

# Rabbit Anti-Factor I light chain antibody

## SL13131R

Factor I light chain
补 <b>体因子</b> I轻链 <b>抗体</b>
AHUS3; ARMD13; C3b INA; C3b inactivator; C3B/C4B inactivator; C3BINA; CFAI_HUMAN; Cfi; Complement component I; Complement control protein factor I; Complement factor I; Complement factor I heavy chain; Complement factor I light chain; F1; factor I; FactorI; FI; I factor; IF; KAF; Konglutinogen activating factor; Light chain of factor I; OTTHUMP00000219728; OTTHUMP00000221928
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse,
WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
22kDa
Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
Lyophilized or Liquid
lmg/ml
KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Factor I Complement factor I light chain:281-380/582
IgG
affinity purified by Protein A
0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20 °C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed
The complement pathway is an important host defense system that contributes to both innate and acquired immunity. There are three pathways of complement activation: the

classical pathway, lectin pathway and alternative pathway. Complement protein Factor I is a key serine protease that modulates the complement cascade by regulating the levels of C3 convertases. It circulates in plasma as a heavily N-glycosylated heterodimer made up of two disulfide linked chains, each carrying three N-linked oligosaccharide chains that may have both structural and functional roles in the interactions with the natural substrate and the cofactor during catalysis. Factor I is a serine protease with a high degree of specificity for C3b and C4b. It requires protein cofactors for cleavage of these complement proteins; Factor H, CR1 or MCP are required for C3b cleavage, and C4bp or CR1 are required for C4b cleavage.

#### Function:

Responsible for cleaving the alpha-chains of C4b and C3b in the presence of the cofactors C4-binding protein and factor H respectively.

#### **Subcellular Location:**

Secreted; extracellular space.

#### Tissue Specificity:

Plasma.

#### **DISEASE:**

Defects in CFI are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 3 (AHUS3) [MIM:612923]. 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. Defects in CFI are the cause of complement factor I deficiency (CFI deficiency) [MIM:610984]. CFI deficiency is an autosomal recessive condition associated with a propensity to pyogenic infections.

#### Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.

Contains 1 Kazal-like domain.

Contains 2 LDL-receptor class A domains.

Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

Contains 1 SRCR domain.

#### SWISS:

P05156

#### Gene ID:

3426

#### **Database links:**

Entrez Gene: 3426Human

Omim: 217030Human

SwissProt: P05156Human

Unigene: 312485Human

### **Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.