

Product datasheet for **TA302480**

Factor XIIIa (F13A1) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:32,000. WB: 0.05-0.2µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human (Expected from sequence similarity: Mouse)
Host:	Goat
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide with sequence C-HRKLIASMSSDSL RH, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_000120.2.
Formulation:	Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Purified from goat serum by ammonium sulphate precipitation followed by antigen affinity chromatography using the immunizing peptide. Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	86900 Da
Gene Name:	coagulation factor XIII A chain
Database Link:	NP_000120 Entrez Gene 74145 Mouse Entrez Gene 2162 Human P00488



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Background:

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]

Synonyms:

F13A

Protein Families:

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways:

Complement and coagulation cascades

Product images:

TA302480 (0.1ug/ml) staining of Human Placenta lysate (35ug protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.