Best Tools for immunology Research

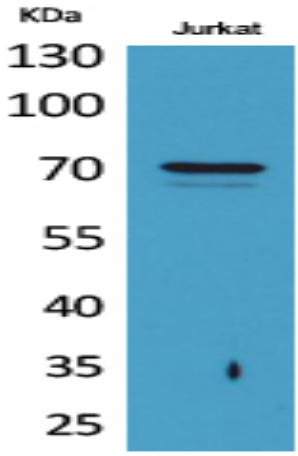
Prothrombin Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT5126
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Prothrombin
Fields :	>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Complement and coagulation cascades;>>Platelet activation;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Pathways in cancer
Gene Name :	F2
Protein Name :	Prothrombin
Human Gene Id :	2147
Human Swiss Prot No :	P00734
Mouse Gene Id :	14061
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P19221
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P18292
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Prothrombin. AA range 420-470
Specificity :	Prothrombin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Prothrombin protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1:20000.. IF 1:50-200

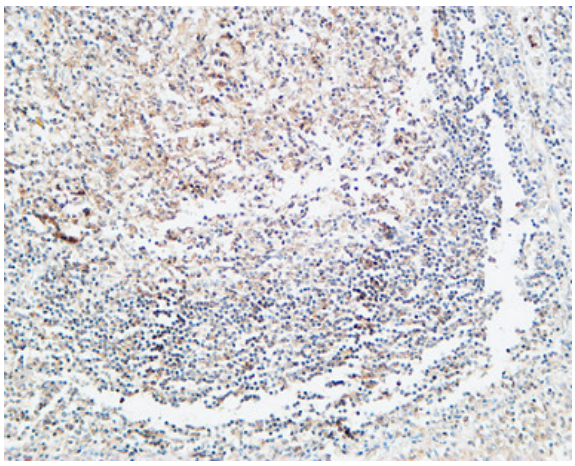
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	70kD
Cell Pathway :	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;Complement and coagulation cascades;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;
Background :	Coagulation factor II is proteolytically cleaved to form thrombin in the first step of the coagulation cascade which ultimately results in the stemming of blood loss. F2 also plays a role in maintaining vascular integrity during development and postnatal life. Peptides derived from the C-terminus of this protein have antimicrobial activity against E. coli and P. aeruginosa. Mutations in F2 lead to various forms of thrombosis and dysprothrombinemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],
Function :	catalytic activity:Selective cleavage of Arg-|-Gly bonds in fibrinogen to form fibrin and release fibrinopeptides A and B.,disease:Defects in F2 are the cause of various forms of dysprothrombinemia [MIM:176930].,disease:Genetic variations in F2 may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke [MIM:601367]; also known as cerebrovascular accident or cerebral infarction. A stroke is an acute neurologic event leading to death of neural tissue of the brain and resulting in loss of motor, sensory and/or cognitive function. Ischemic strokes, resulting from vascular occlusion, is considered to be a highly complex disease consisting of a group of heterogeneous disorders with multiple genetic and environmental risk factors.,function:Thrombin, which cleaves bonds after Arg and Lys, converts fibrinogen to fibrin and activates factors V, VII, VIII, XIII, and, in complex with thrombomodulin, protei
Subcellular Location :	Secreted, extracellular space.
Expression :	Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.
Tag :	hot
Sort :	13072
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit

Modifications : Unmodified

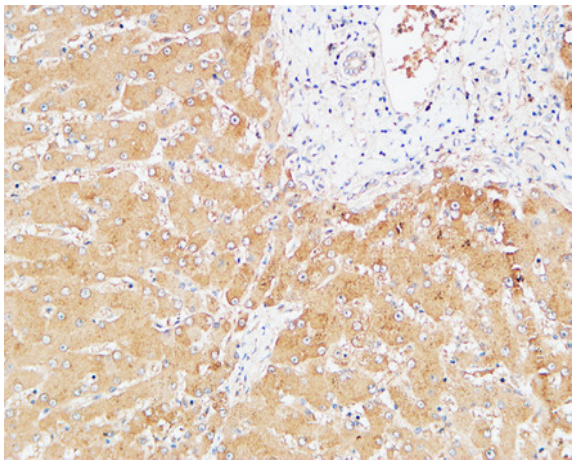
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using Prothrombin Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Amygdala. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Liver. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).