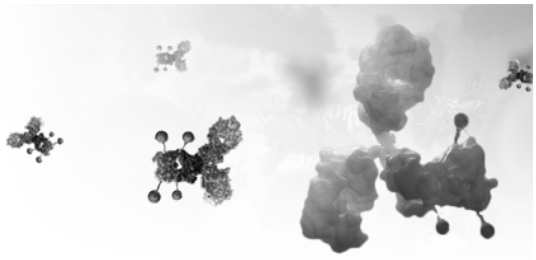

Rabbit Anti-Mouse Factor VII monoclonal antibody, clone S114 (CABT-ZB676)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Mouse Factor VII
Target	F7
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse Coagulation Factor VII Protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	S114
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB676 - CABT-ZB1011 This antibody will detect Factor VII in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB255]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse Coagulation Factor VII.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL

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Buffer	PBS
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 VII, also known as Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator, Factor VII, F7 and FVII, is a member of the peptidase S1 family. Factor VII is one of the central proteins in the coagulation cascade. It is an enzyme of the serine protease class, and Factor VII (FVII) deficiency is the most frequent among rare congenital bleeding disorders. Factor VII contains two EGF-like domains, one Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain and one peptidase S1 domain. The main role of factor VII is to initiate the process of coagulation in conjunction with tissue factor (TF). Tissue factor is found on the outside of blood vessels, normally not exposed to the blood stream. The action of the Factor VII is impeded by tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI), which is released almost immediately after initiation of coagulation. Factor VII is vitamin K dependent and is produced in the liver. Upon vessel injury, tissue factor is exposed to the blood and circulating Factor VII. Once bound to TF, FVII is activated to FVIIa by different proteases, among which are thrombin (factor IIa), factor Xa, IXa, XIIa, and the FVIIa-TF complex itself. Recombinant activated factor VII (rFVIIa) is a haemostatic agent, which was originally developed for the treatment of haemophilia patients with inhibitors against factor FVIII or FIX. FVIIa binds specifically to endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR), a known cellular receptor for protein C and activated protein C, on the endothelium. rFVIIa is a novel hemostatic agent, originally developed for the treatment of hemorrhage in hemophiliacs with inhibitors, which has been successfully used recently in an increasing number of nonhemophilic bleeding conditions.
Keywords	F7; coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator); SPCA; coagulation factor VII

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	F7; coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator); SPCA; coagulation factor VII; eptacog alfa; proconvertin; FVII coagulation protein
Entrez Gene ID	14068
UniProt ID	Q9JM95

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