

Product datasheet

HRP Anti-Von Willebrand Factor antibody [EPSISR15] ab195030

Recombinant

RabMAb

[2 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	HRP Anti-Von Willebrand Factor antibody [EPSISR15]
Description	HRP Rabbit monoclonal [EPSISR15] to Von Willebrand Factor
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	HRP
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB Unsuitable for: IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.
Positive control	WB: Human plasma total protein lysate.
General notes	Our RabMAb [®] technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb[®] patents .

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. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.1% Proclin 300 Solution Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS
Purity	Protein A purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPSISR15
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab195030 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
WB		1/5000. Detects a band of approximately 230 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 309 kDa).

Application notes

Is unsuitable for IHC-P.

Target**Function**

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.

Tissue specificity

Plasma.

Involvement in disease

Defects in VWF are the cause of von Willebrand disease (VWD) [MIM:277480]. VWD defines a group of hemorrhagic disorders in which the von Willebrand factor is either quantitatively or qualitatively abnormal resulting in altered platelet function. Symptoms vary depending on severity and disease type but may include prolonged bleeding time, deficiency of factor VIII and impaired platelet adhesion. Type I von Willebrand disease is the most common form and is characterized by partial quantitative plasmatic deficiency of an otherwise structurally and functionally normal Willebrand factor; type II is associated with a qualitative deficiency and functional anomalies of the Willebrand factor; type III is the most severe form and is characterized by total or near-total absence of Willebrand factor in the plasma and cellular compartments, also leading to a profound deficiency of plasmatic factor VIII.

Sequence similarities

Contains 1 CTCK (C-terminal cystine knot-like) domain.
Contains 4 TIL (trypsin inhibitory-like) domains.
Contains 3 VWFA domains.
Contains 3 VWFC domains.
Contains 4 VWFD domains.

Domain

The von Willebrand antigen 2 is required for multimerization of vWF and for its targeting to storage granules.

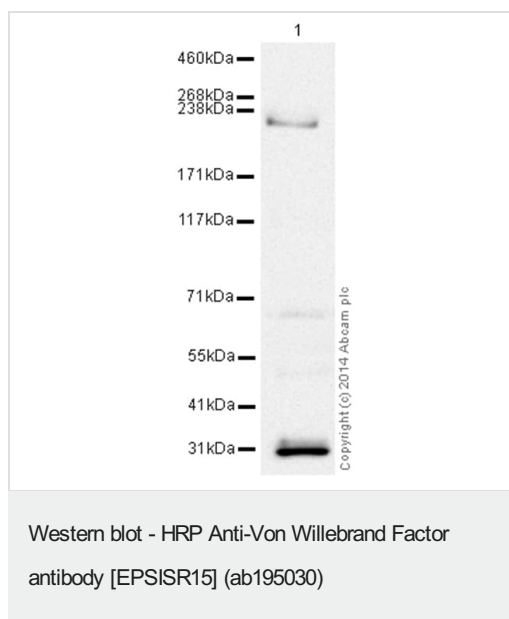
Post-translational modifications

All cysteine residues are involved in intrachain or interchain disulfide bonds.
N- and O-glycosylated.

Cellular localization

Secreted. Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix. Localized to storage granules.

Images



HRP Anti-Von Willebrand Factor antibody [EPSISR15] (ab195030)
at 1/5000 dilution + Human Plasma Total Protein Lysate at 10 µg

Developed using the ECL technique.

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 309 kDa

Observed band size: 230 kDa

Exposure time: 20 minutes

This blot was produced using a 3-8% Tris Acetate gel under the TA buffer system. The gel was run at 150V for 60 minutes before being transferred onto a Nitrocellulose membrane at 30V for 70 minutes. The membrane was then blocked for an hour using 3% milk before being incubated with ab195030 overnight at 4°C. Antibody binding was visualised using ECL development solution [ab133406](#).

Why choose a recombinant antibody?

 <p>Research with confidence Consistent and reproducible results</p>	 <p>Long-term and scalable supply Recombinant technology</p>
 <p>Success from the first experiment Confirmed specificity</p>	 <p>Ethical standards compliant Animal-free production</p>

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[EPSISR15] (ab195030)

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

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