F13A1/F13A2/F13A3/F13B polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB19873 Size 150 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against native F13A1/F13A2/F13A3/F13B.
Immunogen	Native purified F13A1/F13A2/F13A3/F13B from human plasma.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification
Recommend Usage	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.5 (0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol (v/v))
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot
- Enzyme Immunoassay

Gene Info — F13A1

Entrez GeneID	2162
Gene Name	F13A1

Gene Alias	F13A
Gene Description	coagulation factor XIII, A1 polypeptide
Omim ID	134570
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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
Other Designations	FSF, A subunit|TGase|bA525O21.1 (coagulation factor XIII, A1 polypeptide)|coagulation factor XIII A1 subunit|coagulation factor XIII, A polypeptide|factor XIIIa|fibrin stabilizing factor, A subunit|fibrin oligase|protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase

Gene Info — F13A2

Entrez GeneID	2163
Gene Name	F13A2
Gene Alias	-
Gene Description	coagulation factor XIII, A2 polypeptide
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Other Designations	-

Gene Info — F13A3

Entrez GeneID	2164
Gene Name	F13A3
Gene Alias	-

Gene Description	coagulation factor XIII, A3 polypeptide
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Other Designations	-

Gene Info — F13B

Entrez GeneID	2165
Gene Name	F13B
Gene Alias	FXIIIB
Gene Description	coagulation factor XIII, B polypeptide
Omim ID	134580
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 comp osed 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 t he cleavage of the activation peptide by thrombin and in the presence of calcium ion, the plasma f actor XIII dissociates its B subunits and yields the same active enzyme, factor XIIIa, as platelet fac tor XIII. This enzyme acts as a transglutaminase to catalyze the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsil on-lysine crosslinking between fibrin molecules, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. Factor XIII deficienc y 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 ca n result in a lifelong bleeding tendency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000034674|TGase|coagulation factor XIII B subunit

Pathway

- Complement and coagulation cascades
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Disease

- Abortion

- Activated Protein C Resistance
- Acute Disease
- Alzheimer disease
- Anemia
- Aneurysm
- Angina Pectoris
- Antiphospholipid Syndrome
- Arterial Occlusive Diseases
- Arteriosclerosis
- Arthritis
- Atherosclerosis
- Atherosclerosis
- Atrial Fibrillation
- beta-Thalassemia
- Blood Coagulation Disorders
- Brain Ischemia
- Brain Ischemia
- Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia
- Cadaver
- Calcinosis
- Calcinosis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Carotid Stenosis
- Carotid Stenosis
- Celiac Disease

- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Cerebral Infarction
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Cerebrovascular Disorders
- Chorioamnionitis
- Chorioamnionitis
- Choroidal Neovascularization
- Chronic Disease
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Coagulation Protein Disorders
- Coagulation Protein Disorders
- Cognition
- Colitis
- Conjunctival Diseases
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Coronary Thrombosis
- Critical Illness
- Crohn Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Ductus Arteriosus

- Edema
- Edema
- Eye Hemorrhage
- Factor VII Deficiency
- Factor XIII Deficiency
- Fetal Death
- Fetal Growth Retardation
- Fetal Membranes
- Fetal Membranes
- Foramen Ovale
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Heart Defects
- Heart Septal Defects
- Hemophilia A
- Hemorrhage
- Hemorrhagic Disorders
- Hyperlipidemias
- Hypertension
- Infant
- Infertility
- Inflammation
- Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
- Insulin Resistance
- Intracranial Aneurysm

- Intracranial Embolism
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Ischemic Attack
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Failure
- Leukomalacia
- Macular Degeneration
- Macular Degeneration
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myocardial Infarction
- Myocardial Ischemia
- Myopia
- Neoplasms
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Obesity
- Obstetric Labor
- Obstetric Labor
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Peripheral Vascular Diseases
- Postoperative Complications
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Pregnancy Complications

- Premature Birth
- Premature Birth
- Priapism
- Pulmonary Embolism
- Purpura
- Recurrence
- Recurrence
- Sclerosis
- Sepsis
- Shock
- Stroke
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Thalassemia
- Thromboembolism
- Thromboembolism
- Thrombophilia
- Thrombosis
- Thrombosis
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Varicose Ulcer
- Vascular Diseases
- Vascular Diseases
- Venous Thrombosis
- Venous Thrombosis

- Werner syndrome