

## 36-3371: Anti-von Willebrand Factor / Factor VIII Related-Ag (Endothelial Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: VWF/1465)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	VWF/1465
<b>Application :</b>	WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	VWF
<b>Gene ID :</b>	7450
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P04275
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Coagulation Factor VIII, Factor VIII Related Antigen, F8VWF, von Willebrand Antigen 2, von Willebrand Disease (vWD)
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment of human vWF protein (aa1815-1939) (exact sequence is proprietary)

### Description

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.

### 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

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes 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&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

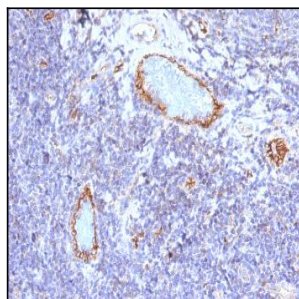


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with vWF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (VWF/1465).

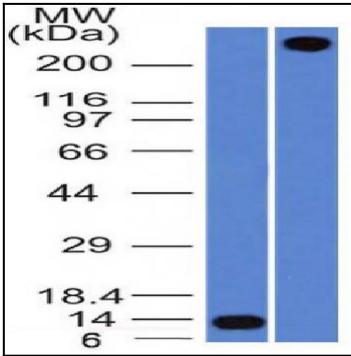


Fig. 2: Western Blot Analysis A) Recombinant Protein (B) human lung lysate Using VWF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (VWF/1465).

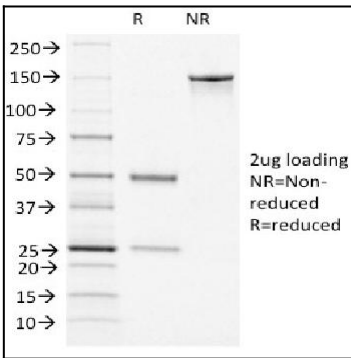


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified vWF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (VWF/1465). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

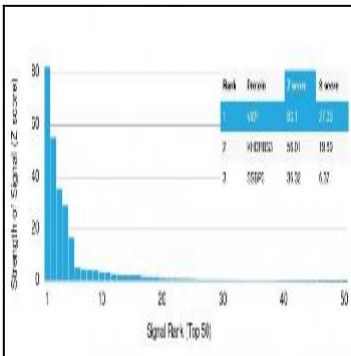


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing >19,000 full-length human proteins using vWF Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (VWF/1465) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces 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 MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb 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 MAb to protein X is equal to 29.