

**DESCRIPTION**

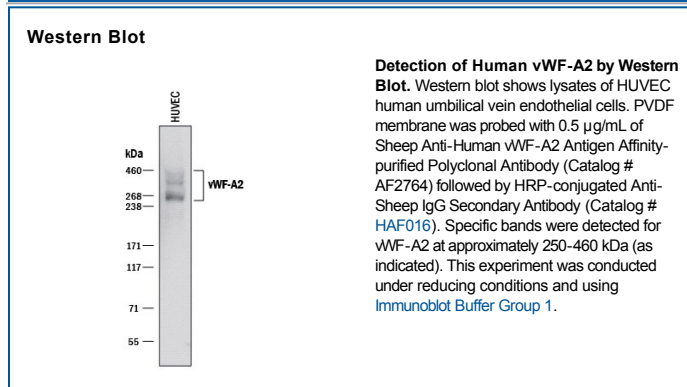
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human vWF-A2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human vWF-A2 Asp1498-Val1665 Accession # NP_000543
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

**APPLICATIONS**

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.5 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunoprecipitation</b>	25 µg/mL	Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Recombinant Human vWF-A2 (Catalog # 2764-WF), see our available <a href="#">Western blot detection antibodies</a>

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

von Willebrand Factor (vWF) is a large, multimeric glycoprotein made by endothelial cells and megakaryocytes. The pre-pro-vWF protein contains 2813 amino acids (aa), which consists of 22 aa signal peptide, 741 aa propeptide and mature vWF monomer of 2050 aa (1-4). The pro-vWF undergoes dimerization in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) through C-terminal "cysteine-knot" (CK) domain. The pro-vWF dimers are transported to Golgi and form multimers by forming disulfide bond in amino-terminal region of the mature form. The proteolytic processing of pro-region also occurs in Golgi. The matured vWF is stored in Weibel-Pallade bodies in endothelial cells and granules in megakaryocytes and platelets. The unusually-large vWF (ulvWF) multimers released from cells are very efficient in binding to platelets to form thrombus. The population of these highly active ulvWF multimers is controlled by a specific protease, ADAMTS13, which cleaves between residues Tyr1605 and Met1606 in the A2 domain of vWF. In the plasma, vWF appears as a series of large and intermediate multimers with molecular masses from several thousand to 500 kDa. vWF also performs hemostatic functions (3-5). In a high shear-stressed environment, vWF undergoes conformational change to expose a binding site for glycoprotein Iba. As a result, vWF facilitates aggregation of platelets. In addition to platelet binding, vWF binds coagulation factor VIII to increase the lifetime of FVIII in plasma. The purified rhvWF-A2 contains the A2 domain of vWF.

**References:**

1. Sadler, J. E. (1998) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **67**:395.
2. Ruggeri, Z. M. (2003) *Cur. Opin. Hemat.* **10**:142.
3. Michiels, J. J. *et al.* (2006) *Clin. Appl. Thromb. Hemost.* **12**:397.
4. Groot, E. *et al.* (2007) *Cur. Opin. Hemat.* **14**:284.
5. Lenting, P. J. *et al.* (2007) *J. Thromb. Haemos.* **5**:1353.