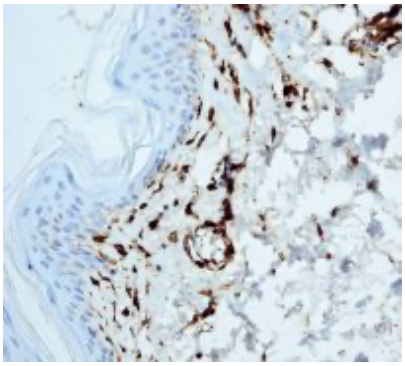
Factor XIIIa clone EP3372

Instructions for Use

Specification:
Factor XIII (plasma transglutaminase, fibrin stabilizing factor) is a plasma protein that plays an important role in the final stages of blood coagulation and fibrinolysis. It circulates in blood as a tetramer consisting of two "A" and two "B" subunits. The amino acid sequence of the enzymatically active subunit, Factor XIIIa, is unique and does not exhibit internal homology, but its active center is like that of the thiol proteases. Factor XIIIa is activated by thrombin and calcium ion to a transglutaminase that catalyzes the cross linking of fibrin molecules, forming intermolecular isopeptide bonds, thus stabilizing blood clots. In two diseases that share some histological resemblance (Lymphocyte-poor graft-versus-host-reaction and toxic epidermal necrolysis), Factor-XIIIa-positive dendrocytes show some morphological changes, probably as a response to altered cytokine environment.
Factor-XIIIa-positive dendrocytes thus are reported to possibly play a role in the regulation of the connective tissue remodeling that may accompany epidermal destruction.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM7834-C01	Factor XIIIa	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM7834-C05	Factor XIIIa	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM7834-C1	Factor XIIIa	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: EP3372

Species of origin: Rabbit

Isotype: IgG

Immunogen: synthetic peptide corresponding to residues in human Factor XIIIa

Control Tissue: Dermatofibroma, placenta

Staining: Cytoplasmic and nuclear

Presentation:
Rabbit Monoclonal antibody in Tris glycerine Buffer, pH 7.4, containing 0,15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0,05% BSA and 0.01% sodium azide.

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:100-1:200)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

References:

1) Ichinose A, et al. Biochemistry 25(22):6900-6, 1986
2) Ichinose A, et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 5(16):5829-33, 1988
3) Takahashi N, et al. Proc. Nati. Acad. Sci. USA 83: 8019-8023, 1986
4) U Grundmann, et al. PNAS 83:8024-8028, 1986
5) T. Hermanns-Lê, et al. Dermatology 198:184-186, 1999