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Anti-von Willebrand Factor / Factor VIII Related-Ag Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AH13574

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P04275
Other Accession	440848
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1
Clone Names	F8/86
Calculated MW	309265

Additional Information

Gene ID	7450
Other Names	Coagulation Factor VIII, Factor VIII Related Antigen, F8VWF, von Willebrand Antigen 2, von Willebrand Disease (vWD)
Application Note	Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells); Immunofluorescence (0.5-1ug/ml); ,Immunohistology (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT) ,(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes),Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Format	200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Anti-von Willebrand Factor / Factor VIII Related-Ag Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

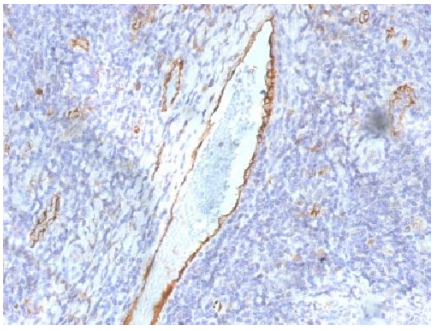
Name	VWF
Synonyms	F8VWF
Function	Important in the maintenance of hemostasis, it promotes adhesion of platelets to the sites of vascular injury by forming a molecular bridge between

	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. Kaposi 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.

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with vWF Monoclonal Antibody (F8/86)