F13A1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

CAB16847



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,

Product Information Size:

20uL, 50uL, 100uL, 200uL

Observed MW:

Refer to figures

Calculated MW:

83kDa

Applications:

WB

Reactivity:

Human, Mouse

Antibody Information

Recommended dilutions: WB 1:500 - 1:2000

Source: Rabbit

lsotype: lgG

Immunogen:

Gene ID: 2162

Uniprot P00488

Synonyms:

F13A1; F13A

Protein Background

defective wound healing, and habitual abortion.

Immunogen information

Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1-220 of human F13A1 (NP_000120.2).

Purification: Affinity purification

Storage:

Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.