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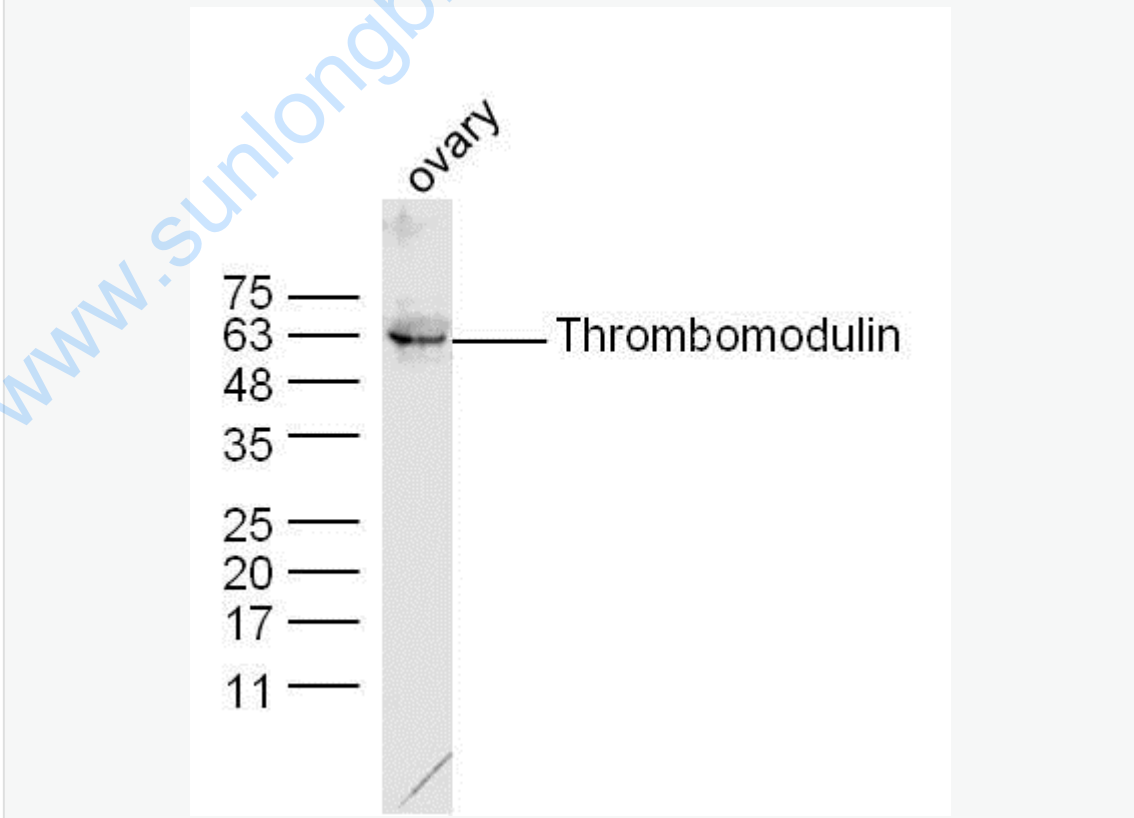
Rabbit Anti-Thrombomodulin antibody

SL10212R

Product Name:	Thrombomodulin
Chinese Name:	血栓调节蛋白抗体
Alias:	Thrombomodulin; CD 141; CD141; CD141 antigen; Fetomodulin; THBD; THRM; TM; AHUS 6; AHUS6; BDCA 3; BDCA3; THPH12; TRBM_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	61kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse Thrombomodulin/CD141:301-400/575<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Thrombomodulin, TM is cell surface glycoprotein; plays an important role in the protein C anticoagulant pathway. It located in a vein, artery and capillary endothelial cells on the surface of plasma membrane protein. It is generally believed: TM vascular endothelial injury is an important parameter is the thrombin receptor, known in a variety of normal human tissues, can also be expressed in many tumors, TM may be similar to the E-

