Anti-AvW-5 (von Willebrand Factor) [MBC 121.1]

Catalogue number: 155097 Sub-type: Primary antibody

Images:

Contributor

Inventor:

Institute: Versiti Blood Research Institute

Images:

Tool details

*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

Name: Anti-AvW-5 (von Willebrand Factor) [MBC 121.1]

Alternate name: vWf

Class: Monoclonal
Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: Von Willebrand factor (vWF) is a multimeric plasma glycoprotein that functions in hemostasis as the initiator of platelet adhesion at the site of vascular injury and as the carrier of the anti-hemophilic factor, factor VIII (FVIII). Hereditary or acquired defects of VWF lead to von Willebrand disease (vWD), a bleeding diathesis of the skin and mucous membranes, causing nosebleeds, menorrhagia, and gastrointestinal bleeding.

Purpose: Marker Parental cell: Organism: Tissue: Model: Gender:

Reactivity: Dog; Human

Selectivity: Host: Mouse

Isotype:

Immunogen: vWf - epitope lies on the C-terminal end of VWF

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties: Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls:

lgG1

Bacterial resistance: Selectable markers: Additional notes:

Target details

Target: von Willebrand Factor

Target alternate names:

Target background: Von Willebrand factor (vWF) is a multimeric plasma glycoprotein that functions in hemostasis as the initiator of platelet adhesion at the site of vascular injury and as the carrier of the anti-hemophilic factor, factor VIII (FVIII). Hereditary or acquired defects of VWF lead to von Willebrand disease (vWD), a bleeding diathesis of the skin and mucous membranes, causing nosebleeds, menorrhagia, and gastrointestinal bleeding.

Molecular weight: 293 kDa

Application: ELISA; IF; IP; WB
Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 0.9-1.1 mg/ml

Passage number: **Growth medium: Temperature:** Atmosphere: Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Bougie et al. 2001. Blood. 97(12):3846-50. PMID: 11389025.

