

**THBD Antibody (N-Term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP22242a****Specification**

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**THBD Antibody (N-Term) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P07204</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">Q71U07</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	60329

**THBD Antibody (N-Term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7056**Other Names**

Thrombomodulin, TM, Fetomodulin, CD141, THBD, THRM

**Target/Specificity**

This THBD antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 92-126 amino acids from human THBD.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:25

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

THBD Antibody (N-Term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**THBD Antibody (N-Term) - Protein Information****Name** THBD**Synonyms** THRM

**Function** Thrombomodulin is a specific endothelial cell receptor that forms a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with thrombin. This complex is responsible for the conversion of protein C to the activated protein C (protein Ca). Once evolved, protein Ca scissions the activated cofactors of the coagulation mechanism, factor Va and factor VIIIa, and thereby reduces the amount of thrombin generated.

**Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Location**

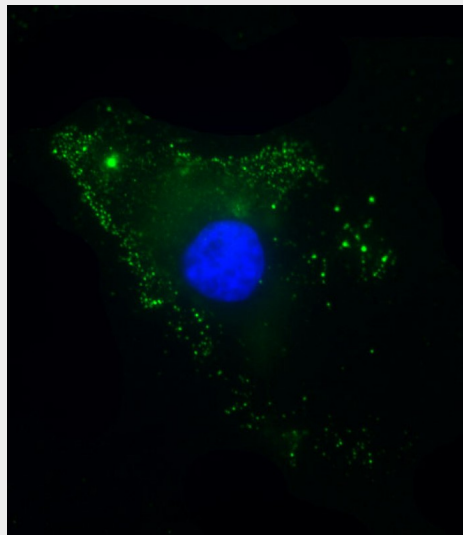
Endothelial cells are unique in synthesizing thrombomodulin

**THBD Antibody (N-Term) - Protocols**

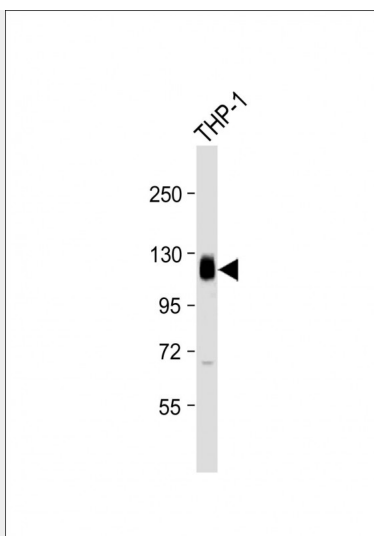
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

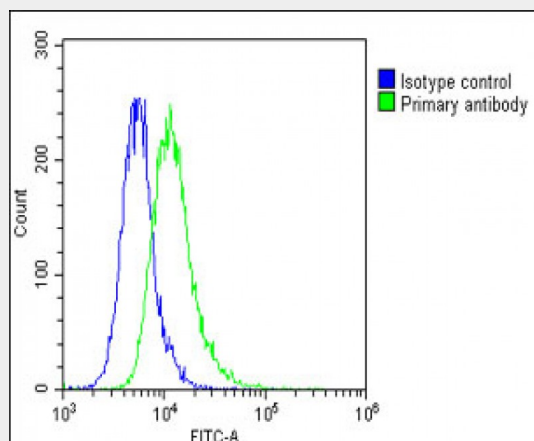
**THBD Antibody (N-Term) - Images**



Immunofluorescent analysis of 4% paraformaldehyde-fixed, 0.1% Triton X-100 permeabilized A549 cells labeling THBD with AP22242a at 1/25 dilution, followed by Dylight® 488-conjugated goat anti-Rabbit IgG (OH191631) secondary antibody at 1/200 dilution (green). Immunofluorescence image showing membrane staining on A549 cell line. Cytoplasmic actin is detected with Dylight® 554 Phalloidin (1186255) at 1/500 dilution (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).



Anti-THBD Antibody (N-Term) at 1:2000 dilution + THP-1 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 60 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with AP22242a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP22242a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

### THBD Antibody (N-Term) - Background

Thrombomodulin is a specific endothelial cell receptor that forms a 1:1 stoichiometric complex with thrombin. This complex is responsible for the conversion of protein C to the activated protein C (protein Ca). Once evolved, protein Ca scissions the activated cofactors of the coagulation mechanism, factor Va and factor VIIIa, and thereby reduces the amount of thrombin generated.

### THBD Antibody (N-Term) - References

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Shirai T.,et al.J. Biochem. 103:281-285(1988).  
Deloukas P.,et al.Nature 414:865-871(2001).