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F13B Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP20162a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P05160
Other Accession	NP_001985.2
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB41555
Calculated MW	75511
Antigen Region	151-179

Additional Information

Gene ID	2165
Other Names	Coagulation factor XIII B chain, Fibrin-stabilizing factor B subunit, Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase B chain, Transglutaminase B chain, F13B
Target/Specificity	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.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	F13B Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	F13B
Function	The B chain of factor XIII is not catalytically active, but is thought to stabilize the A subunits and regulate the rate of transglutaminase formation by

thrombin.

Cellular Location Secreted

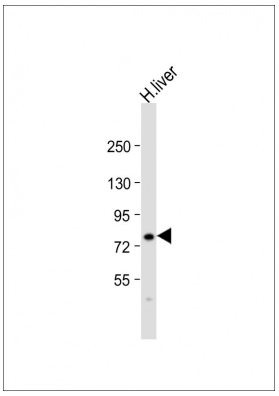
Background

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.

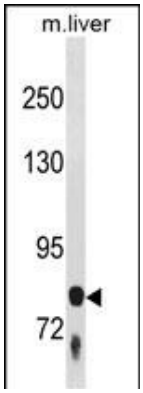
References

Silva, L.K., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(11):1221-1227(2010)
Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 202 (5), 431 (2010) :
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)

Images



Anti-F13B Antibody (N-term) at 1:1000 dilution + human liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 76 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



F13B Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP20162a) western blot analysis in mouse liver tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the F13B antibody detected the F13B protein (arrow).