Von Willebrand Factor Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49301

Package Size: #49301-1 50ul #49301-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

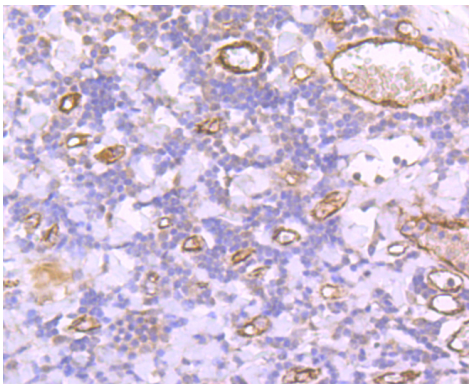
Description

Product Name	Von Willebrand Factor Rabbit mAb
Clone No.	23A2
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Coagulation factor VIII antibody Coagulation factor VIII VWF antibody F8VWF antibody Factor VIII related antigen antibody von Willebrand antigen 2 antibody von Willebrand antigen II antibody Von Willebrand disease antibody VWD antibody vWF antibody VWF_HUMAN antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P04275
Calculated MW	309 kDa
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

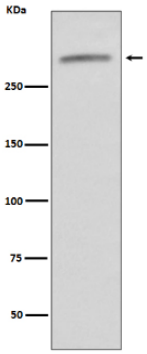
Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Von Willebrand Factor antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Western blot analysis of VWF expression in human serum lysate.

Background

Von Willebrand disease is a congenital bleeding disorder caused by defects in the von Willebrand factor protein (VWF). VWF is a multimeric glycoprotein that is found in endothelial cells, plasma and platelets, and it is involved in the coagulation of blood at injury sites. VWF acts as a carrier protein for Factor VIII, a cofactor required for coagulation, and it promotes platelet adhesion and aggregation. Several factors are known to stimulate the binding of VWF to platelets, including glycoprotein 1b, ristocetin, botrocetin, collagen, sulphatides and heparin. Of the several domains contained within VWF, the A1, A2 and A3 domains have been shown to mediate this activation. VWF is thought to undergo a variety of posttranslational modifications that influence the affinity and availability for Factor VII, including cleavage of the propeptide and formation of N-terminal intersubunit disulfide bonds.

References

1. Nurnberg ST et al. Coronary Artery Disease Associated Transcription Factor TCF21 Regulates Smooth Muscle Precursor Cells That Contribute to the Fibrous Cap. PLoS Genet 11:e1005155 (2015).
2. Cheung K et al. CD31 signals confer immune privilege to the vascular endothelium. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 112:E5815-24 (2015).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.