## Overview

**Product name** Anti-Factor H antibody  
**Description** Rabbit polyclonal to Factor H  
**Host species** Rabbit  
**Tested applications** Suitable for: IHC-P, WB  
**Species reactivity** Reacts with: Human  
**Immunogen** Recombinant fragment corresponding to Human Factor H aa 174-343.  
Sequence:

```
VRFVCNSGYKIEGDEEMHCSDDGWSKEKPKCVEIS
CKSPDVINGSPISQ
KIIYKENERFQYKCNMGYEYSERGDAVCTESGWRPLP
SCEEKCDNPYP
NGDYSPLRKHRGDEITYQCRNGFYPATRGNTAKCTS
TGWIPAPRCTLKPCDYPDHKHGLIGHENRMRRP
```

Database link: [BC037285](http://example.com)

**Positive control** Human fetal lung and liver lysates; Human fetal liver tissue.

## Properties

**Form** Lyophilised: Add 200 µl of steriled distilled water  
**Storage instructions** Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.  
**Storage buffer** pH: 7.20  
Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide  
Constituents: 98% PBS, 1% BSA  
**Purity** Immunogen affinity purified  
**Clonality** Polyclonal  
**Isotype** IgG  

## Applications
Function

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.

Tissue specificity

Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

Involvement in disease

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.

Sequence similarities

Contains 20 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains.

Cellular localization

Secreted.
Images

Western blot - Anti-Factor H antibody (ab170036)

All lanes: Anti-Factor H antibody (ab170036) at 1/500 dilution

Lane 1: Human fetal lung lysate

Lane 2: Human fetal liver lysate

Predicted band size: 51, 139 kDa

Immunohistochemical analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded
Human fetal liver tissue, labeling Factor H with ab170036 at 1/100
dilution.

Please note: All products are “FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES”

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