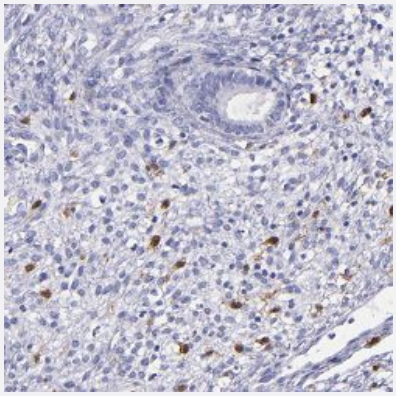
F13A1 polyclonal antibody

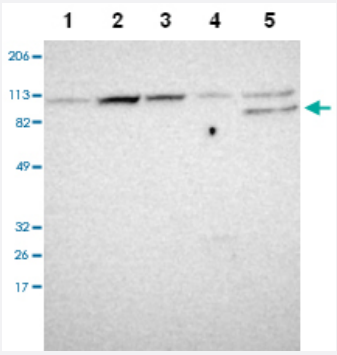
Catalog # PAB28486 Size 100 uL

Applications



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

Immunohistochemical staining of human uterine corpus with F13A1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28486) shows strong cytoplasmic and nuclear positivity in a subset of cells in endometrial stroma.



Western Blot

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: RT-4, Lane 2: U-251 MG, Lane 3: A-431, Lane 4: Liver, Lane 5: Tonsil with F13A1 polyclonal antibody.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant F13A1.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids of human F13A1
Sequence	LNVTSVHLFKERWDTNKVDHHTDKYENNKLIVRRGQSFYVQIDFSRPYDPRRDLFRVEYVIGRYPQ ENKGTYIPVPIVSELQSGKWGAKIVMREDRSVRLSIQSSPKCIVGKFRMYVAVWTPYGVLRTSRNP ETDT
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human

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Form	Liquid
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Isotype	IgG
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry(1:50-1:200) Western Blot(1:100-1:250) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage 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

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

  Immunohistochemical staining of human uterine corpus with F13A1 polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB28486) shows strong cytoplasmic and nuclear positivity in a subset of cells in endometrial stroma.

- Western Blot

  Western blot analysis of Lane 1: RT-4, Lane 2: U-251 MG, Lane 3: A-431, Lane 4: Liver, Lane 5: Tonsil with F13A1 polyclonal antibody.

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

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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

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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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

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