F8 Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	F8, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	F8 Mouse mAb
Product Gene Name	anti-F8 antibody
Product Synonym Names	AHF; F8B; F8C; HEMA; FVIII
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	5E9B2
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% Sodium Azide.
Purity/Purification	Ascitic Fluid
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C short term. Store at -20 degree C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycle.
OMIM	134500
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P00451
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of F8 expressed in E. Coli.
Cellular Localization	Secreted
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-F8 antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Flow Cytometry (FC/FACS), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-F8 antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000 ELISA: 1:10000
Related Product Information for anti-F8 antibody	F8: coagulation factor VIII, procoagulant component. This gene encodes coagulation factor VIII, which participates in the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation; factor VIII is a cofactor for factor IXa which, in the presence of Ca+2 and phospholipids, converts factor X to the activated form Xa. This gene produces two alternatively spliced transcripts. Transcript variant 1 encodes a large glycoprotein, isoform a, which circulates in plasma and associates with von Willebrand factor in a noncovalent complex. This protein undergoes multiple cleavage events. Transcript variant 2 encodes a putative small protein, isoform b, which consists primarily of the phospholipid binding domain of factor VIIIc. This binding domain is essential for coagulant activity. Defects in this gene results in hemophilia A, a common recessive X-linked coagulation disorder.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-F8 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 F8 purchase	MBS8538474 is an antibody targeting F8. Also known as F8 Mouse mAb. Reactive in Human. Host: Mouse.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for F8. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4503647

NCBI GeneID	2157
NCBI Accession #	NP_000123.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P00451
UniProt Related Accession #	P00451
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000123.1
NCBI Official Full Name	coagulation factor VIII isoform a preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	coagulation factor VIII
NCBI Official Symbol	F8
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AHF; F8B; F8C; HEMA; FVIII; DXS1253E
UniProt Protein Name	Coagulation factor VIII
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Antihemophilic factor; AHF; Procoagulant component
Protein Family	Coagulation factor
UniProt Gene Name	F8
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	F8C; AHF
UniProt Entry Name	FA8_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	coagulation factor VIII
NCBI Summary for F8	This gene encodes coagulation factor VIII, which participates in the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation; factor VIII is a cofactor for factor IXa which, in the presence of Ca+2 and phospholipids, converts factor X to the activated form Xa. This gene produces two alternatively spliced transcripts. Transcript variant 1 encodes a large glycoprotein, isoform a, which circulates in plasma and associates with von Willebrand factor in a noncovalent complex. This protein undergoes multiple cleavage events. Transcript variant 2 encodes a putative small protein, isoform b, which consists primarily of the phospholipid binding domain of factor VIIIc. This binding domain is essential for coagulant activity. Defects in this gene results in hemophilia A, a common recessive X-linked coagulation disorder. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for F8	F8: Factor VIII, along with calcium and phospholipid, acts as a cofactor for factor IXa when it converts factor X to the activated form, factor Xa. Defects in F8 are the cause of hemophilia A (HEMA). A disorder of blood coagulation characterized by a permanent tendency to hemorrhage. About 50% of patients have severe hemophilia resulting in frequent spontaneous bleeding into joints, muscles and internal organs. Less severe forms are characterized by bleeding after trauma or surgery. Of particular interest for the understanding of the function of F8 is the category of CRM (cross-reacting material) positive patients (approximately 5%) that have considerable amount of F8 in their plasma (at least 30% of normal), but the protein is non- functional; i.e. the F8 activity is much less than the plasma protein level. CRM-reduced is another category of patients in which the F8C antigen and activity are reduced to approximately the same level. Most mutations are CRM negative, and probably affect the folding and stability of the protein. Belongs to the multicopper oxidase family. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Secreted, signal peptide; Secreted Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: Xq28 Cellular Component: extracellular space; plasma membrane; extracellular region Molecular Function: protein binding; copper ion binding; serine-type endopeptidase activity; oxidoreductase activity Biological Process: platelet activation; platelet degranulation; acute-phase response; proteolysis; blood coagulation; blood coagulation, intrinsic pathway Disease: Hemophilia A; Factor Viii Deficiency
Research Articles on F8	**1.** The K408 in the A2 domain of factor VIII provides an interactive-site for FX in the factor Xase complex.

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