abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Factor H antibody [OX-24] ab118820

6 References 2 图像

概述

产品名称	Anti-Factor H抗体[OX-24]
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[OX-24] to Factor H
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	**适用于:** ELISA, WB
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human
免疫原	Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human Factor H.
阳性对照	WB: Human plasma, Human serum, Purified Factor H protein
常规说明	ab118820 has switched from ascites to TCS on 19th September 2019. Lot numbers higher than GR3258447 are from tissue culture supernatant. This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact **orders@abcam.com**. The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
纯度	Protein G purified
纯化说明	Purified from TCS.
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	OX-24

同种型	IgG1
轻链类型	kappa

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab118820于以下的经测试应用**

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ELISA		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 139 kDa.

靶标

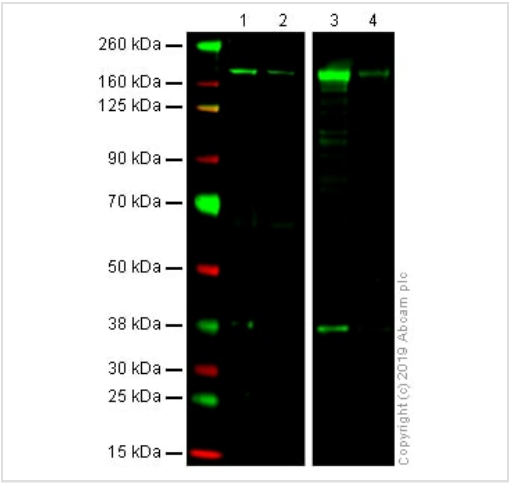
功能 Factor H functions as a cofactor in the inactivation of C3b by factor I and also increases the rate of dissociation of the C3bBb complex (C3 convertase) and the (C3b)NBB complex (C5 convertase) in the alternative complement pathway.

组织特异性 Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

疾病相关 Genetic variations in CFH are associated with basal laminar drusen (BLD) [MIM:126700]; also known as drusen of Bruch membrane or cuticular drusen or grouped early adult-onset drusen. Drusen are extracellular deposits that accumulate below the retinal pigment epithelium on Bruch membrane. Basal laminar drusen refers to an early adult-onset drusen phenotype that shows a pattern of uniform small, slightly raised yellow subretinal nodules randomly scattered in the macula. In later stages, these drusen often become more numerous, with clustered groups of drusen scattered throughout the retina. In time these small basal laminar drusen may expand and ultimately lead to a serous pigment epithelial detachment of the macula that may result in vision loss.
Defects in CFH are the cause of complement factor H deficiency (CFH deficiency) [MIM:609814]. CFH deficiency determines uncontrolled activation of the alternative complement pathway with consumption of C3 and often other terminal complement components. It is associated with a number of renal diseases with variable clinical presentation and progression, including membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. CFH deficiency patients may show increased susceptibility to meningococcal infections.
Defects in CFH are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 1 (AHUS1) [MIM:235400]. An atypical form of hemolytic uremic syndrome. It is a complex genetic disease characterized by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, renal failure and absence of episodes of enterocolitis and diarrhea. In contrast to typical hemolytic uremic syndrome, atypical forms have a poorer prognosis, with higher death rates and frequent progression to end-stage renal disease. Note=Susceptibility to the development of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome can be conferred by mutations in various components of or regulatory factors in the complement cascade system. Other genes may play a role in modifying the phenotype.
Genetic variation in CFH is associated with age-related macular degeneration type 4 (ARMD4) [MIM:610698]. ARMD is a multifactorial eye disease and the most common cause of irreversible vision loss in the developed world. In most patients, the disease is manifest as

	ophthalmoscopically visible yellowish accumulations of protein and lipid (known as drusen) that lie beneath the retinal pigment epithelium and within an elastin-containing structure known as Bruch membrane.
序列相似性	Contains 20 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.
细胞定位	Secreted.

图片



Western blot - Anti-Factor H antibody [OX-24] (ab118820)

All lanes : Anti-Factor H antibody [OX-24] (ab118820) at 1 µg/ml

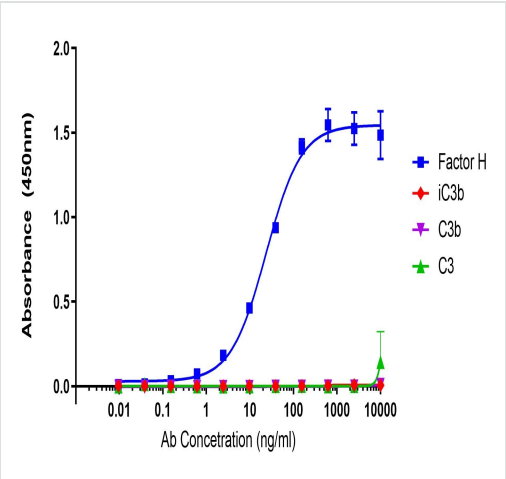
Lane 1 : Human serum diluted 1/100 at 10 µl
Lane 2 : Human plasma diluted 1/100 at 10 µl
Lane 3 : Purified Factor H protein at 0.5 µg
Lane 4 : Purified Factor H protein at 0.1 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 139 kDa
Observed band size: 170 kDa

This blot was produced using a 4-12% Bis-tris under the MOPS buffer system. The gel was run at 200V for 55 minutes before being transferred onto a Nitrocellulose membrane at 30V for 70 minutes. The membrane was then blocked for an hour using 3% milk before being incubated with ab118820 overnight at 4°C at a 1ug/ml concentration. Antibody binding was detected using Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (**ab216772**) at 1/20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

This image was generated using the ascites version of the product.



ELISA - Anti-Factor H antibody [OX-24] (ab118820)

96-well microtitre plates were coated overnight at 4°C with recombinant human C3, C3b, iC3b, and Factor H proteins, in duplicate at a concentration of 1µg/mL. Plates were blocked with 1% BSA in PBS-T (0.1% Tween®) for 1 hour before incubation with a 10-step 4x serial dilution of ab118820 from 10µg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature. Antibody binding was detected with Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (HRP) (**ab6789**) secondary antibody at a 1 in 10000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. Plates were incubated with TMB ELISA substrate for 7 minutes prior to being stopped with Stop solution and absorbance measured at 450nm.