

Murine Anti-Factor VIII

Clone GMA-8008

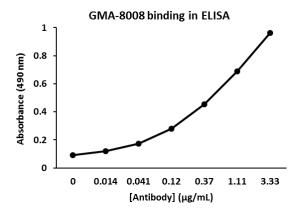
Factor VIII (FVIII) is a heterodimer consisting of a heavy chain (ranging in mass from 90 to 200 kDa) bound via metal ions to a light chain (80 kDa). In plasma, FVIII circulates in an inactive form bound to von Willebrand factor. Following activation by factor Xa or thrombin, factor VIIIa can function as cofactor for the enzyme factor IXa in the activation of factor X in the presence of phospholipid and Ca²⁺. Absent or defective FVIII is the cause of the X-linked recessive bleeding disorder hemophilia A. GMA-8008 (also known as 1B5)¹ recognizes the C2 domain of FVIII, inhibits FVIII activation by thrombin or factor Xa, but does not inhibit the binding of FVIII to phospholipid membranes¹. It is suitable for ELISA and bio-layer interferometry pairing experiments, as well as surface plasmon resonance.^{2,3}

Description		
Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG _{2a}	
Antigen Species Bound:	human	
Specificity:	FVIII C2 domain	
Immunogen:	B-domain deleted recombinant human FVIII	

Formulation and Storage

	<u> </u>
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 FVIII.	
Immunoblotting:	Not recommended.	
Inhibition:	Inhibitory in aPTT clotting assay.1	
Bio-layer Interferometry:	Can be used in conjunction with GMA-8003, -8011, and -8013 for detection of FVIII.	



References

[1] S.L. Meeks, J.F. Healey, E.T. Parker, R.T. Barrow, P. Lollar. Antihuman factor VIII C2 domain antibodies in hemophilia A mice recognize a functionally complex continuous spectrum of epitopes dominated by inhibitors of factor VIII activation. (2007). *Blood*. 110(13):4234-4242.

[2] P.T. Nguyen, K.B. Lewis, R.A. Ettinger, J.T. Schuman, J.C. Lin, J.F. Healey, S.L. Meeks, P. Lollar, K.P. Pratt. High-resolution mapping of epitopes on the C2 domain of factor VIII by analysis of point mutants using surface plasmon resonance. (2014). *Blood.* 123(17):2732-2739.

[3] N.C. Leksa, P.-L. Chiu, G.M. Bou-Assaf, C. Quan, Z. Liu, A.B. Goodman, M.G. Chambers, S.E. Tsutakawa, M. Hammel, R.T. Peters, T. Walz, J.D. Kulman. The structural basis for the functional comparability of factor VIII and the long-acting variant recombinant factor VIII Fc fusion protein. (2017). *J Thromb Haemost*. 15(6):1167-1179.

[4] S. Krishnamoorthy, T. Liu, D. Drager, S. Patarroyo-White, E.S.Chhabra, R. Peters, N. Josephson, D. Lillicrap, R.S. Blumberg, G.F. Pierce, H. Hiang. (2016). *Cell Immunol.* 301:30-39.

[5] L. L. Swystun, C. Notley, I. Georgescu, J. D. Lai, K. Nesbitt, P. D. James, D. Lillicrap. The endothelial lectin clearance receptor CLEC4M binds and internalizes Factor VIII in a VWF-dependent and -independent manner. *J Thromb Haemost*. (2019). 17(4): 681– 694.