

ARG10090
anti-Factor X antibody [F10-1]

Package: 100 µg

Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [F10-1] recognizes Factor X
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	F10-1
Isotype	IgG1, kappa
Target Name	Factor X
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human Factor X
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FX; Stuart factor; EC 3.4.21.6; Stuart-Prower factor; FXA; Coagulation factor X

Application Instructions

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
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Properties

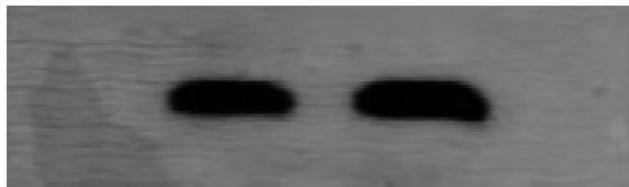
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein G affinity purified
Buffer	0.01M PBS (pH 7.2)
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 2159 Human Swiss-port # P00742 Human
Gene Symbol	F10

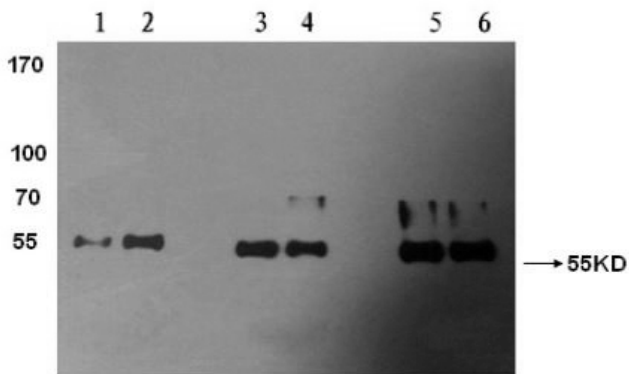
Gene Full Name	coagulation factor X
Background	Factor X is the first enzyme in the common pathway of blood coagulation. It can be activated by Factor IXa (with Factor VIII cofactor) of the contact pathway and by Factor VIIa of the tissue factor pathway. After activation, It cleaves prothrombin to form thrombin. Thrombin not only transforms Fibrinogen to form Fibrin and but also activates Factor XIII to stabilize Fibrin in the thrombus.
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]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody
Calculated Mw	55 kDa
PTM	The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some glutamate residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. The activation peptide is cleaved by factor IXa (in the intrinsic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.

Images



ARG10090 anti-Factor X antibody [F10-1] WB image

Western Blot: Purified human Factor-X antigen (200 ng/well) stained with anti-Factor X antibody [F10-1] (ARG10090) at 1 µg/mL



ARG10090 anti-Factor X antibody [F10-1] WB image

Western Blot: 1,2: Anti-human Factor-X ab used at 0.2 µg/mL dilution 3,4: Anti-human Factor-X ab used at 0.5 µg/mL dilution 5,6: Anti-human Factor-X ab used at 1 µg/mL dilution stained with anti-Factor X antibody [F10-1] (ARG10090)