

## Anti-Tissue Factor Antibody-APC (2C735)

## Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG2a
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	APC
Clone:	2C735
Purification:	Protein A

## Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of F3 (CD142) expression on human A431 cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	1 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human F3 / Tissue factor / CD142 protein (TMPY-02530)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	TFA;coagulation factor III;coagulation factor III (thromboplastin, tissue factor);coagulation factor 3;TF;CD142
Biology Area:	Serine Proteases and Regulators

## Research Background

Tissue factor (TF), also known as coagulation factor III, F3, and CD142, is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the tissue factor family. Tissue factor is one of the proteins that participate in hemostatic and inflammatory processes. Activated monocytes present in the liver increase expression of tissue factor, and while accumulating in the organ they can intensify inflammation. Tissue factor is the protein that activates the blood clotting system by binding to, and activating, the plasma serine protease, factor VIIa, following vascular injury. Tissue factor is not only the main physiological initiator of normal blood coagulation, but is also important in the natural history of solid malignancies in that it potentiates metastasis and angiogenesis and mediates outside-in signalling. Tissue factor is expressed constitutively by many tissues which are not in contact with blood and by other cells upon injury or activation; the latter include endothelial cells, tissue macrophages, and peripheral blood monocytes. Coagulation Factor III is a transmembrane glycoprotein that localizes the coagulation serine protease factor VII/VIIa (FVII/VIIa) to the cell surface. The primary function of TF is to activate the clotting cascade. The TF:FVIIa complex also activates cells by cleavage of a G-protein coupled receptor called protease-activated receptor 2 (PAR2). TF is expressed by tumor cells and contributes to a variety of pathologic processes, such as thrombosis, metastasis, tumor growth, and tumor angiogenesis. As a key regulator of haemostasis and angiogenesis, it is also involved in the pathology of several diseases, including cardiovascular, inflammatory and neoplastic conditions.

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