Product name: Human Factor B ELISA Kit
Detection method: Colorimetric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample type</th>
<th>Cell culture supernatant, Saliva, Milk, Urine, Serum, Plasma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assay type</td>
<td>Sandwich (quantitative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>0.5 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>4.375 ng/ml - 140 ng/ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>97 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assay time</td>
<td>4h 00m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assay duration</td>
<td>Multiple steps standard assay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species reactivity</td>
<td>Reacts with: Human</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Factor B specific antibody has been precoated onto 96-well plates and blocked. Standards or test samples are added to the wells and subsequently a Factor B specific biotinylated detection antibody is added and then followed by washing with wash buffer. Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate is added and unbound conjugates are washed away with wash buffer. TMB is then used to visualize Streptavidin-Peroxidase enzymatic reaction. TMB is catalyzed by Streptavidin-Peroxidase to produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow coloration is directly proportional to the amount of Factor B.
Factor B which is part of the alternate pathway of the complement system is cleaved by factor D into 2 fragments: Ba and Bb. Bb, a serine protease, then combines with complement factor 3b to generate the C3 or C5 convertase. It has also been implicated in proliferation and differentiation of preactivated B-lymphocytes, rapid spreading of peripheral blood monocytes, stimulation of lymphocyte blastogenesis and lysis of erythrocytes. Ba inhibits the proliferation of preactivated B-lymphocytes.

Defects in CFB are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 4 (AHUS4) [OMIM:612924]. 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.

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain. Contains 3 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains. Contains 1 VWFA domain.

Secreted.
ELISA: Factor B Human ELISA Kit (ab137973)

Standard curve with background signal subtracted (duplicates; +/- SD).

ELISA: Factor B Human ELISA Kit (ab137973)

Factor B measured in culture supernatants (dilution 1/1-1/30; duplicates +/- SD).

ELISA: Factor B Human ELISA Kit (ab137973)

Factor B in biological fluids (duplicates +/- SD). Tested dilution ranges: human plasma and serum at 1/1000-1/30000, others at 1/1-1/300.
Representative Standard Curve using ab137973

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