



# Recombinant Bovine Coagulation factor XIII A chain (F13A1)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-MP007919BO
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P12260
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Bos taurus (Bovine)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	GF NPQDYLNVTN VHLFKERWDS NKVDHHTDKY SNDKLIVRRG QSFYIQIDFN RPYDPTRDLF RVEYVIGLYP QENKGTYPV PLVSELQSGK WGAKVVMRED RSVRLSVQSS ADCIVGKFRM YVAVWTPYGV IRTSRNPETD TYILFNPWCE EDAVYLEN
<b>Source</b>	Mammalian cell
<b>Target Names</b>	F13A1
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Coagulation factor XIII A chain Short name= Coagulation factor XIIIa EC= 2.3.2.13 Alternative name(s): Protein-glutamine gamma-glutamyltransferase A chain Transglutaminase A chain
<b>Expression Region</b>	39-198
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full Length of Mature Protein
<b>Target Details</b>	This gene encodes the coagulation factor XIII A subunit. Coagulation factor XIII is the last zymogen to become activated in the blood coagulation cascade. Plasma factor XIII is a heterotetramer composed of 2 A subunits and 2 B subunits. The A subunits have catalytic function, and the B subunits do not have enzymatic activity and may serve as plasma carrier molecules. Platelet factor XIII is comprised only of 2 A subunits, which are identical to those of plasma origin. Upon cleavage of the activation peptide by thrombin and in the presence of calcium ion, the plasma factor XIII dissociates its B subunits and yields the same active enzyme, factor XIIIa, as platelet factor XIII. This enzyme acts as a transglutaminase to catalyze the formation of gamma-glutamyl-epsilon-lysine crosslinking between fibrin molecules, thus stabilizing the fibrin clot. It also crosslinks alpha-2-plasmin inhibitor, or fibronectin, to the alpha chains of fibrin. Factor XIII deficiency is classified into two categories: type I deficiency, characterized by the lack of both the A and B subunits; and type II deficiency, characterized by the lack of the A subunit alone. These defects can result in a lifelong bleeding tendency, defective wound healing, and habitual abortion.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the



contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

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**Shelf Life**

The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself.

Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.