

**Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1)**  
Catalog # ABO16271**Specification****Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00734</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) . Tested in WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/ml.

**Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 2147

**Other Names**

Prothrombin, 3.4.21.5, Coagulation factor II, Activation peptide fragment 1, Activation peptide fragment 2, Thrombin light chain, Thrombin heavy chain, F2

**Calculated MW**

90 kDa KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat<br>

**Contents**

Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human Prothrombin recombinant protein (Position: Y97-R124).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt.  
After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month.  
It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen  
at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated  
freezing and thawing.**

**Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) - Protein Information**

**Name F2****Function**

Thrombin, which cleaves bonds after Arg and Lys, converts fibrinogen to fibrin and activates factors V, VII, VIII, XIII, and, in complex with thrombomodulin, protein C. Functions in blood homeostasis, inflammation and wound healing.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted, extracellular space.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma.

**Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) - 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](#)

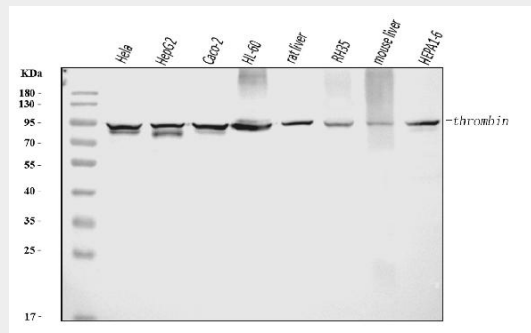
**Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) - Images**

Figure 1. Western blot analysis of Prothrombin using anti-Prothrombin antibody (M00044-3). Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human Hela whole cell lysates,  
Lane 2: human HepG2 whole cell lysates,  
Lane 3: human Caco-2 whole cell lysates,  
Lane 4: human HL-60 whole cell lysates,  
Lane 5: rat liver tissue lysates,  
Lane 6: rat RH35 whole cell lysates,  
Lane 7: mouse liver tissue lysates,  
Lane 8: mouse HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was

incubated with mouse anti-Prothrombin antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M00044-3) at 0.5 µg/mL overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:10000 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1001) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for Prothrombin at approximately 90 kDa. The expected band size for Prothrombin is at 90 kDa.

#### **Anti-Prothrombin Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 5B6G1) - Background**

F2 (Coagulation Factor II), also known as thrombin, is a serine protease that in humans is encoded by the F2 gene. This gene for human prothrombin (F2) was assigned to chromosome 11p11-q12 by analysis of a panel of somatic cell hybrid DNAs and by in situ hybridization, using both cDNA and genomic probes. The activated thrombin enzyme plays an important role in hemostasis and thrombosis: it converts fibrinogen to fibrin for blood clot formation, stimulates platelet aggregation, and activates coagulation factors V, VIII (F8), and XIII (F13A1). Thrombin also inhibits coagulation by activating protein C.