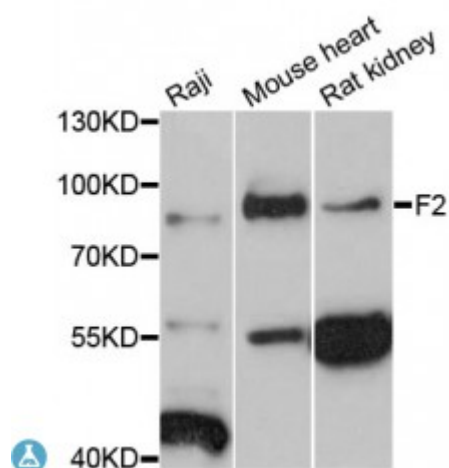


Anti-F2 Antibody



Description

Coagulation factor II is proteolytically cleaved to form thrombin in the first step of the coagulation cascade which ultimately results in the stemming of blood loss. F2 also plays a role in maintaining vascular integrity during development and postnatal life. Peptides derived from the C-terminus of this protein have antimicrobial activity against *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*. Mutations in F2 lead to various forms of thrombosis and dysprothrombinemia. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ114260
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 75-280 of human F2 (NP_000497.1).
Gene ID	2147
Gene Symbol	F2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed by the liver and secreted in plasma
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Prothrombin

Molecular Weight	70.037 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3535OMIM:176930Reactome:R-HSA-140837
Alternative Names	Prothrombin
Function	Thrombin, which cleaves bonds after Arg and Lys, converts fibrinogen to fibrin and activates factors V, VII, VIII, XIII, and, in complex with thrombomodulin, protein C, Functions in blood homeostasis, inflammation and wound healing,
Cellular Localization	Secreted, extracellular space
Post-translational Modifications	The gamma-carboxyglutamyl residues, which bind calcium ions, result from the carboxylation of glutamyl residues by a microsomal enzyme, the vitamin K-dependent carboxylase, The modified residues are necessary for the calcium-dependent interaction with a negatively charged phospholipid surface, which is essential for the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin,