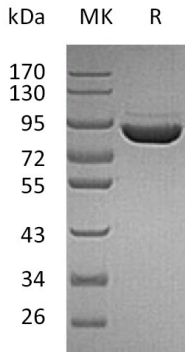
Product Name: Recombinant Human F13A (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH0612

概述（Summary）

英文全称	Coagulation Factor XIII A Chain/F13a
纯度（Purity）	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
内毒素（Endotoxin level）	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
蛋白构建（Construction）	Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor XIII A Chain is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly39-Met732 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAH27963.1
蛋白标签（Tag）	
表达宿主（Host）	Human Cells
种属（Species）	Human
预测分子量（Predicted MW）	80.3 KDa
蛋白形态（Form）	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 5% Sucrose, 10% Glycerol, 0.02% Tween 80, pH8.0.
储存缓冲液（Buffer）	
运输方式（Shipping）	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
稳定性&储存（Stability &Storage）	Store at ≤ -70℃, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤ -70℃, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
复溶（Reconstitution）	

电泳图（SDS-PAGE image）



背景（Background）

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分子别名（Alternative Names）	Coagulation Factor XIII A Chain; Coagulation Factor XIIIa; Protein-Glutamine Gamma-Glutamyltransferase A Chain; Transglutaminase A Chain; F13A1; F13A
背景介绍（References）	Coagulation factor XIII is the last zymogen to become activated in the blood coagulation cascade. Plasma factor XIII is a heterotetramer composed of 2 A subunits and 2 B subunits. The A subunits have catalytic function, and the B subunits do not have enzymatic activity and may serve as plasma carrier molecules. Platelet factor XIII is composed of just 2 A subunits, which are identical to those of plasma origin. Upon cleavage of the activation peptide by thrombin and in the presence of calcium ion, the plasma factor XIII dissociates its B subunits and yields the same active enzyme, factor XIIIa, as platelet factor XIII. This enzyme acts as a transglutaminase to catalyze the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsilon-lysine crosslinking between fibrin molecules, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. Factor XIII deficiency is classified into two categories: type I deficiency, characterized by the lack of both the A and B subunits; and type II deficiency, characterized by the lack of the A subunit alone. These defects can result in a lifelong bleeding tendency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion.

注意事项（Note）

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