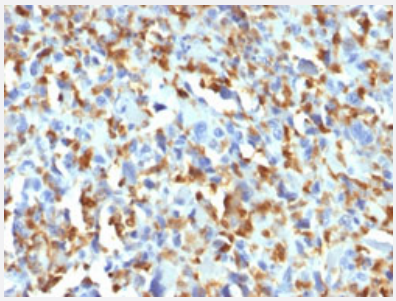
# F13A1 monoclonal antibody, clone F13A1/1683

Catalog # MAB14780 Size 100 ug

## Applications



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

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human histiocytoma with F13A1 monoclonal antibody, clone F13A1/1683 (Cat # MAB14780).

## 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<br>Flow Cytometry (0.5-1 ug/$10^6$ cells)<br>Immunofluorescence (0.5-1 ug/mL)<br>Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (1-2 ug/mL)<br>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.<br>Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |

## Applications

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

  Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human histiocytoma with F13A1 monoclonal antibody, clone F13A1/1683 (Cat # MAB14780).

- Immunofluorescence
- Flow Cytometry
- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

## 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 com posed 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 c omprised 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 dissociat es its B subunits and yields the same active enzyme, factor XIIIa, as platelet factor XIII. This enzym e acts as a transglutaminase to catalyze the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsilon-lysine crosslink ing between fibrin molecules, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. It also crosslinks alpha-2-plasmin inhib itor, or fibronectin, to the alpha chains of fibrin. Factor XIII deficiency is classified into two categori es: 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 ten dency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion. [provided by RefSeq |

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|---|---|
| **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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- Sepsis
- Shock
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- Thalassemia
- Thromboembolism
- Thrombophilia
- Thrombosis
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Varicose Ulcer
- Vascular Diseases
- Venous Thrombosis
- Werner syndrome

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