

Anti-ATS13 antibody



Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to ATS13
Model	STJ190517
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ATS13 protein.
Immunogen Region	940-1020aa
Gene ID	11093
Gene Symbol	ADAMTS13
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	ATS13 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Plasma. Expressed primarily in liver.
Purification	ATS13 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 13 ADAM-TS 13 ADAM-TS13 ADAMTS-13 von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease vWF-CP vWF-cleaving protease
Molecular Weight	156 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:1366OMIM:274150
Alternative Names	A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 13 ADAM-TS 13 ADAM-TS13 ADAMTS-13 von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease vWF-CP vWF-cleaving protease
Function	Cleaves the vWF multimers in plasma into smaller forms thereby controlling vWF-mediated platelet thrombus formation.
Sequence and Domain Family	The pro-domain is not required for folding or secretion and does not perform the common function of maintaining enzyme latency.; The globular cysteineless spacer domain adopts a jelly-roll topology, and is necessary to recognize and cleave vWF. The C-terminal TSP type-1 and CUB domains may modulate this interaction.
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Secretion enhanced by O-fucosylation of TSP type-1 repeats.
Post-translational Modifications	Glycosylated. O-fucosylated by POFUT2 on a serine or a threonine residue found within the consensus sequence C1-X(2)-(S/T)-C2-G of the TSP type-1 repeat domains where C1 and C2 are the first and second cysteine residue of the repeat, respectively. Fucosylated repeats can then be further glycosylated by the addition of a beta-1,3-glucose residue by the glucosyltransferase, B3GALTL. Fucosylation mediates the efficient secretion of ADAMTS13. May also be C-glycosylated on tryptophan residues within the consensus sequence W-X-X-W of the TPRs, and also N-glycosylated. These other glycosylations can also facilitate secretion. The precursor is processed by a furin endopeptidase which cleaves off the pro-domain.