

Murine Anti-Factor VII

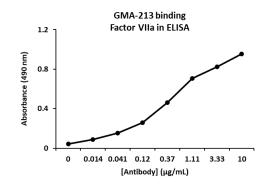
Clone GMA-213

Factor VII (Mr 50,000) is a single chain vitamin K-dependent serine protease zymogen that circulates in plasma at a concentration of 10 nM. Activated factor VII, in concert with tissue factor, initiates blood coagulation following vascular injury by activating factors X and IX. GMA-213 binds human Factor VII and human Factor VIIa in solid-phase ELISA and western blot and in immunohistochemistry applications¹.

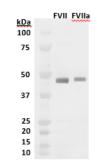
Description	
Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG₁
Antigen Species Bound:	human
Specificity:	Factor VII/VIIa
Immunogen:	human Factor VII

Formulation and Storage	
Purity:	Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.
Product Formulation:	Lyophilized from a \geq 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\epsilon_{0.1\%}$).
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute with deionized water.
Storage:	Store lyophilized or reconstituted and aliquoted material at -20°C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide to reconstituted solution and store at 4°C.
Country of Origin:	USA
Size Options:	0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications	
Working Concentration:	Approximately 1-5 µg/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.
ELISA:	Binds immobilized human FVII/FVIIa
Immunoblotting:	Binds FVII/FVIIa under non-reduced and FVII under reduced conditions.



Western blot of non-reduced FVII/FVIIa, 1 μg/ml GMA-213



References

[1] B. Cooley, W. Funkhouser, D. Monroe, A. Ezzell, D. M. Mann, F.C. Lin, P.E. Monahan, D. W. Stafford. Prophylactic efficacy of BeneFIX vs Alprolix in hemophilia B mice. (2016). *Blood*. 128(2):286-292.