abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Factor Va antibody ab81460

Overview

Product name	Anti-Factor Va antibody
Description	Sheep polyclonal to Factor Va
Specificity	This antibody recognizes Human Factor Va.
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA, WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Native, purified human Factor Va
General notes	Concentration 5-10mg/ml (lot specific).

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: 50% Glycerol/ Water
Purity	Ion Exchange Chromatography
Purification notes	Salt fractionation followed by ion exchange chromatography on DEAE sepharose.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab81460** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.
WB		Use at an assay dependent dilution. Predicted molecular weight: 168 kDa.

Target

Relevance	Factor Va is a cofactor for the serine protease factor Xa, and in the presence of calcium ions they collectively assemble on a phospholipid surface to form the prothrombinase complex. The prothrombinase complex is responsible for the rapid conversion of prothrombin to thrombin. Factor Va is derived from the pro-cofactor, factor V, upon limited proteolysis by alpha-thrombin. The thrombin cleavage of factor V liberates two heavily glycosylated activation peptides from the central portion of the molecule which have no cofactor function. Factor Va is comprised of an NH_2-terminal derived heavy chain (MW 94kDa) and a COOH-terminal derived light chain (MW 74kDa) which remain associated in the presence of calcium ions. The cofactor binds to phospholipid (cell membrane) surfaces and effectively serves as a receptor for membrane bound factor Xa. Complete assembly of the prothrombinase complex (factor Xa, factor Va, phospholipid, and calcium) results in a 300,000-fold increase in the rate of prothrombin conversion relative to the rate observed with factor Xa alone. The interaction between factor Va and factor Xa is mediated by both the heavy and light chain of factor Va, while the binding of prothrombin to factor Va is mediated solely by the heavy chain.
Cellular localization	Cell Membrane and Plasma membrane

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