

**CD141 (Thrombomodulin) (ABT87R) rabbit mAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM7034
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;(predicted: Rat)
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;WB; ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	CD141
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Complement and coagulation cascades;>>AGE-RAGE signaling pathway in diabetic complications;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
<b>Gene Name :</b>	THBD
<b>Protein Name :</b>	CD141
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	7056
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P07204
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD141 AA range:50-150
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of CD141
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:100-500, WB 1:500-1000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	60kD
<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],

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**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.,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.,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 specific

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**Subcellular Location :**

Membranous

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**Expression :**

Endothelial cells are unique in synthesizing thrombomodulin.

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## Products Images