

## Factor XIIIa Monoclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-71070

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

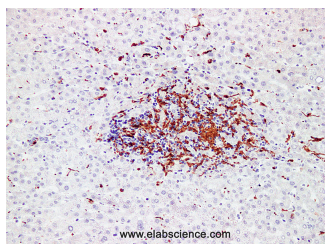
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Full length protein from eukaryotic expression system.
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clone</b>	LE1A4
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

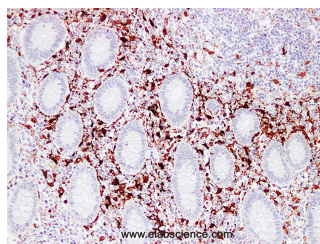
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC 1:100-1:200**

### Data



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of Human liver tissue using Factor XIIIa Monoclonal Antibody with Cat#E-AB-71070 at dilution of 1:200.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) analysis of Human appendix tissue using with Cat#E-AB-71070 at dilution of 1:200.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

Coagulation factor XIII is the last zymogen to become activated in the blood coagulation cascade. This enzyme acts as a transglutaminase to catalyze the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsilon-lysine crosslinking between fibrin molecules, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. It also crosslinks alpha-2-plasmin inhibitor, or fibronectin, to the alpha chains of fibrin. Factor XIII deficiency is classified into two categories: type I deficiency, characterized by the lack of both the A and B subunits; and type II deficiency, characterized by the lack of the A subunit alone. These defects can result in a lifelong bleeding tendency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion. Diseases associated with F13A1 include Factor XIIIa Deficiency and Factor XIII Deficiency. Among its related pathways are Innate Immune System and Interleukin-4 and 13 signaling.

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