Murine Anti-Factor VIII

Clone GMA-8022

Factor VIII (FVIII) is a heterodimer consisting of a heavy chain (ranging in mass from 90 to 200 kDa) bound via metal ions to a light chain (80 kDa). In plasma, FVIII circulates in an inactive form bound to von Willebrand factor. Following activation by factor Xa or thrombin, factor VIIIa can function as cofactor for the enzyme factor IXa in the activation of factor X in the presence of phospholipid and Ca^{2+}. Absent or defective FVIII is the cause of the X-linked recessive bleeding disorder hemophilia A. GMA-8022 (also known as I14[1]) recognizes the C2 domain of FVIII, is a strong inhibitor of FVIII activation by thrombin or factor Xa, and is suitable for ELISA applications. Binding of antibody to FVIII is unaffected by von Willebrand factor (vWF) and phospholipid.[1]

Description

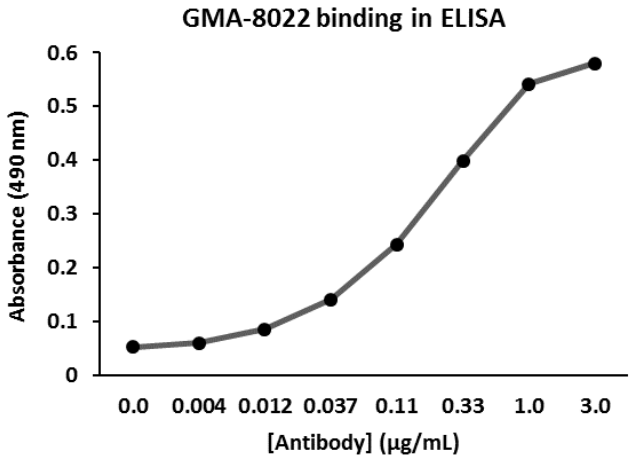
Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG_{2a}
Antigen Species Bound:	human
Specificity:	FVIII C2 domain
Immunogen:	B-domain deleted recombinant human FVIII

Formulation and Storage

Purity:	Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.
Product Formulation:	Lyophilized from a ≥1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH_2PO_4 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\varepsilon_{0.1\%}$).
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute with deionized water.
Storage:	Store lyophilized or reconstituted and aliquoted material at -20° C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide to reconstituted solution and store at 4° C.
Country of origin:	USA
Size Options:	0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications

Working Concentration:	Approximately 1-5 µg/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.
ELISA:	Binds immobilized human FVIII.
Immunoblotting:	Not recommended.
Inhibition:	Strongly inhibitory in aPTT clotting assay.



References

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PO Box 1283 www.greenmoab.com Burlington, VT T 802.865.6230 F 802.865. 0115