VWF Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	VWF, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	VWF Rabbit pAb
Product Gene Name	anti-VWF antibody
Product Synonym Names	VWF; von Willebrand factor; von Willebrand antigen II; F8VWF
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	In phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium Azide and 50% Glycerol.
Purity/Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C short term. Store at -20 degree C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycle.
Molecular Weight	309kDa
OMIM	193400
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P04275
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human VWF
Cellular Localization	Extracellular Matrix, Secreted
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-VWF antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
Application Notes for anti-VWF antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:50-1:200
Related Product Information for anti-VWF antibody	VWF is important in hemostasis, and genetic defects in the structure and modification of VWF can cause von Willebrand disease (VWD), the most common congenital bleeding disorder in humans.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-VWF 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 VWF purchase	MBS8543041 is an antibody targeting VWF. Also known as VWF Rabbit pAb. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	89191868
NCBI GeneID	7450
NCBI Accession #	NP_000543.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P04275

UniProt Related Accession #	P04275
GenBank Nucleotide #	NP_000543.2
NCBI Official Full Name	von Willebrand factor preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	von Willebrand factor
NCBI Official Symbol	VWF
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	VWD; F8VWF
UniProt Protein Name	von Willebrand factor
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	von Willebrand antigen II
Protein Family	von Willebrand factor
UniProt Gene Name	VWF
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	F8VWF; vWF
UniProt Entry Name	VWF_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	von Willebrand factor
NCBI Summary for VWF	This gene encodes a glycoprotein involved in hemostasis. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed following assembly into large multimeric complexes. These complexes function in the adhesion of platelets to sites of vascular injury and the transport of various proteins in the blood. Mutations in this gene result in von Willebrand disease, an inherited bleeding disorder. An unprocessed pseudogene has been found on chromosome 22. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]

UniProt Comments for VWF	VWF: Important in the maintenance of hemostasis, it promotes adhesion of platelets to the sites of vascular injury by forming a molecular bridge between sub-endothelial collagen matrix and platelet-surface receptor complex GPIb-IX-V. Also acts as a chaperone for coagulation factor VIII, delivering it to the site of injury, stabilizing its heterodimeric structure and protecting it from premature clearance from plasma. Defects in VWF are the cause of von Willebrand disease type 1 (VWD1). A common hemorrhagic disorder due to defects in von Willebrand factor protein and resulting in impaired platelet aggregation. Von Willebrand disease type 1 is characterized by partial quantitative deficiency of circulating von Willebrand factor, that is otherwise structurally and functionally normal. Clinical manifestations are mucocutaneous bleeding, such as epistaxis and menorrhagia, and prolonged bleeding after surgery or trauma. Defects in VWF are the cause of von Willebrand disease type 2 (VWD2). A hemorrhagic disorder due to defects in von Willebrand factor protein and resulting in impaired platelet aggregation. Von Willebrand disease type 2 is characterized by qualitative deficiency and functional anomalies of von Willebrand factor. It is divided in different subtypes including 2A, 2B, 2M and 2N (Normandy variant). The mutant VWF protein in types 2A, 2B and 2M are defective in their platelet- dependent function, whereas the mutant protein in type 2N is defective in its ability to bind factor VIII. Clinical manifestations are mucocutaneous bleeding, such as epistaxis and menorrhagia, and prolonged bleeding after surgery or trauma. Defects in VWF are the cause of von Willebrand disease type 3 (VWD3). A severe hemorrhagic disorder due to a total or near total absence of von Willebrand factor in the plasma and cellular compartments, also leading to a profound deficiency of plasmatic factor VIII. Bleeding usually starts in infancy and can include epistaxis, recurrent mucocutaneous bleeding, excessive bleeding after minor trauma, and hemarthroses. Protein type: Secreted; Extracellular matrix; Cell adhesion; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 12p13.3 Cellular Component: extracellular matrix; proteinaceous extracellular matrix; endoplasmic reticulum; extracellular region; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: integrin binding; collagen binding; identical protein binding; protein binding; protein homodimerization activity; protease binding; chaperone binding; protein N-terminus binding; immunoglobulin binding; glycoprotein binding Biological Process: platelet activation; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; platelet degranulation; hemostasis; response to wounding; cell adhesion; liver development; blood coagulation; blood coagulation, intrinsic pathway; cell-substrate adhesion; protein homooligomerization; placenta development Disease: Von Willebrand Disease, Type 3; Von Willebrand Disease, Type 1; Von Willebrand Disease, Type 2
Research Articles on VWF	**1.** Conformation changes at the VWF D'D3-A1 interface may be a key regulator of thrombosis in vivo
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