	cadherin,and is a lectin Like activity of a new class of members of the cell adhesion molecules. CD141/Thrombomodulin is an exclusively endothelial cell surface glycoprotein that forms a 1:1 complex with thrombin. Binding of thrombin to this high-affinity receptor alters its specificity toward several substrates. The complex activates protein C approximately 1000 times faster than thrombin alone. Activated protein C degrades clotting factors V and VIII; thus, thrombomodulin converts thrombin into a physiologic anticoagulant. Thrombomodulin is also found in the circulatory and urinary systems, the physiologic significance of this is obscure. **Function:** Thrombomodulin is a specific endothelial cell receptor that forms a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with thrombin. This complex is responsible for the conversion of protein C to the activated protein C (protein Ca). Once evolved, protein Ca scissions the activated cofactors of the coagulation mechanism, factor Va and factor VIIIa, and thereby reduces the amount of thrombin generated. **Subcellular Location:** Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. **Tissue Specificity:** Endothelial cells are unique in synthesizing thrombomodulin. **Post-translational modifications:** N-glycosylated. The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains. **DISEASE:** Defects in THBD are the cause of thrombophilia due to thrombomodulin defect (THPH12) [MIM:614486]. A hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis. Defects in THBD are a cause of susceptibility to hemolytic uremic syndrome atypical type 6 (AHUS6) [MIM:612926]. An atypical form of hemolytic uremic syndrome. It is a complex genetic disease characterized by microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, renal failure and absence of episodes of enterocolitis and diarrhea. In contrast to typical hemolytic uremic syndrome, atypical forms have a poorer prognosis, with higher death rates and frequent progression to end-stage renal disease. Note=Susceptibility to the development of atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome can be conferred by mutations in various components of or regulatory factors in the complement cascade system. Other genes may play a role in modifying the phenotype. **Similarity:** Contains 1 C-type lectin domain. Contains 6 EGF-like domains.

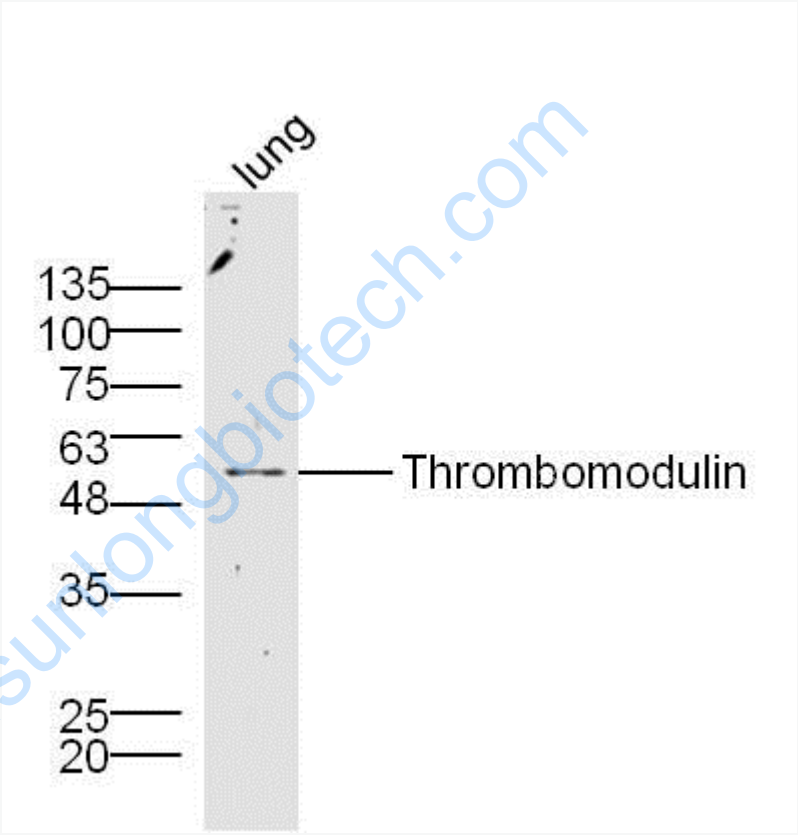
	SWISS: P07204 **Gene ID:** 7056 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 7056 Human Omim: 188040 Human SwissProt: P07204 Human Unigene: 2030 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: ovary (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Thrombomodulin(SL10212R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 61 kD

