

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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| Clone ID | DMC463 |
| Target | CD142 |
| Synonyms | TF; Coagulation factor III; F3 |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Description | Anti-CD142 antibody(DMC463); IgG1 Chimeric mAb |
| Delivery | In Stock |
| Uniprot ID | P13726 |
| IgG type | Rabbit/Human Fc chimeric IgG1 |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Applications | Flow Cyt |
| Recommended Dilutions | Flow Cyt 1:100 |
| Purification | Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography |
| Formulation & Reconstitution | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution. |
| Storage & Shipping | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature. |
| Background | This gene encodes coagulation factor III which is a cell surface glycoprotein. This factor enables cells to initiate the blood coagulation cascades; and it functions as the high-affinity receptor for the coagulation factor VII. The resulting complex provides a catalytic event that is responsible for initiation of the coagulation protease cascades by specific limited proteolysis. Unlike the other cofactors of these protease cascades; which circulate as nonfunctional precursors; this factor is a potent initiator that is fully functional when expressed on cell surfaces; for example; on monocytes. There are 3 distinct domains of this factor: extracellular; transmembrane; and cytoplasmic. Platelets and monocytes have been shown to express this coagulation factor under procoagulatory and proinflammatory stimuli; and a major role in HIV-associated coagulopathy has been described. Platelet-dependent monocyte expression of coagulation factor III has been described to be associated with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) severity and mortality. This protein is the only one in the coagulation pathway for which a congenital deficiency has not been described. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants.[provided by RefSeq; Aug 2020] |
| Usage | Research use only |
| Conjugate | Unconjugated |



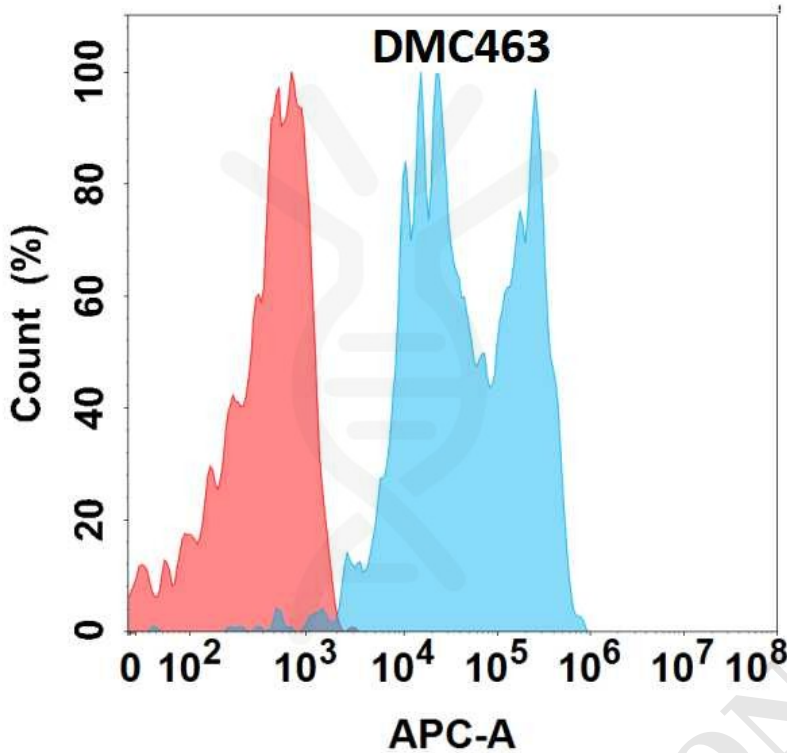


Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis with Anti-CD142 (DMC463) on Expi293 cells transfected with human CD142 (Blue histogram) or Expi293 transfected with irrelevant protein (Red histogram).

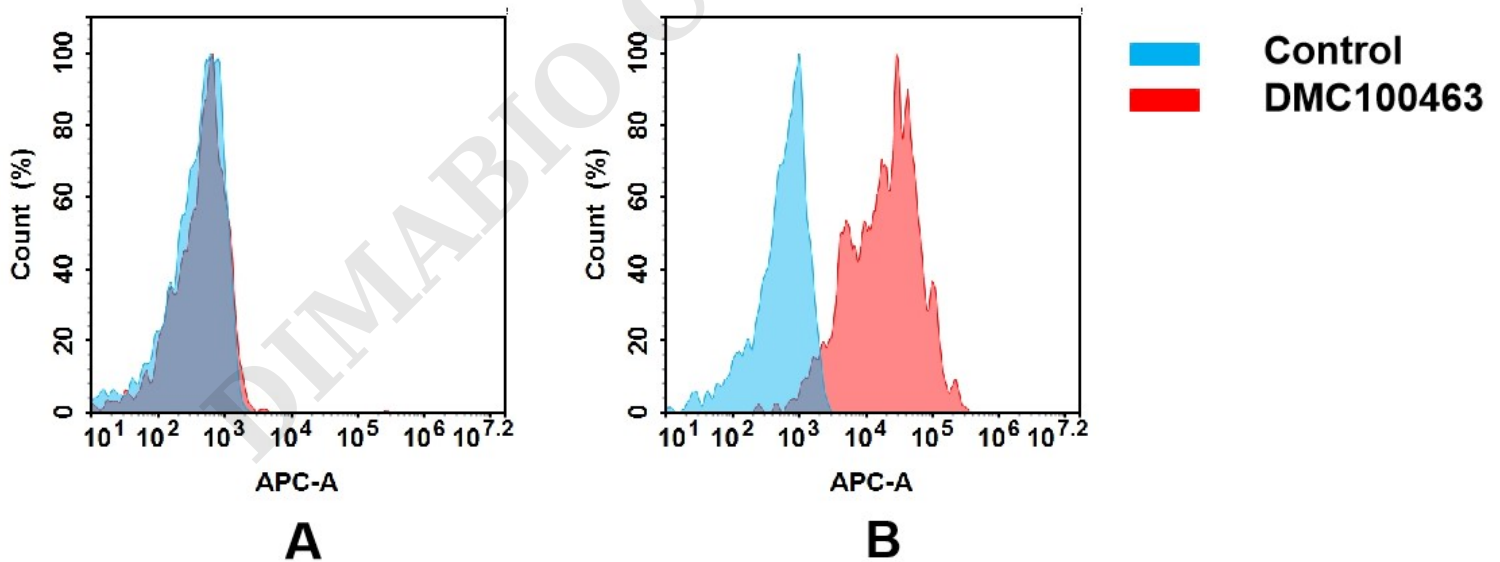


Figure 2. Flow cytometry analysis of antigen binding of anti-human CD142 mAb(DMC100463).

(A) DMC100463 does not bind to CHO-S cells that do not express CD142.

(B) A clear peak shift of DMC100463 was seen compared to the control when incubated with CD142-expressing Hela cells, indicating strong binding of DMC100463 to CD142. Antibodies were incubated at 5 μ g/mL.

