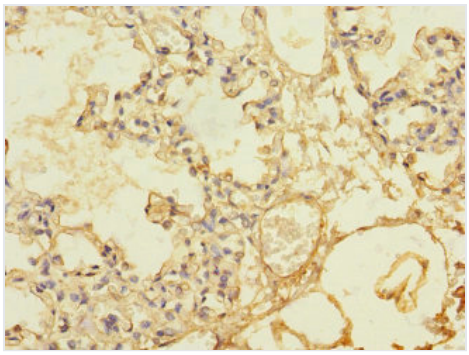
THBD Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	THBD, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	THBD Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-THBD antibody
Product Synonym Names	Thrombomodulin; TM; Fetomodulin; CD141; THBD; THRM
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid
Purity/Purification	Antigen Affinity Purified
Preparation and Storage	Shipped at 4 degree C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Molecular Weight	60,329 Da
OMIM	188040
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P07204
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human Thrombomodulin protein (200-500AA)
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Buffer	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Santa Cruz Alternative	Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-7096 / sc-7097 / sc-9162
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-THBD antibody	ELISA (EIA), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-THBD antibody	Recommended dilution: IHC: 1:20-1:200
Related Product Information for anti-THBD antibody	Thrombomodulin is a specific endothelial cell receptor that forms a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with thrombin. This complex is responsible for the conversion of protein C to the activated protein C (protein Ca). Once evolved, protein Ca scissions the activated cofactors of the coagulation mechanism, factor Va and factor VIIIa, and thereby reduces the amount of thrombin generated.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-THBD 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.
Searchable Terms for THBD purchase	MBS7045193 is an antibody targeting THBD. Also known as THBD Antibody. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-THBD antibody
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue MBS7045193 at dilution 1:100

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	4507483
NCBI GeneID	7056
NCBI Accession #	NP_000352.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P07204
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q8IV29; Q9UC32
UniProt Related Accession #	P07204
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000361.2
NCBI Official Full Name	thrombomodulin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	thrombomodulin
NCBI Official Symbol	THBD
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	TM; THRM; AHUS6; BDCA3; CD141; THPH12
UniProt Protein Name	Thrombomodulin
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Fetomodulin; CD_antigen: CD141
Protein Family	Thrombomodulin
UniProt Gene Name	THBD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	THRM; TM
UniProt Entry Name	TRBM_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	thrombomodulin
NCBI Summary for THBD	The protein encoded by this intronless gene is an endothelial-specific type I membrane receptor that binds thrombin. This binding results in the activation of protein C, which degrades clotting factors Va and VIIIa and reduces the amount of thrombin generated. Mutations in this gene are a cause of thromboembolic disease, also known as inherited thrombophilia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for THBD	thrombomodulin: Thrombomodulin is a specific endothelial cell receptor that forms a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with thrombin. This complex is responsible for the conversion of protein C to the activated protein C (protein Ca). Once evolved, protein Ca scissions the activated cofactors of the coagulation mechanism, factor Va and factor VIIIa, and thereby reduces the amount of thrombin generated. Defects in THBD are the cause of thrombophilia due to thrombomodulin defect (THPH12). A hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis. Defects in THBD are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 6 (AHUS6). An atypical form of hemolytic uremic syndrome. It is a complex genetic disease characterized by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, renal failure and absence of episodes of enterocolitis and diarrhea. In contrast to typical hemolytic uremic syndrome, atypical forms have a poorer prognosis, with higher death rates and frequent progression to end-stage renal disease. Susceptibility to the development of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome can be conferred by mutations in various components of or regulatory factors in the complement cascade system. Other genes may play a role in modifying the phenotype. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 20p11.2 Cellular Component: cell surface; plasma membrane Molecular Function: protein binding; receptor activity Biological Process: blood coagulation; leukocyte migration; negative regulation of blood coagulation; negative regulation of fibrinolysis Disease: Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, Atypical, Susceptibility To, 6; Thrombophilia Due To Thrombomodulin Defect
Research Articles on THBD	**1.** Decreased thrombomodulin expression in preeclampsia may play a role in placental dysfunction in preeclampsia and is possibly caused by an angiogenic imbalance. Hypertension and obesity are associated with thrombomodulin downregulation.
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