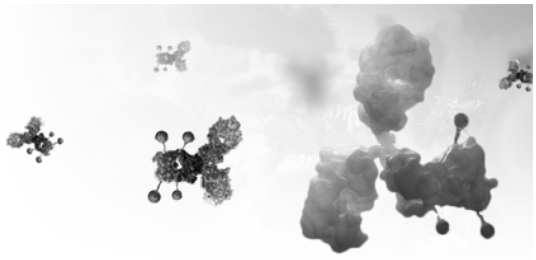

Rabbit Anti-Human Factor XIII monoclonal antibody, clone S216 (CABT-ZB459)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human Factor XIII
Target	F13A1
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor XIII B chain/F13B Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	S216
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA, ELISA(cap) This antibody will detect Factor XIII in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB033]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human Coagulation Factor XIII B chain / F13B.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS

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Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Coagulation factor XIII B chain, also known as Fibrin-stabilizing factor B subunit, Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase B chain, Transglutaminase B chain and F13B, is a secreted protein which contains 1 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains. 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 composed of just 2 A subunits, which are identical to those of plasma origin. 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. Factor XIII 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. Defects in F13B are the cause of factor XIII subunit B deficiency (FA13BD) which is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by a life-long bleeding tendency, impaired wound healing and spontaneous abortion in affected women.
Keywords	F13A1; coagulation factor XIII, A1 polypeptide; F13A; coagulation factor XIII A chain

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	F13A1; coagulation factor XIII, A1 polypeptide; F13A; coagulation factor XIII A chain; TGase; factor XIIIa; fibrinoligase; FSF, A subunit; coagulation factor XIIIa; transglutaminase A chain
Entrez Gene ID	2162
UniProt ID	P00488

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