Factor VII (F7) Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Factor VII (F7), Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Factor VII (Coagulation Factor VII, F7, Eptacog alfa, Proconvertin, Serum Prothrombin Conversion Accelerator, SPCA) (APC)
Product Gene Name	anti-F7 antibody
Product Synonym Names	Coagulation Factor VII (Serum Prothrombin Conversion Accelerator); EC=3.4.21.21
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	RFF-VII/2
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. Labeled with Allophycocyanin (APC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from tissue culture supernatant.
Specificity	Recognizes human Factor VII. Binds to a conformational epitope and will not bind to reduced Factor VII.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C. Do Not Freeze.
Molecular Weight	51,594 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 13; NC_000013.10 (113760102..113774995). Location: 13q34
OMIM	227500
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P08709
Immunogen	Purified Factor VII
Conjugate	APC
Product Categories/Family for anti-F7 antibody	Antibodies; Coagulation Factors
Related Product Information for anti-F7 antibody	MBS6268770 is an antibody targeting F7. Also known as Factor VII (Coagulation Factor VII, F7, Eptacog alfa, Proconvertin, Serum Prothrombin Conversion Accelerator, SPCA) (APC). Reactive in Human. Host: Mouse.
Product References and Citations for anti-F7 antibody	1. Takase, T. et al. (1988) Monoclonal antibodies to human factor VII: a one step immunoradiometric assay for VII:Ag. J. Clin. Pathol. 41: 337-341.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-F7 antibody 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 F7. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4503645
NCBI GeneID	2155

NCBI Accession #	NP_000122.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P08709
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q14339; Q5JVF1; Q5JVF2; Q9UD52; Q9UD53; Q9UD54; B0YJC8
UniProt Related Accession #	P08709
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000131.4
NCBI Official Full Name	coagulation factor VII isoform a preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator)
NCBI Official Symbol	F7
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	SPCA
UniProt Protein Name	Coagulation factor VII
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Proconvertin; Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator
Protein Family	Coagulation factor
UniProt Gene Name	F7
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SPCA
UniProt Entry Name	FA7_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	coagulation factor VII; eptacog alfa; proconvertin; FVII coagulation protein
NCBI Summary for F7	This gene encodes coagulation factor VII which is a vitamin K-dependent factor essential for hemostasis. This factor circulates in the blood in a zymogen form, and is converted to an active form by either factor IXa, factor Xa, factor XIIa, or thrombin by minor proteolysis. Upon activation of the factor VII, a heavy chain containing a catalytic domain and a light chain containing 2 EGF-like domains are generated, and two chains are held together by a disulfide bond. In the presence of factor III and calcium ions, the activated factor then further activates the coagulation cascade by converting factor IX to factor IXa and/or factor X to factor Xa. Defects in this gene can cause coagulopathy. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding multiple isoforms have been observed for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2012]

UniProt Comments for F7	F7: Initiates the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. Serine protease that circulates in the blood in a zymogen form. Factor VII is converted to factor VIIa by factor Xa, factor XIIa, factor IXa, or thrombin by minor proteolysis. In the presence of tissue factor and calcium ions, factor VIIa then converts factor X to factor Xa by limited proteolysis. Factor VIIa will also convert factor IX to factor IXa in the presence of tissue factor and calcium. Defects in F7 are the cause of factor VII deficiency (FA7D). A hemorrhagic disease with variable presentation. The clinical picture can be very severe, with the early occurrence of intracerebral hemorrhages or repeated hemarthroses, or, in contrast, moderate with cutaneous-mucosal hemorrhages (epistaxis, menorrhagia) or hemorrhages provoked by a surgical intervention. Finally, numerous subjects are completely asymptomatic despite very low factor VII levels. Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: EC 3.4.21.21; Apoptosis; Secreted, signal peptide; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Secreted; Protease Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 13q34 Cellular Component: extracellular space; endoplasmic reticulum lumen; Golgi lumen; extracellular region; plasma membrane; vesicle Molecular Function: protein binding; serine-type peptidase activity; serine-type endopeptidase activity; calcium ion binding; glycoprotein binding; receptor binding Biological Process: circadian rhythm; organ regeneration; positive regulation of positive chemotaxis; positive regulation of blood coagulation; positive regulation of leukocyte chemotaxis; proteolysis; post-translational protein modification; peptidyl-glutamic acid carboxylation; positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade; blood coagulation, extrinsic pathway; cellular protein metabolic process; response to vitamin K; response to estrogen stimulus; blood coagulation; positive regulation of cell migration Disease: Myocardial Infarction, Susceptibility To; Factor Vii Deficiency
Research Articles on F7	**1.** Report comprehensive molecular analysis of FVII deficiency affected patients in North Tunisia.
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