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von Willebrand Factor / Factor VIII Related-Ag (Endothelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone IIIE2.34]
Catalog # AH12521

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, FC, IP
Primary Accession	P04275
Other Accession	7450, 440848
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	IIIE2.34
Calculated MW	309265

Additional Information

Gene ID	7450
Other Names	von Willebrand factor, vWF, von Willebrand antigen 2, von Willebrand antigen II, VWF, F8VWF
Application Note	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 IP~~N/A
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	von Willebrand Factor / Factor VIII Related-Ag (Endothelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	VWF
Synonyms	F8VWF
Function	Important in the maintenance of hemostasis, it promotes adhesion of platelets to the sites of vascular injury by forming a molecular bridge between sub-endothelial collagen matrix and platelet- surface receptor complex GPIb-IX-V. Also acts as a chaperone for coagulation factor VIII, delivering it to the site of injury, stabilizing its heterodimeric structure and protecting it from premature clearance from plasma.
Cellular Location	Secreted. Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix. Note=Localized to storage granules

Tissue Location	Plasma.

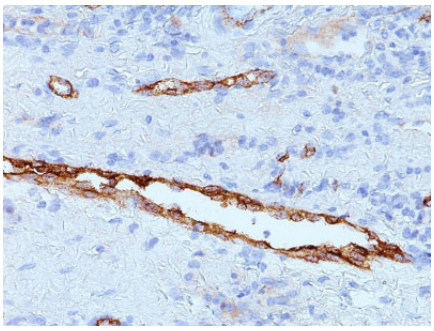
Background

von Willebrand Factor (vWF) is a multimeric glycoprotein that is found in endothelial cells, plasma and platelets. It acts as a carrier protein for Factor VIII and promotes platelet adhesion and aggregation. vWF undergoes a variety of posttranslational modifications that influence the affinity and availability for Factor VIII, including cleavage of the propeptide and formation of N-terminal disulfide bonds. This antibody helps to establish the endothelial nature of some lesions of disputed histogenesis, e.g. Kaposiā€™s sarcoma and cardiac myxoma. It is widely used for differentiating vascular lesions from those of other tissue differentiation within a panel of other vascular markers although not all tumors of endothelial differentiation contain this antigen.

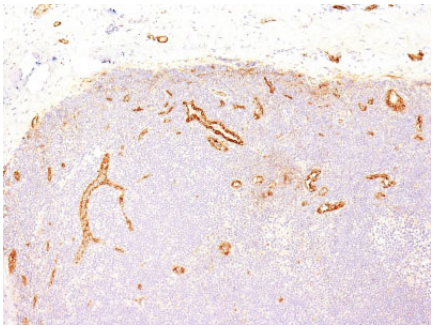
References

Motta, A. et al. 2009. J Biomater Sci Polym Ed. 20: 1875-1897. | Germann, B. et al. 2008. Pharmazie. 63: 303-307

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with vWF Monoclonal Antibody (IIIE2.34)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with vWF Monoclonal Antibody (IIIE2.34)