

36-2269: Anti-Factor XIIIa (Coagulation Factor XIIIa Chain) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: F13A1/1448)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	F13A1/1448
Application :	ELISA,FACS,IF,WB,IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	F13A1
Gene ID :	2162
Uniprot ID :	P00488
Alternative Name :	Coagulation factor XIII A chain; Coagulation factor XIII A1 polypeptide; Coagulation factor XIIIa; F13A; F13a1; Factor XIIIa; Fibrin stabilizing factor, A subunit; Fibrinoligase; FSF, A subunit; Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase A chain; TGase; Transglutaminase A chain; Transglutaminase. plasma
Isotype :	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Immunogen Information :	Recombinant fragment of human Factor XIIIa protein (aa46-181) (exact sequence is proprietary)

Description

The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was validated by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins. It recognizes a protein of 83kDa, which is identified as Factor XIIIa. It has been identified in platelets, megakaryocytes, and fibroblast-like mesenchymal or histiocytic cells in the placenta, uterus, and prostate, monocytes and macrophages and dermal dendritic cells. Anti-factor XIIIa has been found to be useful in differentiating between dermatofibroma (almost all cases are positive), dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (-/+) and desmoplastic malignant melanoma (-). Anti-factor XIIIa positivity is also seen in capillary hemangioblastoma, hemangioendothelioma, hemangiopericytoma, xanthogranuloma, xanthoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, glomus tumor, and meningioma.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg / 100 µg
Content :	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage condition :	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

Application Note

ELISA (Use Ab at 2-4ug/ml for coating) (Order Ab without BSA); Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml); Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

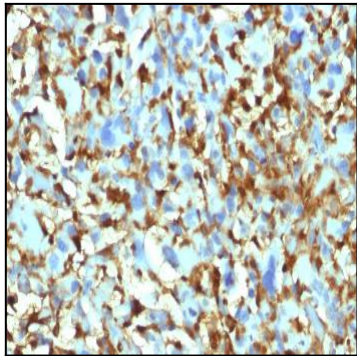


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Histiocytoma stained with Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1448).

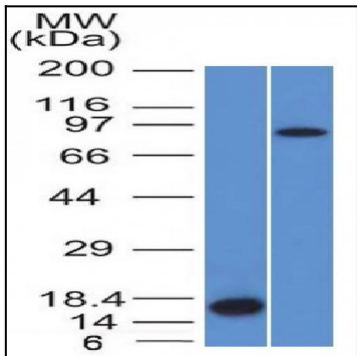


Fig. 2: Western Blot Analysis of Recombinant Protein and HeLa cell lysate using Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1448).

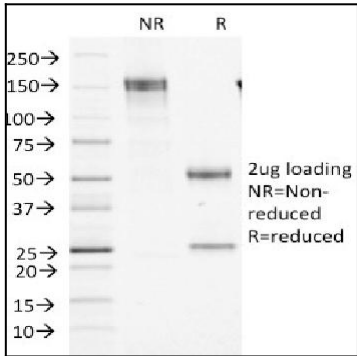


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1448). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

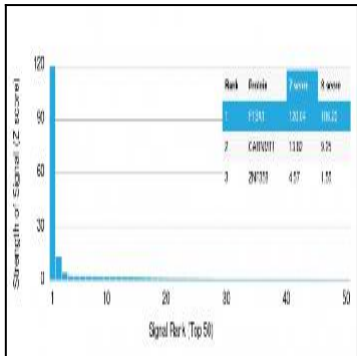


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1448) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.