ARG58632
anti-Prothrombin antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Prothrombin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IP, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Prothrombin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from Human Prothrombin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PT; EC 3.4.21.5; Prothrombin; THPH1; Coagulation factor II; RPRGL2

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IP	1:50
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	Human serum
Observed Size	~ 85 kDa

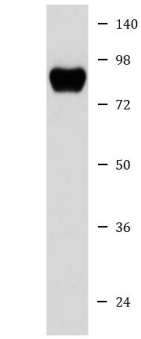
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	F2
Gene Full Name	coagulation factor II (thrombin)
Background	Coagulation factor II is proteolytically cleaved to form thrombin in the first step of the coagulation cascade which ultimately results in the stemming of blood loss. F2 also plays a role in maintaining vascular integrity during development and postnatal life. Peptides derived from the C-terminus of this protein have antimicrobial activity against E. coli and P. aeruginosa. Mutations in F2 lead to various forms of thrombosis and dysprothrombinemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]
Function	Thrombin, which cleaves bonds after Arg and Lys, converts fibrinogen to fibrin and activates factors V, VII, VIII, XIII, and, in complex with thrombomodulin, protein C. Functions in blood homeostasis, inflammation and wound healing. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	70 kDa
PTM	The gamma-carboxyglutamyl residues, which bind calcium ions, result from the carboxylation of glutamyl residues by a microsomal enzyme, the vitamin K-dependent carboxylase. The modified residues are necessary for the calcium-dependent interaction with a negatively charged phospholipid surface, which is essential for the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin. N-glycosylated. N-glycan heterogeneity at Asn-121: Hex3HexNAc3 (minor), Hex4HexNAc3 (minor) and Hex5HexNAc4 (major). At Asn-143: Hex4HexNAc3 (minor) and Hex5HexNAc4 (major). [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted > Extracellular space. [UniProt]

Images



ARG58632 anti-Prothrombin antibody WB image

Western blot: Human serum lysate stained with ARG58632 anti-Prothrombin antibody.