abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Factor Va antibody ab81460

Overview

Product name Anti-Factor Va antibody

Description Sheep polyclonal to Factor Va

Host species Sheep

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).

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer Constituent: 50% Glycerol

Purity Ion Exchange Chromatography

Purification notesSalt fractionation followed by ion exchange chromatography on DEAE sepharose.

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee 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 concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

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 NH2-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

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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