



# Cleaved-Factor VII LC (R212) Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-03348
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	F7
<b>Protein Name</b>	Coagulation factor VII
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FA7. AA range:171-220
<b>Specificity</b>	Cleaved-Factor VII LC (R212) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Factor VII LC protein resulting from cleavage adjacent to R212.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	F7; Coagulation factor VII; Proconvertin; Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator; SPCA; Eptacog alfa
<b>Observed Band</b>	17kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Secreted.
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Plasma.
<b>Function</b>	catalytic activity:Selective cleavage of Arg- -Ile bond in factor X to form factor Xa.,disease:Defects in F7 are the cause of factor VII deficiency [MIM:227500]. Factor VII deficiency is a rare hereditary hemorrhagic disease. The clinical picture can be very severe, with the early occurrence of intracerebral hemorrhages or hemarthroses, or, in contrast, moderate with cutaneous-mucosal hemorrhages (epistaxis, menorrhagia) or hemorrhages provoked by a surgical intervention. Numerous subjects are completely asymptomatic despite a very low F7 level.,function:Initiates the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. Serine protease that circulates in the blood in a zymogen form. Factor VII is converted to

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factor VIIa by factor Xa, factor XIIa, 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

### Background

This gene encodes coagulation factor VII which is a vitamin K-dependent factor essential for hemostasis. This factor circulates in the blood in a zymogen form, and is converted to an active form by either factor IXa, factor Xa, factor XIIa, or thrombin by minor proteolysis. Upon activation of the factor VII, a heavy chain containing a catalytic domain and a light chain containing 2 EGF-like domains are generated, and two chains are held together by a disulfide bond. In the presence of factor III and calcium ions, the activated factor then further activates the coagulation cascade by converting factor IX to factor IXa and/or factor X to factor Xa. Defects in this gene can cause coagulopathy. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar proteolytic processing to generate mature polypeptides. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015],

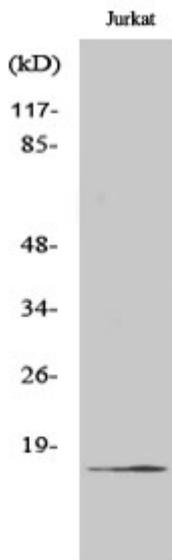
### matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

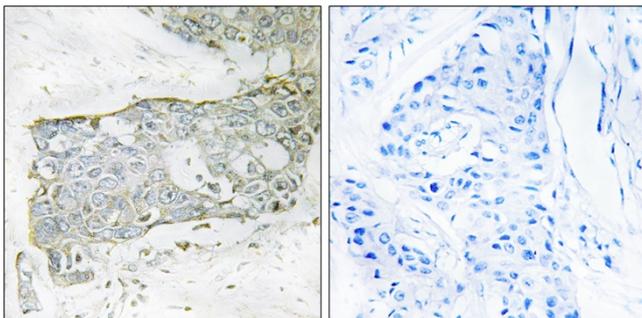
### Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images

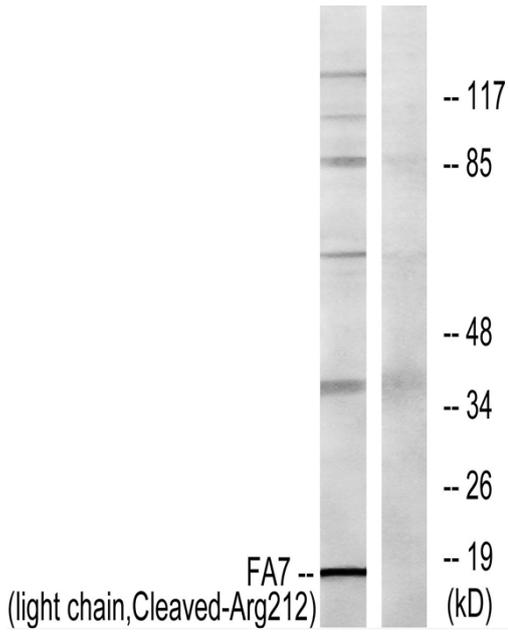


Western Blot analysis of various cells using Cleaved-Factor VII LC (R212) Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using FA7 (light chain, Cleaved-Arg212) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, treated with eto 25uM 24h, using FA7 (light chain, Cleaved-Arg212) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.