Thus, C5a has been found to be a significant pathogenic driver in a number of immuno-inflammatory diseases, making C5a inhibition an attractive therapeutic strategy. C5a is a strong chemoattractant and is involved in the recruitment of inflammatory cells such as neutrophils, eosinophils, monocytes, and T lymphocytes, in activation of phagocytic cells and release of granule-based enzymes and generation of oxidants, all of which may contribute to innate immune functions or tissue damage. Accordingly, the anaphylatoxin C5a is implicated in a variety of diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, reperfusion injury, Alzheimer's disease, and sepsis.