Prothrombin Fragment 1+2 (F1+2) ELISA Kit for Camel

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Prothrombin Fragment 1+2 (F1+2), ELISA Kit
Full Product Name	Camel Prothrombin Fragment 1+2 ELISA Kit
Product Gene Name	F1+2 elisa kit
Species Reactivity	Camel
Preparation and Storage	Store all reagents at 2-8 degree C
Molecular Weight	70,037 Da
OMIM	176930
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P00734
Related Product Information for F1+2 elisa kit	MBS057399 is a ready-to-use microwell, strip plate ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) Kit for analyzing the presence of the Prothrombin Fragment 1+2 (F1+2) ELISA Kit target analytes in biological samples. The concentration gradients of the kit standards or positive controls render a theoretical kit detection range in biological research samples containing F1+2. The ELISA analytical biochemical technique of the MBS057399 kit is based on F1+2 antibody-F1+2 antigen interactions (immunosorbency) and an HRP colorimetric detection system to detect F1+2 antigen targets in samples. The ELISA Kit is designed to detect native, not recombinant, F1+2. Appropriate sample types may include undiluted body fluids and/or tissue homogenates, secretions. Quality control assays assessing reproducibility identified the intra-assay CV (%) and inter-assay CV(%).
Other Notes	Small volumes of F1+2 elisa kit vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for F1+2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4503635
NCBI GeneID	2147
NCBI Accession #	NP_000497.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P00734
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q4QZ40; Q53H04; Q53H06; Q69EZ7; Q7Z7P3; Q9UCA1; B2R7F7; B4E1A7
UniProt Related Accession #	P00734
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000506.3
NCBI Official Full Name	prothrombin preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	coagulation factor II (thrombin)
NCBI Official Symbol	F2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PT; THPH1; RPRGL2
UniProt Protein Name	Prothrombin
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Coagulation factor II
UniProt Gene Name	F2

UniProt Entry Name	THRB_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	prothrombin; serine protease; prothrombin B-chain; prepro-coagulation factor II
NCBI Summary for F1+2	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. Mutations in F2 leads to various forms of thrombosis and dysprothrombinemia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for F1+2	prothrombin: Thrombin, which cleaves bonds after Arg and Lys, converts fibrinogen to fibrin and activates factors V, VII, VIII, XIII, and, in complex with thrombomodulin, protein C. Functions in blood homeostasis, inflammation and wound healing. Defects in F2 are the cause of factor II deficiency (FA2D). It is a very rare blood coagulation disorder characterized by mucocutaneous bleeding symptoms. The severity of the bleeding manifestations correlates with blood factor II levels. Genetic variations in F2 may be a cause of susceptibility to ischemic stroke (ISCHSTR); 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. Defects in F2 are the cause of thrombophilia due to thrombin defect (THPH1). It is a multifactorial disorder of hemostasis characterized by abnormal platelet aggregation in response to various agents and recurrent thrombi formation. A common genetic variation in the 3-prime untranslated region of the prothrombin gene is associated with elevated plasma prothrombin levels and an increased risk of venous thrombosis. Defects in F2 are associated with susceptibility to pregnancy loss, recurrent, type 2 (RPRGL2). A common complication of pregnancy, resulting in spontaneous abortion before the fetus has reached viability. The term includes all miscarriages from the time of conception until 24 weeks of gestation. Recurrent pregnancy loss is defined as 3 or more consecutive spontaneous abortions. Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Protein type: Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide; Apoptosis; EC 3.4.21.5; Protease Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 11p11 Cellular Component: extracellular space; endoplasmic reticulum lumen; Golgi lumen; plasma membrane; extracellular region Molecular Function: protein binding; growth factor activity; serine-type endopeptidase activity; calcium ion binding; receptor binding Biological Process: positive regulation of blood coagulation; multicellular organismal development; positive regulation of collagen biosynthetic process; proteolysis; regulation of cell shape; cell surface receptor linked signal transduction; negative regulation of fibrinolysis; positive regulation of cell proliferation; response to wounding; acute-phase response; negative regulation of proteolysis; platelet activation; cytosolic calcium ion homeostasis; post-translational protein modification; positive regulation of cell growth; peptidyl-glutamic acid carboxylation; positive regulation of phosphoinositide 3-kinase cascade; fibrinolysis; cellular protein metabolic process; regulation of gene expression; negative regulation of astrocyte differentiation; regulation of blood coagulation; positive regulation of release of sequestered calcium ion into cytosol; positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation; blood coagulation; blood coagulation, intrinsic pathway; leukocyte migration Disease: Thrombophilia Due To Thrombin Defect; Stroke, Ischemic; Prothrombin Deficiency, Congenital; Pregnancy Loss, Recurrent, Susceptibility To, 2
Research Articles on F1+2	**1.** Measurement of AFP and PIVKA II marker levels before and after HCC treatment is clinically useful in monitoring of treatment outcomes and prognosis and in predicting recurrence and survival.
Precautions	All of MyBioSource's Products are for scientific laboratory research purposes and are not for diagnostic, therapeutics, prophylactic or in vivo use. Through your purchase, you expressly represent and warrant to MyBioSource that you will properly test and use any Products purchased from MyBioSource in accordance with industry standards. MyBioSource and its authorized distributors reserve the right to refuse to process any order where we reasonably believe that the intended use will fall outside of our acceptable guidelines.
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Product Note	Select online data sheet information is drawn from bioinformatics databases, occasionally resulting in ambiguous or non-relevant product information. It is the responsibility of the customer to review, verify, and evaluate the information to make sure it matches their requirements before purchasing the kit. Our ELISA Kit assays are dynamic research tools and sometimes they may be updated and improved. If the format of this assay is important to you then please request the current manual or contact our technical support team with a presales inquiry before placing an order. We will confirm the current details of the assay. We cannot guarantee the sample manual posted online is the most current manual, it is intended to serve as an example only. Please refer to the instructions For Use provided with the assay kit for precise details.

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