

## CD141 (PN0391) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YA0091
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Applications :</b>	ELISA;FCM
<b>Target :</b>	CD141
<b>Gene Name :</b>	THBD THRM
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Thrombomodulin (TM) (Fetomodulin) (CD antigen CD141)
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	7056
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P07204
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Purified recombinant Human CD141
<b>Specificity :</b>	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD141 protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution
<b>Source :</b>	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
<b>Dilution :</b>	ELISA 1:5000-100000 FCM 1-2µg/Test
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Concentration :</b>	Please check the information on the tube
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
<b>Background :</b>	The protein encoded by This intronless gene is an endothelial-specific type I membrane receptor that binds thrombin. This binding results in the activation of protein C, which degrades clotting factors Va and VIIIa and reduces the amount of thrombin generated. Mutations in This gene are a cause of thromboembolic

disease, also known as inherited thrombophilia. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

**Function :**

disease:Defects in THBD are the cause of thrombophilia due to thrombomodulin defect (THR-THBDD) [MIM:188040]. THR-THBDD is a hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis.,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.,online information:Thrombomodulin,online information:Thrombomodulin entry,PTM:N-glycosylated.,PTM:The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.,similarity:Contains 1 C-type lectin domain.,similarity:Contains 6 EGF-like domains.,tissue specificity:Endot

**Subcellular Location :**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Expression :**

Endothelial cells are unique in synthesizing thrombomodulin.

## Products Images

