ARG54560
anti-Factor V Heavy chain antibody [B10]

Package: 125 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B10] recognizes Factor V Heavy chain
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA
Specificity	This antibody reacts with the activation C peptide (mw ~150,000) in the heavy chain of thrombin-cleaved human Factor V. KD = 1.15 x 10-10 mol/L.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B10
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Factor V Heavy chain
Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified human Factor V.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FVL; Activated protein C cofactor; PCCF; Coagulation factor V; THPH2; Proaccelerin, labile factor; RPRGL1

Application Instructions

Application Note	This antibody may be used in ELISA, immunohistochemistry, and autoradiography. Other applications are under investigation. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G-purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 2153 Human

	Swiss-port # P12259 Human
Gene Symbol	F5
Gene Full Name	coagulation factor V (proaccelerin, labile factor)
Background	This gene encodes an essential cofactor of the blood coagulation cascade. This factor circulates in plasma, and is converted to the active form by the release of the activation peptide by thrombin during coagulation. This generates a heavy chain and a light chain which are held together by calcium ions. The activated protein is a cofactor that participates with activated coagulation factor X to activate prothrombin to thrombin. Defects in this gene result in either an autosomal recessive hemorrhagic diathesis or an autosomal dominant form of thrombophilia, which is known as activated protein C resistance. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]
Function	Central regulator of hemostasis. It serves as a critical cofactor for the prothrombinase activity of factor Xa that results in the activation of prothrombin to thrombin. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody
Calculated Mw	252 kDa
PTM	Thrombin activates factor V proteolytically to the active cofactor, factor Va (formation of a heavy chain at the N-terminus and a light chain at the C-terminus). Sulfation is required for efficient thrombin cleavage and activation and for full procoagulant activity. Activated protein C inactivates factor V and factor Va by proteolytic degradation. Phosphorylated by FAM20C in the extracellular medium.