

Anti-Factor VII Antibody
Catalog # ABO11367**Specification**

Anti-Factor VII Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | P08709 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Format | Lyophilized |

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Coagulation factor VII(F7) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Factor VII Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2155

Other Names

Coagulation factor VII, 3.4.21.21, Proconvertin, Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator, SPCA, Eptacog alfa, Factor VII light chain, Factor VII heavy chain, F7

Calculated MW

51594 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity

Plasma.

Protein Name

Coagulation factor VII

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Factor VII(441-453aa SQYIEWLQKLMRS).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.

Anti-Factor VII Antibody - Protein Information

Name F7

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 XIIIa, 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.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

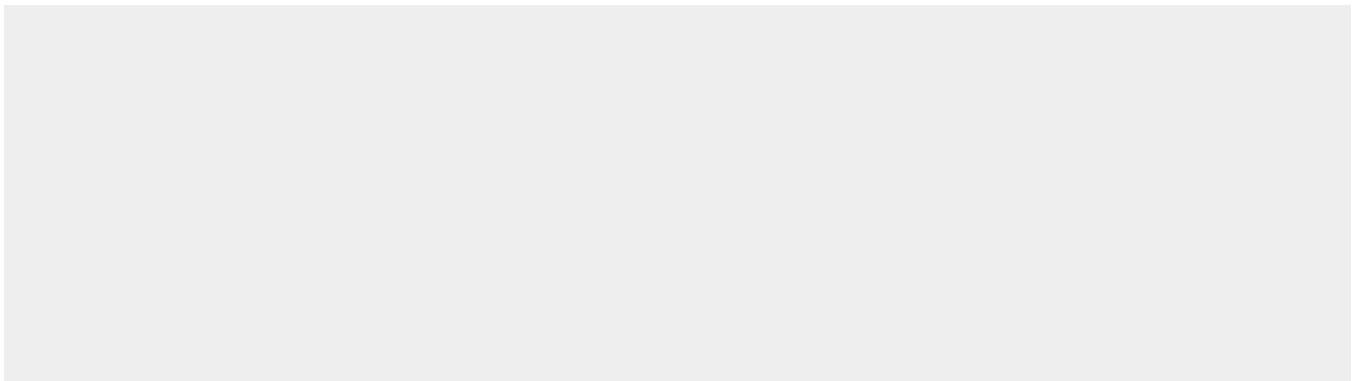
Plasma.

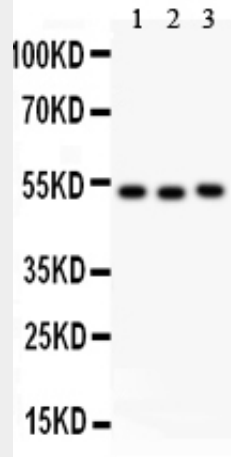
Anti-Factor VII Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Factor VII Antibody - Images





Anti- Factor VII antibody, ABO11367, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Factor VII (ABO11367) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: SMMC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: RAJI Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 52KD Observed bind size: 52KD

Anti-Factor VII Antibody - Background

F7 (Coagulation Factor VII), also known as proconvertin, is one of the proteins that causes blood to clot in the coagulation cascade. It is an enzyme of the serine protease class. The F7 gene maps to chromosome 13q34 (Millar et al., 2000). Synthesis of factors VII and X, as well as factors II and IX, takes place in the liver and requires vitamin K. Structural homologies of these factors, which are precursors of serine proteases, have been shown (Zur and Nemerson, 1981). Di Bitondo et al. (2002) used reporter gene analysis to show that inclusion of promoter regions of F7 reduced transcription activity in the presence of estrogenic factors. The effect was independent of promoter polymorphic haplotype.