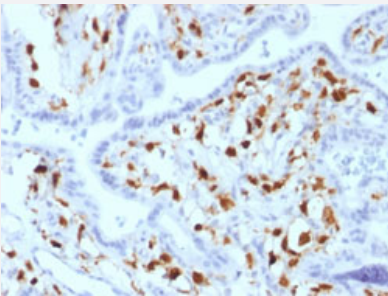


F13A1 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM180

Catalog # MAB14779 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human placenta with F13A1 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM180 (Cat # MAB14779).

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human F13A1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 46-181 of human F13A1.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	83
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A/G purification
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Recommend Usage	ELISA (2-4 ug/mL for coating) Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/10 ⁶ cells) Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL) Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1-2 ug/mL) Western Blotting (0.5-1 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS.
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Storage Instruction	Store at -20 to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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Applications

- Western Blot
- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)
Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human placenta with F13A1 monoclonal antibody, clone SPM180 (Cat # MAB14779).
- Immunofluorescence
- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — F13A1

Entrez GeneID	2162
Protein Accession#	P00488
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]

Publication Reference

- [The coagulation cascade: initiation, maintenance, and regulation.](#)

Davie EW, Fujikawa K, Kisiel W.

Biochemistry 1991 Oct; 30(43):10363.

Pathway

- [Complement and coagulation cascades](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Activated Protein C Resistance](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Anemia](#)
- [Aneurysm](#)
- [Angina Pectoris](#)

- [Antiphospholipid Syndrome](#)
- [Arterial Occlusive Diseases](#)
- [Arteriosclerosis](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Atrial Fibrillation](#)
- [beta-Thalassemia](#)
- [Blood Coagulation Disorders](#)
- [Brain Ischemia](#)
- [Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia](#)
- [Cadaver](#)
- [Calcinosis](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Carotid Stenosis](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Cerebral Hemorrhage](#)
- [Cerebral Infarction](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Accident](#)
- [Cerebrovascular Disorders](#)
- [Chorioamnionitis](#)
- [Choroidal Neovascularization](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cleft Lip](#)
- [Cleft Palate](#)
- [Coagulation Protein Disorders](#)

- [Cognition](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Conjunctival Diseases](#)
- [Coronary Artery Disease](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Coronary Thrombosis](#)
- [Critical Illness](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Eye Hemorrhage](#)
- [Factor VII Deficiency](#)
- [Factor XIII Deficiency](#)
- [Fetal Death](#)
- [Fetal Growth Retardation](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Foramen Ovale](#)
- [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](#)
- [Leukomalacia](#)
- [Macular Degeneration](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Myocardial Ischemia](#)
- [Myopia](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuropsychological Tests](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Obstetric Labor](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Peripheral Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Postoperative Complications](#)

- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Priapism](#)
- [Pulmonary Embolism](#)
- [Purpura](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Sclerosis](#)
- [Sepsis](#)
- [Shock](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Subarachnoid Hemorrhage](#)
- [Thalassemia](#)
- [Thromboembolism](#)
- [Thrombophilia](#)
- [Thrombosis](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Varicose Ulcer](#)
- [Vascular Diseases](#)
- [Venous Thrombosis](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)