



# Sheep anti Human Factor XIII Subunit A polyclonal antibody [Biotin] (CABT-L469)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Specificity</b>	Prior to conjugation, this antibody was specific for F.XIII subunit A as demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA.
<b>Target</b>	Factor XIII (A subunit)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human Factor XIII Subunit A (A2) purified from plasma.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Sheep
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purified
<b>Conjugate</b>	Biotin
<b>Applications</b>	IEP, ELISA
<b>Format</b>	Liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.1 mg/mL bovine albumin and 0.1% sodium azide (w/v), pH 7.4.
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 2°C to 8°C.

## BACKGROUND

## Introduction

Factor XIII (F.XIII, fibrin stabilizing factor) is the proenzyme form of a transamidase that is essential for normal haemostasis and fibrinolysis, wound healing, female fertility and foetal development. Extracellular F.XIII consists of A subunits (83 kDa each) which contain the enzyme moiety, and B subunits (76 kDa each) which act as a carrier protein for the A subunit in circulation. Both subunits are produced under separate genetic control. In plasma, F.XIII exists as a non-covalent tetrameric complex (320 kDa) of two A-subunits and two B-subunits (A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub>). The concentration of F.XIII tetramer in plasma is ~25 µg/ml (~80 nM). An intracellular form of F.XIII is found in platelets, megakaryocytes and monocytes. This form of F.XIII presents as a dimer of two A-subunits only and has a molecular weight of 160 kDa. The importance of these intracellular stores is demonstrated by the observation that platelets can contribute up to half of the F.XIII activity in platelet rich plasma. The activation of F.XIII involves several steps. Thrombin cleaves after Arg37 of each A-subunit in the A<sub>2</sub>B<sub>2</sub> tetramer, releasing a 4.5 kDa activation peptide. Additional conformational changes induced by the binding of calcium, and by dissociation of the B-subunits from the A-subunit dimer are required to obtain full enzyme activity. F.XIIIa is a cysteine protease that catalyses the formation of γ-glutamyl-ε-lysyl bonds between the γ and α chains of polymerised fibrin molecules. Other proteins found crosslinked into fibrin clots by F.XIIIa include fibrinogen, α<sub>2</sub> Antiplasmin, fibronectin, vitronectin and von Willebrand factor.

## Keywords

F13A1;coagulation factor XIII, A1 polypeptide;F13A;coagulation factor XIII A chain;TGase;factor XIIIa;fibrinolygase;FSF, A subunit;coagulation factor XIIIa;transglutaminase A chain

# GENE INFORMATION

## Entrez Gene ID

[2162](#)

## UniProt ID

[P00488](#)