ARG62486
anti-Factor XIIIa antibody [AC-1A1]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [AC-1A1] recognizes Factor XIIIa
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Tested Application	ELISA, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB
Specificity	This antibody is specific to 160 kDa protein known as Factor XIIIA.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	AC-1A1
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Factor XIIIa
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human protein corresponding to A-subunit of coagulation Factor XIII
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Coagulation factor XIIIa; F13A; Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase A chain; Coagulation factor XIII A chain; Transglutaminase A chain; EC 2.3.2.13

Application Instructions

Application Note	IHC-Fr: 1/25 - 1/50 FACS: 1µg for 106 cells * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	IgG purified
Buffer	PBS, 1% BSA and 0.05% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.05% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	1% BSA
Concentration	0.2 mg/ml
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 or below. 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

Database links	GeneID: 2162 Human GeneID: 74145 Mouse Swiss-port # P00488 Human Swiss-port # Q8BH61 Mouse
Gene Symbol	F13A1
Gene Full Name	coagulation factor XIII, A1 polypeptide
Background	This gene encodes the coagulation factor XIII A subunit. Coagulation factor XIII is the last zymogen to become activated in the blood coagulation cascade. Plasma factor XIII is a heterotetramer composed of 2 A subunits and 2 B subunits. The A subunits have catalytic function, and the B subunits do not have enzymatic activity and may serve as plasma carrier molecules. Platelet factor XIII is comprised only of 2 A subunits, which are identical to those of plasma origin. Upon cleavage of the activation peptide by thrombin and in the presence of calcium ion, the plasma factor XIII dissociates its B subunits and yields the same active enzyme, factor XIIIa, as platelet factor XIII. This enzyme acts as a transglutaminase to catalyze the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsilon-lysine crosslinking between fibrin molecules, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. It also crosslinks alpha-2-plasmin inhibitor, or fibronectin, to the alpha chains of fibrin. Factor XIII deficiency is classified into two categories: type I deficiency, characterized by the lack of both the A and B subunits; and type II deficiency, characterized by the lack of the A subunit alone. These defects can result in a lifelong bleeding tendency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Factor XIII is activated by thrombin and calcium ion to a transglutaminase that catalyzes the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsilon-lysine cross-links between fibrin chains, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. Also cross-link alpha-2-plasmin inhibitor, or fibronectin, to the alpha chains of fibrin. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Controls and Markers antibody
Calculated Mw	83 kDa
PTM	The activation peptide is released by thrombin.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. Secreted