

Product datasheet

Anti-Factor VII antibody ab30906

Overview

Product name	Anti-Factor VII antibody
Description	Sheep polyclonal to Factor VII
Host species	Sheep
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Full length protein (Human)

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Constituents: 0.476% HEPES, 50% Glycerol, 0.87% Sodium chloride
Purity	Ion Exchange Chromatography
Purification notes	= 98% No contaminants detected. Single band by SDS-PAGE, IEP, and/or RID. Purified by solid phase chromatography.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab30906** 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: 52 kDa.

Target

Function	Initiates the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. Serine protease that circulates in the blood in a zymogen form. Factor VII is converted to factor VIIa by factor Xa, factor XIIa, factor IXa, or thrombin by minor proteolysis. In the presence of tissue factor and calcium ions, factor VIIa then converts factor X to factor Xa by limited proteolysis. Factor VIIa will also convert factor IX to factor IXa in the presence of tissue factor and calcium.
Tissue specificity	Plasma.
Involvement in disease	Defects in F7 are the cause of factor VII deficiency (FA7D) [MIM:227500]. FA7D is a rare hereditary hemorrhagic disease. The clinical picture can be very severe, with the early occurrence of intracerebral hemorrhages or hemarthroses, or, in contrast, moderate with cutaneous-mucosal hemorrhages (epistaxis, menorrhagia) or hemorrhages provoked by a surgical intervention. Numerous subjects are completely asymptomatic despite a very low F7 level.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 2 EGF-like domains. Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
Post-translational modifications	The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some glutamate residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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