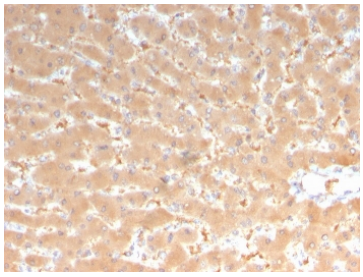
Factor VII Antibody [clone F7/3513] (V8538)

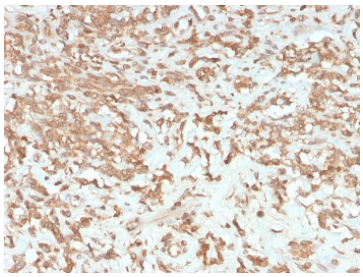
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8538-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8538-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8538SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

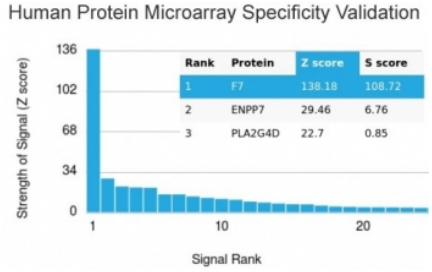
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	F7/3513
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P08709
Localization	Secreted, cytoplasm (mitochondria)
Applications	ELISA: order Ab without BSA for coating Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This Factor VII antibody is available for research use only.



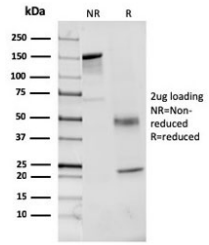
IHC staining of FFPE human liver with Factor VII antibody (clone F7/3513). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



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Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Factor VII antibody (clone F7/3513). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the F7/3513 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 Factor VII antibody (clone F7/3513) 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 Factor VII 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 Factor VII antibody.

Storage

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

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