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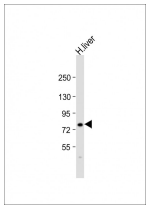
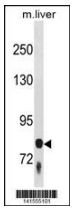
F13B Antibody

Cat. No.: 60-904



F13B Antibody



Western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane).

Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
IMMUNOGEN:	This F13B antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 151-179 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human F13B.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	WB
APPLICATIONS:	For WB starting dilution is: 1:1000
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	76 kDa

Properties

PURIFICATION:	This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	Rabbit Ig
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	batch dependent
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Store at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	F13B
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Coagulation factor XIII B chain, Fibrin-stabilizing factor B subunit, Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase B chain, Transglutaminase B chain, F13B
ACCESSION NO.:	P05160
PROTEIN GI NO.:	145559473
GENE ID:	2165
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	This gene encodes coagulation factor XIII B 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 a plasma carrier molecules. Platelet factor XIII is comprised only of 2 A subunits, which are identical to those of plasma origin. Upon activation by the 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. 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.
REFERENCES:	1) Silva, L.K., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(11):1221-1227(2010)

	2) Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :
	3) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
	4) Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 202 (5), 431 (2010) :