



## **Product Informatiion Sheet**

## Polyclonal Anti- Tissue factor pathway inhibitor 2, TFPI2 (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1248-M Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the Middle region of human TFPI2, Lot No. 09G01

identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Ig type: rabbit IgG1 Purification

Immunogen affinity purified

Size: 100µg/Vial

Contents

Specificity Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

Human.

No cross reactivity with other Storage

proteins. Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Immunoprecipitation(IP) This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of

hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads.

It is useful for immunoprecipitation

## **BACKGROUND**

Tissue factor pathway inhibitor 2, also known as TFPI2, is a human gene which is located at 7q22. It is an important regulator of the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation through its ability to inhibit factor Xa and factor VIIa-tissue factor activity. After a 22-residue signal peptide, the mature TFPI2 protein contains 213 amino acids with 18 cysteines and 2 canonical N-linked glycosylation sites. The purified recombinant TFPI2 strongly inhibited the amidolytic activities of trypsin and the factor VIIa-tissue factor complex. The latter inhibition was markedly enhanced in the presence of heparin. Mouse TFPI2 mRNA is highly expressed in developing mouse placenta, as in human. And there are also high transcript levels in adult mouse liver and kidney.

## REFERENCE

- 1. Sprecher, C. A.; Kisiel, W.; Mathewes, S.; Foster, D. C.: Molecular cloning, expression, and partial characterization of a second human tissue-factor-pathway inhibitor. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91: 3353-3357, 1994.
- 2. Miyagi, Y.; Yasumitsu, H.; Mizushima, H.; Koshikawa, N.; Matsuda, Y.; Itoh, H.; Hori, T.-A.; Aoki, I.; Misugi, K.; Miyazaki, K.: Cloning of the cDNA encoding mouse PP5/TFPI-2 and mapping of the gene to chromosome 6. *DNA and Cell Biology* 15: 947-954, 1996.