Observed band size: 61 kD



Sample:

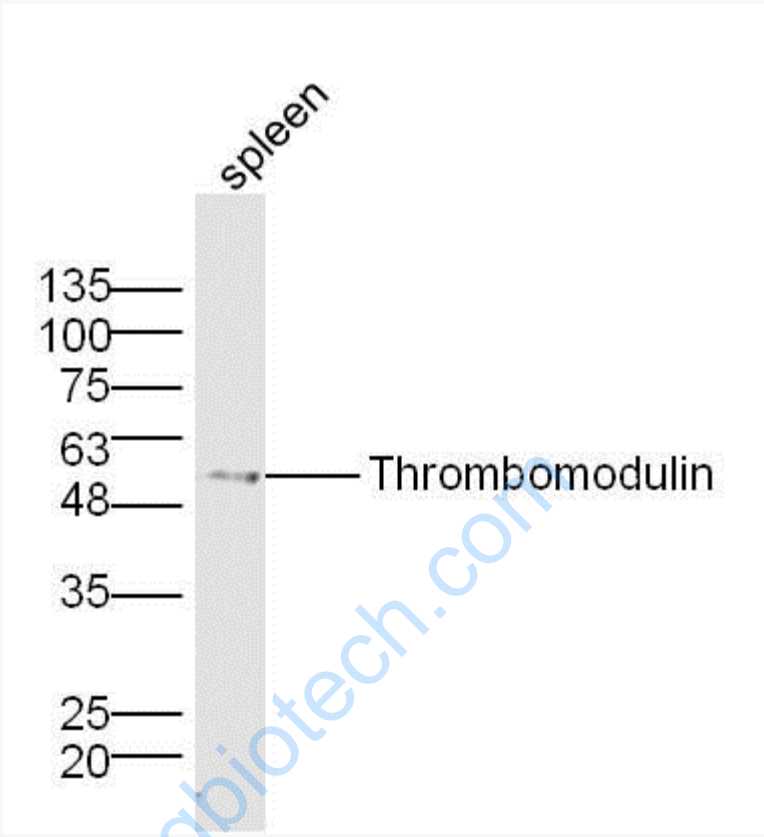
Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- Thrombomodulin (Bs- 10212R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 61 kD

Observed band size: 61 kD



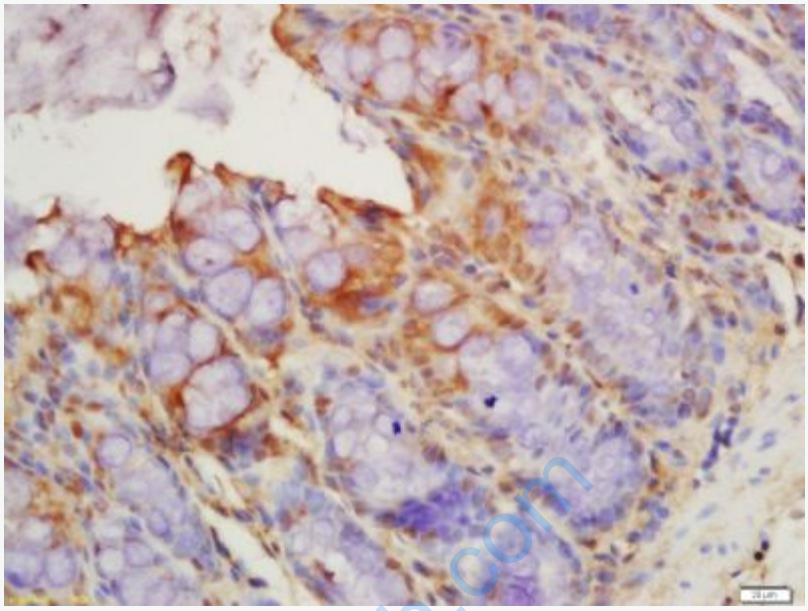
Sample: spleen (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Thrombomodulin(SL10212R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 61 kD

Observed band size: 58 kD



Tissue/cell: rat colon tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Thrombomodulin Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL10212R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining