TF (phospho Ser290) Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-03572
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	F3
Protein Name	Tissue factor
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Coagulation Factor III around the phosphorylation site of Ser290. AA range:246-295
Specificity	Phospho-TF (S290) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TF protein only when phosphorylated at S290.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	F3; Tissue factor; TF; Coagulation factor III; Thromboplastin; CD antigen CD142
Observed Band	40kD
Cell Pathway	[Isoform 1]: Membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Isoform 2]: Secreted .
Tissue Specificity	Lung, placenta and pancreas.
Function	function:Initiates blood coagulation by forming a complex with circulating factor VII or VIIa. The [TF:VIIa] complex activates factors IX or X by specific limited protolysis. TF plays a role in normal hemostasis by initiating the cell-surface assembly and propagation of the coagulation protease cascade.,induction:TF expression is highly dependent upon cell type. TF can also be induced by the inflammatory mediators interleukin 1 and TNF, as well as by endotoxin, to appear on monocytes and vascular endothelial cells as a component of cellular immune response.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,online information:Tissue factor entry,similarity:Belongs to the tissue

	factor family.,
Background	This gene encodes coagulation factor III which is a cell surface glycoprotein. This factor enables cells to initiate the blood coagulation cascades, and it functions as the high-affinity receptor for the coagulation factor VII. The resulting complex provides a catalytic event that is responsible for initiation of the coagulation protease cascades by specific limited proteolysis. Unlike the other cofactors of these protease cascades, which circulate as nonfunctional precursors, this factor is a potent initiator that is fully functional when expressed on cell surfaces. There are 3 distinct domains of this factor: extracellular, transmembrane, and cytoplasmic. This protein is the only one in the coagulation pathway for which a congenital deficiency has not been described. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq, May 2010],
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.

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