OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for TA346313

Factor XIII (F13B) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The immunogen for anti-F13B antibody: synthetic peptide directed towards the middle region of human F13B. Synthetic peptide located within the following region: LRLIENGYFHPVKQTYEEGDVVQFFCHENYYLSGSDLIQCYNFGWYPESP
Formulation:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide and 2% sucrose.
Purification:	Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	73 kDa
Gene Name:	coagulation factor XIII B chain
Database Link:	NP_001985 Entrez Gene 2165 Human P05160

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Background: F13B contains 10 Sushi (CCP/SCR) domains. 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. Defects in F13B can result in a lifelong bleeding tendency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion.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. Publication Note: This RefSeq record includes a subset of the publications that are available for this gene. Please see the Entrez Gene record to access additional publications.

Synonyms: FXIIIB

Note: Immunogen Sequence Homology: Pig: 100%; Rat: 100%; Human: 100%; Mouse: 100%; Bovine: 100%; Guinea pig: 100%; Horse: 93%; Rabbit: 93%; Dog: 86%

Protein Families: Druggable Genome

Protein Pathways: Complement and coagulation cascades

Product images:

WB Suggested Anti-F13B Antibody Titration: 0.2-1 ug/ml; ELISA Titer: 1: 62500; Positive Control: Hela cell lysate