Human F3/TF Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0468 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms F3;CD142;TF;TFA;coagulation factor III;tissue factor

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human F3/TF Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μg	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Human F3/TF Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

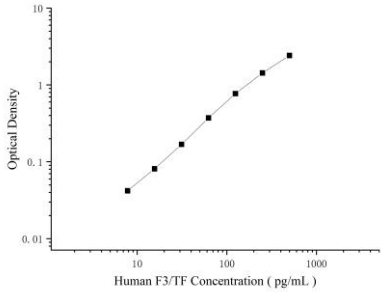
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0468)	
		Human F3/TF Capture Antibody	Human F3/TF Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human F3/TF protien	Recombinant Human F3/TF protien
	Swissprot	P13726	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Goat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5 mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300; 1% protective protein; 50% glycerol; pH 7.5
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human F3/TF in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human F3/TF Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4 μg/mL	Human F3/TF Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human F3/TF Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

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. There are 3 distinct domains of this factor: extracellular , transmembrane , and cytoplasmic. 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.