

Datasheet for ABIN7431899
anti-Tissue factor antibody (AA 34-251)



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2 Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Tissue factor (F3)
Binding Specificity:	AA 34-251
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Tissue factor antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)

Product Details

Purpose:	Polyclonal Antibody to Tissue Factor (TF)
Immunogen:	Recombinant Tissue Factor (TF) corresponding to Gly34~glu251 with N-terminal His Tag
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against TF. It has been selected for its ability to recognize TF in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.
Purification:	Antigen-specific affinity chromatography followed by Protein A affinity chromatography

Target Details

Target:	Tissue factor (F3)
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Target Details

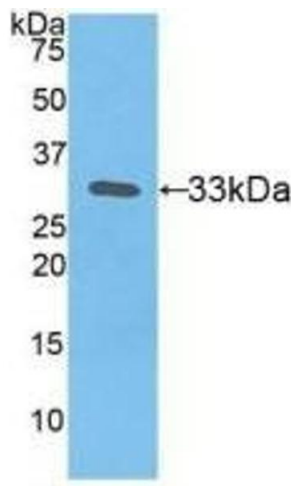
Alternative Name:	Tissue Factor (F3 Products)
Background:	CD142, FIII, F3, TFA, Thromboplastin, Coagulation Factor III
Pathways:	Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity , Smooth Muscle Cell Migration , Platelet-derived growth Factor Receptor Signaling

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blotting: 0.5-2 µg/mL Immunohistochemistry: 5-20 µg/mL Immunocytochemistry: 5-20 µg/mL Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
Comment:	The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

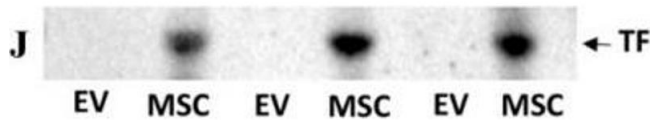
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	0.01M PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.05 % Proclin-300, 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C, -20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 4°C for frequent use. Stored at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer for two year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	24 months



Western Blotting

Image 1. Detection of Recombinant TF, Human using Polyclonal Antibody to Tissue Factor (TF)



Western Blotting

Image 2. Analysis of phosphatidylserine and tissue factor (TF) expression on MSC and EV surface and the role of phosphatidylserine in procoagulation effects. Elucidation of the mechanisms of MSC- or EV-induced coagulation. MSC-derived EVs were analyzed by flow cytometry with (A) PKH26, a lipid-staining dye, or (B) a combination of PKH26 and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated annexin V. Flow cytometry analysis of phosphatidylserine exposure on the MSC surface using annexin V-FITC: (C) unstained MSCs, (D) annexin V-FITC stained native MSCs, and (E) annexin V-FITC stained MSCs after apoptosis induction. Effect of phosphatidylserine masking on blood coagulation: preincubation of (F,H) EVs and (G,I) MSCs with annexin V to shield phosphatidylserine decreased blood coagulation, as shown by thromboelastometry. (F,G) Representative thromboelastograms and (H,I) calculated clotting time assayed with the NATEM test. MSCs and EVs were preincubated with annexin V (see Methods), then resuspended in 1 mL of freshly obtained blood and analyzed by the NATEM test. Experiments used blood from three donors and each blood sample was incubated with MSCs from different umbilical cord samples. * $p < 0.05$, Student's t-test. (J) Detection of TF on Western blots of MSC and EV samples. - figure provided by CiteAb. Source:

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