Anti-Factor VIII [RFF-VIII:c/8]

Catalogue number: 153358

Sub-type: Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Alison Goodall

Institute: University College London (UCL); Absolute Antibody

Images:

Tool details

*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

Name: Anti-Factor VIII [RFF-VIII:c/8]

Alternate name:

Class: Recombinant

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Cancer Tools.org Description: The commonest severe congenital bleeding disorder in all races is haemophilia A. The characteristic defect is a lack of coagulation factor VIII:C. Factor VIII:C is a glycoprotein that functions as a cofactor for factor IXa which, in the presence of calcium and phospholipids, converts factor X to the activated form Xa. This antibody binds to human FVIII:C heavy chain and inhibits its function.

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

Isotype: IgG1 kappa Reactivity: Human

Selectivity: Host: Mouse

Immunogen: Purified human factor VIII

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties: Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: **Bacterial resistance:**

Selectable markers: Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Factor VIII

Target alternate names:

Target background: The commonest severe congenital bleeding disorder in all races is haemophilia A. The characteristic defect is a lack of coagulation factor VIII:C. Factor VIII:C is a glycoprotein that functions as a cofactor for factor IXa which, in the presence of calcium and phospholipids, converts factor X to the activated form Xa. This antibody binds to human FVIII:C heavy chain and inhibits its function.

Cancer Tools.org

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: IF; Fn; WB

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1mg/ml

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

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: RPMI + 10% FCS; non-adherent; subculture every 2-3 days; split 1:5

Storage conditions:

Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Original hybridoma first published in: Takase et al. 1988. J Clin Pathol. 41(3):337-41. PMID: 3360957.

