ARG70509
Human Factor X recombinant protein (His-tagged)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	CHO expressed, His-tagged Human Factor X recombinant protein.
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	Factor X
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Ala41-Arg182
Expression System	CHO
Alternate Names	F10; Coagulation Factor X; Stuart-Prower Factor; EC 3.4.21.6; Prothrombinase; Stuart Factor; Factor Xa; EC 3.4.21; Factor X; FXA; FX

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification	>90% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in 4 mM HCl to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	F10
Gene Full Name	Coagulation Factor X
Background	This gene encodes the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor X of the blood coagulation cascade. This factor undergoes multiple processing steps before its preproprotein is converted to a mature two-chain form by the excision of the tripeptide RKR. Two chains of the factor are held together by 1 or more disulfide bonds; the light chain contains 2 EGF-like domains, while the heavy chain contains the catalytic domain which is structurally homologous to those of the other hemostatic serine proteases. The mature factor is activated by the cleavage of the activation peptide by factor IXa (in the intrisic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). The activated factor then converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, Ca+2, and phospholipid during blood clotting. Mutations of this gene result in factor X deficiency, a hemorrhagic condition of variable severity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar proteolytic processing to generate mature polypeptides. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]
Function	Factor Xa is a vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein that converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, calcium and phospholipid during blood clotting. [UniProt]