

Anti-Complement factor H/CFH Antibody (5T817)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5T817
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Immunochemical staining of mouse CFH in mouse liver with rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:100 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.
Application:	IHC-P
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:50-1:200

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Mouse Complement Factor H Protein (TMPY-04129)
Antigen Species:	Mouse
Synonyms:	Sas1;Sas-1;complement factor H;Mud-1;NOM

Research Background

Complement factor H, also known as H factor 1, and CFH, is a sialic acid containing glycoprotein that plays an integral role in the regulation of the complement-mediated immune system that is involved in microbial defense, immune complex processing, and programmed cell death. Factor H protects host cells from injury resulting from unrestrained complement activation. CFH regulates complement activation on self cells by possessing both cofactor activity for the Factor I mediated C3b cleavage, and decay accelerating activity against the alternative pathway C3 convertase, C3bBb. CFH protects self cells from complement activation but not bacteria/viruses. Due to the central role that CFH plays in the regulation of complement, there are many clinical implications arising from aberrant CFH activity. Mutations in the Factor H gene are associated with severe and diverse diseases including the rare renal disorders hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) and membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN) also termed dense deposit disease (DDD), membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis type II or dense deposit disease, as well as the more frequent retinal disease age related macular degeneration (AMD). In addition to its complement regulatory activities, factor H has multiple physiological activities and 1) acts as an extracellular matrix component, 2) binds to cellular receptors of the integrin type, and 3) interacts with a wide selection of ligands, such as the C-reactive protein, thrombospondin, bone sialoprotein, osteopontin, and heparin.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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