VWF (G-11): sc-271409



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Von Willebrand disease is a congenital bleeding disorder caused by defects in the von Willebrand factor protein (VWF). VWF is a multimeric glycoprotein that is found in endothelial cells, plasma and platelets, and it is involved in the coagulation of blood at injury sites. VWF acts as a carrier protein for Factor VIII, a cofactor required for coagulation, and it promotes platelet adhesion and aggregation. Several factors are known to stimulate the binding of VWF to platelets, including glycoprotein 1β , ristocetin, botrocetin, collagen, sulphatides and heparin. Of the several domains contained within VWF, the A1, A2 and A3 domains have been shown to mediate this activation. VWF is thought to undergo a variety of posttranslational modifications that influence the affinity and availability for Factor VII, including cleavage of the pro-peptide and formation of N-terminal intersubunit disulfide bonds.

REFERENCES

- Naiem, M., et al. 1982. The value of immunohistological screening in the production of monoclonal antibodies. J. Immunol. Methods 50: 145-160.
- Wise, R.J., et al. 1991. The role of von Willebrand factor multimers and propeptide cleavage in binding and stabilization of Factor VIII. J. Biol. Chem. 266: 21948-21955.
- 3. Fischer, B.E., et al. 1996. Effect of multimerization of human and recombinant von Willebrand factor on platelet aggregation, binding to collagen and binding of coagulation Factor VIII. Thromb. Res. 84: 55-66.
- Ward, C.M., et al. 1997. Binding of the von Willebrand factor A1 domain to histone. Thromb. Res. 86: 469-477.
- Jenkins, P.V., et al. 1998. Molecular modeling of ligand and mutation sites of the type A domains of human von Willebrand factor and their relevance to von Willebrand's disease. Blood 91: 2032-2044

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: VWF (human) mapping to 12p13.31.

SOURCE

VWF (G-11) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 2514-2813 mapping at the C-terminus of VWF (Von Willebrand factor) of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 $\mu g \; lg G_1$ in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

APPLICATIONS

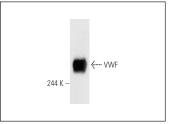
VWF (G-11) is recommended for detection of VWF of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for VWF siRNA (h): sc-36828, VWF shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36828-SH and VWF shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36828-V.

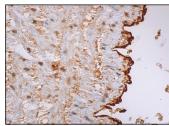
Molecular Weight of VWF: 250 kDa.

Positive Controls: human platelet extract: sc-363773 or HUV-EC-C whole cell lysate: sc-364180.

DATA







VWF (G-11): sc-271409. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human umbilical cord tissue showing cytoplasmic staining of umbilical vein endothelial cells.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Laurent, C., et al. 2017. Hippocampal T cell infiltration promotes neuroinflammation and cognitive decline in a mouse model of tauopathy. Brain 140: 184-200.
- 2. Murphy, J.M., et al. 2021. Focal adhesion kinase activity and localization is critical for TNF- α -induced nuclear factor- κB activation. Inflammation 44: 1130-1144.
- Murphy, J.M., et al. 2023. Nuclear FAK in endothelium: an intrinsic inhibitor of NF-κB activation in atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis 379: 117189.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.



See **VWF (C-12): sc-365712** for VWF antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor* 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.