

## 36-2271: Anti-Factor XIIIa (Coagulation Factor XIIIa Chain) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: F13A1/1683)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	F13A1/1683
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	F13A1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	2162
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P00488
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Coagulation factor XIII A chain; Coagulation factor XIII A1 polypeptide; Coagulation factor XIIIa; F13A; F13a1; Factor XIIIa; Fibrin stabilizing factor, A subunit; Fibrinolytic; FSF, A subunit; Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase A chain; TGase; Transglutaminase A chain; Transglutaminase. plasma
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human Factor XIIIa protein (aa46-181) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

The specificity of this monoclonal antibody to its intended target was validated by HuProt™ Array, containing more than 19,000, full-length human proteins. It recognizes a protein of 83kDa, which is identified as Factor XIIIa. It has been identified in platelets, megakaryocytes, and fibroblast-like mesenchymal or histiocytic cells in the placenta, uterus, and prostate, monocytes and macrophages and dermal dendritic cells. Anti-factor XIIIa has been found to be useful in differentiating between dermatofibroma (almost all cases are positive), dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (-/+ ) and desmoplastic malignant melanoma (-). Anti-factor XIIIa positivity is also seen in capillary hemangioblastoma, hemangiopericytoma, xanthogranuloma, xanthoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, glomus tumor, and meningioma.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/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.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (0.1-0.2µg/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

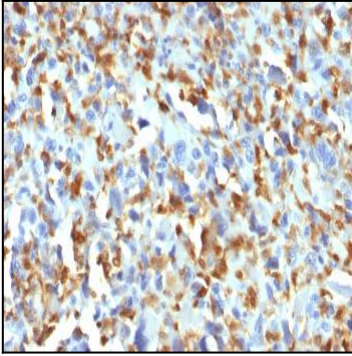


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Histiocytoma stained with Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1683).

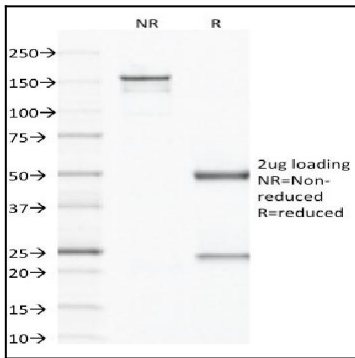


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1683). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

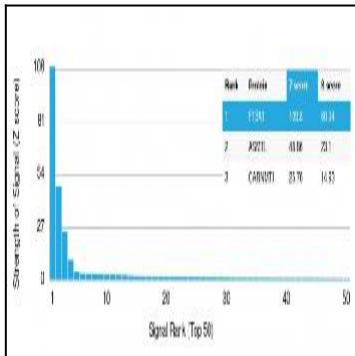


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Factor XIIIa Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (F13A1/1683) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.