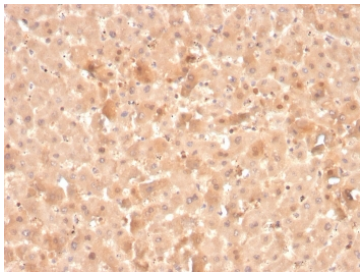
F7 Antibody / Factor VII [clone F7/3516] (V8539)

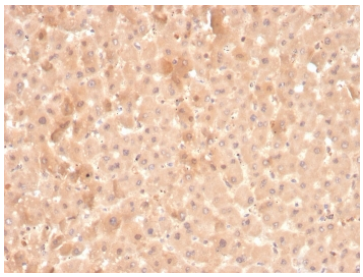
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8539-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8539-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8539SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	F7/3516
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P08709
Localization	Secreted, cytoplasm (mitochondria)
Applications	ELISA : order Ab without BSA for coating Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This F7 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human liver with F7 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



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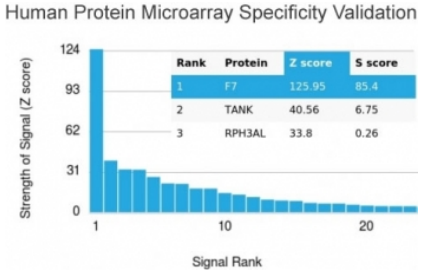
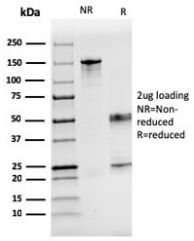


Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using F7 antibody. These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the F7/3516 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free F7 antibody as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Hemostasis following tissue injury involves the deployment of essential plasma procoagulants (prothrombin and Factors X, IX, V and VIII), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade that leads to the formation of insoluble Fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation. Coagulation Factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator, proconvertin, F7, Factor VII) is a 406 amino acid, vitamin K-dependent, single chain serine protease that is synthesized in the liver and circulates as an inactive precursor. Factor IX A, Factor X A, Factor XII A or Thrombin-mediated proteolytic cleavage of Factor VII at Arg 152-Ile 153 generates Factor VII A, an active serine protease composed of a catalytic heavy chain disulfide linked to a light chain, containing two EGF-like domains. Mutations at the F7 locus that lead to Factor VII deficiencies are generally asymptomatic or phenotypically uncharacterized, with hemorrhagic diathesis occurring at extremely low levels.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the F7 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 366-466 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the F7 antibody.

Storage

Store the F7 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).